



Sons of Zebedee - Daughters Too!

K.R.
Stanton

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SONS OF ZEBEDEE - DAUGHTERS TOO!

A Talbot Family History
from 1735 to 2019

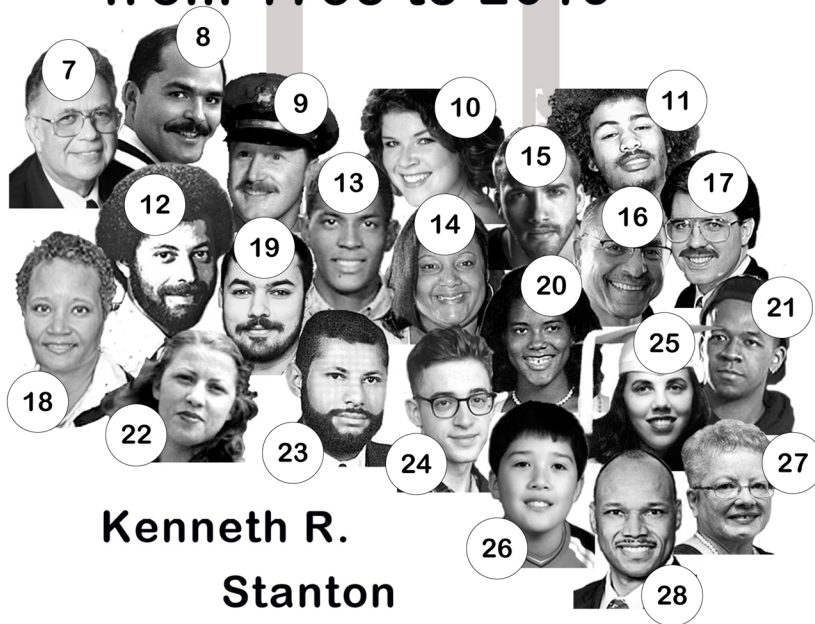


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Zebedee's children

1. Lorenzo
2. Moses Orelus
3. Julia Ann
4. Benjamin Franklin
5. Elmira Jane
6. Emeline
7. Philip Henry Alexander, 2nd g-grandson of Lorenzo Talbot
8. Alexander Goldstein, 2nd g-grandson of Lorenzo
9. Thomas Gordon Talbot, 2nd g-grandson of James
10. Ruth Elizabeth Stanton, 3rd g-granddaughter of Lorenzo
11. Kahlil J Franklin, 4th g-grandson of Arthur Kees Talbot
12. Theodore Regis Talbot, 2nd g-grandson of Lorenzo
13. Alvin Creed Anthony, 2nd g-grandson of Lorenzo
14. Kasey Ann Statum, 3rd g-granddaughter of Arthur Kees
15. James White, 4th g-grandson of Lorenzo
16. Ivan A Houston, 2nd g-grandson of Benjamin Franklin
17. Edward Raymond Fizell, 3rd g-grandson of James
18. Leslie Alison Talbot, 3rd g-granddaughter of Lorenzo
19. Michael Raymond Alexander, 4th g-grandson of Lorenzo
20. Janet Luana White, 3rd g-granddaughter of Lorenzo
21. Jordon Timothy Lyle, 4th g-grandson of Lorenzo
22. Gladys Valerie Talbot, g-granddaughter of Lorenzo
23. Emerson Lyle Talbot, 2nd g-grandson of Lorenzo
24. Richard Matchett, 3rd g-grandson of Lorenzo
25. Florence Adele White, 2nd g-granddaughter of Lorenzo
26. Jason Thomas Talbot, 4th g-grandson of James
27. Sharron Margaret Adele Talbot, 2nd g-granddaughter of Lorenzo
28. David Joseph Holloway, 2nd g-grandson of Lorenzo

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2020

Now when he [Jesus] had left speaking, he said unto Simon, Launch out into the deep, and let down your nets for a draught.

And Simon answering said unto him, Master, we have toiled all the night, and have taken nothing: nevertheless at thy word I will let down the net.

And when they had this done, they inclosed a great multitude of fishes: and their net brake.

And they beckoned unto their partners, which were in the other ship, that they should come and help them. And they came, and filled both the ships, so that they began to sink.

When Simon Peter saw it, he fell down at Jesus' knees, saying, Depart from me; for I am a sinful man, O Lord.

For he was astonished, and all that were with him, at the draught of the fishes which they had taken:

And so was also

James, and John, the sons of Zebedee,

which were partners with Simon. And Jesus said unto Simon, Fear not; from henceforth thou shalt catch men.

Luke 5: 4 - 10

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Dedication

To Gladys Valerie Talbot and Kenneth Joseph Stanton who gave me existence,

and

my father's sister, Alice Louise (**STANTON**) Suggs,
who shared her knowledge and collection of documents of
our Lightfoot/Stanton ancestors, and inspired me to search out my Talbot roots.

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Preface

1. About the Book

What this book is/is not

This book is the result of a search to answer part of the question, “Where did I come from?” That search was not an attempt to trace back to some famous or important ancestor, although that did happen: a pleasant and shocking surprise. The book concerns itself with only my mother’s side of my ancestry: the Talbots. It is not just an account of who begat whom, but because that is important, you will find parentage here. It is not a dry accounting of the bare facts of ancestors’ lives, the skeletons of their existences. However, you will find those here also, sometimes with more detail than the average reader might want, but included for the benefit of that person’s interested descendants. There are citations to show that the narration is based on existing records, and not fabricated. Handed-down family stories and myths are named as such. Where possible, ancestors’ stories are fleshed out with remembrances, anecdotes, always candid and sometimes embarrassing. It is not a whitewash, though there are places where a consideration for the feelings of the living overrode my desire to be totally factual in the telling; there are a few sins of omission. It was not an attempt to write a scholarly work, but as it grew, it felt like it was approaching that.

The scope/time frame it covers

This Talbot family story spans two hundred eighty-four years, from the earliest known, born about 1735, to 2019, an arbitrary cut-off, otherwise this book would never have been finished. It deals almost exclusively with direct descendants; their spouses are named and if especially interesting information about them existed, it was included if it enhanced the story of the Talbot. In cases where the spouse’s accomplishments or their family were significant, their story was told, especially if it illustrated the social conditions or historical period in which they were living. There is no tracing the ancestry of spouses; that would have made the telling unwieldy, involving too great a span of years, and served no purpose in telling a story of one African family’s advancement from slavery.

The geographical setting

Although the story is documented as having begun in about 1735, based on a Massachusetts militia record of 1780, nothing is known about how patriarch Toby Tarbet came to be enslaved and brought to North America. His existence was first recorded in his intention to marry in 1755 in West Bridgewater, Massachusetts. All of his children stayed in New England, but one grandson, named in the title of this book was two generations free-born. He immigrated to Upper Canada about 1830, and raised his family there. His children ventured into Michigan and California. Today his descendants are scattered across North America.

Relevance: how this family is connected to historical events

The threads of this family are woven throughout significant events in North American history. Talbots had involvement in the American Revolution, the development of the Black

artisan class in Massachusetts, the Wilberforce and Dawn experiments in Black-organized settlement in Upper Canada prior to the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850, the Rebellion of 1837, the 1840's Canadian abolitionist movement, the U.S. Civil War, the gold fields of N. California, the 1905 San Francisco earthquake, British Home Children in Canada, both World War I and World War II, and the Ford Motor Company Black manufacturers program.

For whom is this book?

I started researching to discover my Talbot roots and began sharing my discoveries in newsletters emailed to my known relatives. Discoveries led to more relatives and an unwieldy tracking of who had received which newsletters, so I put them all on a website for easier access and management. When I retired in 2013, I finally had the time, and made the decision, to provide the family history to present and future descendants in the form of a book. It might gather dust on their shelves until they became curious to know their ancestry, but in any case it would be my legacy to them. So I hope the book will appeal to Talbot descendants both living and not yet born.

But as the story unfolded, I saw that our family history was interwoven with significant events in North American history. It would chronicle one African-American family's advancement from enslavement to fuller participation in North American life. I tried to include anecdotes that illustrated the environment and culture in which these people lived. I hope the book will be interesting to the general reader.

I decided to provide citations for every fact, and tips for researchers arising from my successes and failures as I made this journey of discovery. I identified mysteries to be solved. There are stories still to be uncovered. There are photo portraits to be identified. I hope this book will be of value to historians and future genealogists.

What I hope a family member will gain from this book

- an answer to the question, "Where did I come from?"
- an appreciation for the struggles and accomplishment of ancestors, despite an environment that was often inhospitable to people of colour

What I hope the general public will get

- a glimpse of some of the realities of life for one family of African descent over the last two hundred eighty-four years
- a picture of the role of race and colour within that family
- an interesting read

2. Where did I come from?

"Where did I come from?" is a basic question that each of us eventually asks. We are born into a family of siblings, parents, grandparents, and for some of us, great-grandparents. Where did our family come from? What is our shared story? Who are our ancestors?

When you are born a person of colour in North America, a Negro, a Black, and become aware of race as an integral part of how the world sees you, that becomes a major part of how you see yourself. When you learn that you are descended from people who were kidnapped from Africa, and brought to this continent to become enslaved workers subject to unlimited

abuse, and when you see how Alex Haley's Kunte Kinte, in the 70s television mini-series, preserved the story of his *Roots* and passed it down to the next generation, you want to know your own family story.

My family looks like this:



Talbots: grandparents, mother (back left), aunts, and uncles



Stantons: mom, dad, and me

Even though we have always identified as people of colour, and grandpa Talbot was a minister in the (coloured) Baptist church, some people in the Black community referred to us as the “white Talbots,” and thought that we felt superior because of our light complexions, and because we lived outside the predominantly Black neighbourhoods. I was unaware of colour prejudice in the Black community when I was growing up. Maybe I was protected from negative attitudes by my parents. Maybe I was too busy working out my identity to notice how my colour was regarded by other Blacks. I was aware of how I was regarded as inferior by some in the white community. This was reinforced by my father who told me, when I was about twelve, “If you want to be treated equal [*sic*], you have to be better [than them]][*sic*].”

My childhood questions about ancestors were few, and even those were deferred by my Talbot grandmother. Family was too busy surviving to be much concerned about family history. The desire to know my roots took a back seat to getting an education, beginning a career, marrying, and launching a family. It wasn't until retirement, and both my parents deceased, that I found or made the time to search out my roots. Where had we come from? Why were we light-complexioned Blacks? Could we, like Kunte Kinte, trace our ancestry back to Africa?

This book is the result of researching my mother's family story.

3. So who cares, anyway?

Why write a book about the Black Talbots of Ontario? I am not sure that even my Talbots really care much about knowing this story, at least, not in the kind of detail that I find myself researching and writing it. I think I see this book as being for a wider audience than just the family. It wasn't until I was a senior citizen and looking for my roots, that I ever knew that

there had been Black pioneers among the settlers that cleared the land and built their lives in Canada, before it became a country.

My school experience of the 1950's in Windsor, Ontario, was British-based: literature, spelling, grammar, and even music. Our Welsh principal, Earl Gibson, played the piano to accompany his boys' choir that sang Shakespearian-based songs: *Where the Bee Sucks There Lurk I*, and *Who is Sylvia?*, and the very, very British *Cherry Ripe, Cherry Ripe*. We grew up singing *Rule Britannia*, *The Ash Grove*, and *Jerusalem* – “And did those feet, in ancient time, walk upon England's mountains green . . .” Don't get me wrong. I loved it. My love of choral music stems from Mr. Gibson and Miss Thelma Morden, with her instruction in solfege, and our three-part harmony choir. Bill Loosemore and I took first prize in the Kiwanis Festival's elementary school, duet competition with, *Now is the Month of Maying*, by Thomas Morley.

But it was all very white. The world explorers were European. The generic pioneers I heard of in elementary school were all white. The only Blacks in the classroom were embarrassingly half-naked photos of Africans in *National Geographic*, which titillated the boys. Pun intended.

I have, since, come across a few histories of African-Canadian families, written by my 20th century contemporaries, and with all due respect for their efforts and the information they reported, they tended to be rather dry accounts of ancestors' births, dates, and begats. They were no doubt appreciated by the descendants. Die-hard historians have referred to them: the pickings are rather lean in African-Canadian family history.

As I began my family research by determining the “begats,” the challenge was to turn them into an interesting narrative for sharing with the family. I felt a strong need to verify what I was finding. Two of my Talbot uncles made early attempts to write our family history, but they didn't have the access to information that we enjoy today. Some of their theories have adherents still, so I felt I had to cite the sources of each piece of information, to show that I wasn't making things up. In the event that someone picks up the torch and continues the work after I am gone, they will need to know where to find what I found.

I decided that I had to make the story as interesting as I could. Interviewing the living provided anecdotes to make the 20th century section of the story come alive, but I wanted to make the early history engaging too. That's why I decided to include background information, to give the reader an idea of what these real people faced in their environments. In some places, I used descriptive imaginings to put flesh on the skeletal data. I imagined what it would have been like to be a child uprooted from communal settings, and transplanted in the wild bush of Huron County to become the only Black family in their Usborne Township. In other places, I wondered aloud about what could be implied or theorized from the cold data: Why was a child, that was too young to have left for employment, missing from Lorenzo Talbot's 1881 family census? Or why was the family in a different Ontario town every ten years? Or why did none of his fourteen children support their old father, leaving him to die in a poorhouse in New York State? Or why was his wife's face scratched out of a family tintype in a granddaughter's photo album?

I don't expect a reader to progress through the book sequentially, though I have organized the stories that way. Sometimes, I have provided an introduction and conclusion to an ancestor's individual story; I'll admit that I hoped thereby to pique the interest of the reader. I've included illustrations and maps to try to make the geography more understandable, and where I've had them, photos of the ancestors themselves. There is a section of unsolved mysteries and unidentified photos, waiting to be tackled by a fresh detective.

It is my hope that this book will be of value to my Talbot family, to discover their roots, and to others who would like to have a picture of what life was like for an African Canadian family in the 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries.

I've chosen to define terms that some readers may find obvious, but I'm writing this also for some of our younger descendants who may not have learned about long-gone things like "teamsters" or "blacksmiths." The book is written for adult readers, who are likely more interested in this kind of thing. I hope they will share it with their twenty-first century children.

I. Finding Our Ancestors

Chapter 1: The Journey of Discovery and Lessons Learned En Route

In this chapter, I did not stick strictly to the chronological order of events. Data on a particular topic was accumulated in bits, scattered across a period of years. I have put those bits together so that the reader would have the whole picture. I feared that if I reported events in sequence, the reader might lose the thread that ties a topic together.

In this text, maiden names are shown in parentheses, in bold (**UPPERCASE**).

Background

This is the story of a journey of discovery. Who were my Talbots ancestors? My mother was Gladys Valerie Talbot, third child of eight, born to the Reverend Henry Lorenzo Talbot and his wife Adele (**BROWN**). The latter were the oldest Talbots I knew as a child.

Family stories handed down through the generations? None. No one talked about deceased family members. I was a child living in a time when many things were never discussed in front of children.

Our social life revolved around the family and First Baptist Church, the church of Grandpa Talbot. All but one of his eight children were members there. I grew up surrounded by them and twenty cousins. We worshipped together, attended Sunday School, and sang in the youth choir. We gathered for a huge, co-operative, Christmas dinner. We had no idea that we were poor because there were many worse off than we were. Perhaps the full-time efforts to meet day-to-day needs meant no time for passing down family history. It wasn't until I began to search for my Talbot roots that I learned how little my mother's generation knew about their Talbot family.

Because of the church connection and annual gatherings of the Amherstburg Regular Missionary Baptist Association in a different member church each summer, I knew that I had relatives in Dresden, Ontario. My mother and most of her siblings had been born there. Grandpa Talbot had moved his family to Windsor about 1920, leaving the farm life to become a worker at Ford Motor Company. But nobody ever explained how the Dresden cousins were related to me. Perhaps I never asked. There were many people referred to as "cousin" or "aunt" or "uncle" with no explanation. We kids just took it for granted.

The imminent death of my father, who had no interest in his history, spurred me to visit his sister, Alice, who had embraced the role of Stanton family historian. Her maternal grandfather, Lewis Cresswell Lightfoot, had spent the last years of his life in Alice's parents' home, shared family stories, and given her all his Lightfoot photos. She provided me with a wealth of old photos and family lore dating back to the 1833 escape from slavery in Kentucky of my great-great-grandfather, Thomas Jefferson Lightfoot. It made me realize how little I knew about my mother's ancestors, so I resolved to search them out.

What family lore had been handed down? Very little. Two of my mother's brothers had tried to put together a family history. The oldest Talbot relative they had known was their grandfather, Simon Andrew Talbot. They believed that he had been born in Paris, Ontario. They thought that he might have been an illegitimate child sired by the Irish colonizer of Middlesex County, Colonel Thomas Talbot, with one of his slaves as mother. They expected

there would be no evidence of it because of shame and secrecy. This was their best idea of the origin of this light-skinned, “coloured” Talbot family.

Beginnings - Apr 2005

A Dresden cousin, Billy Richardson, triggered my genealogy project.

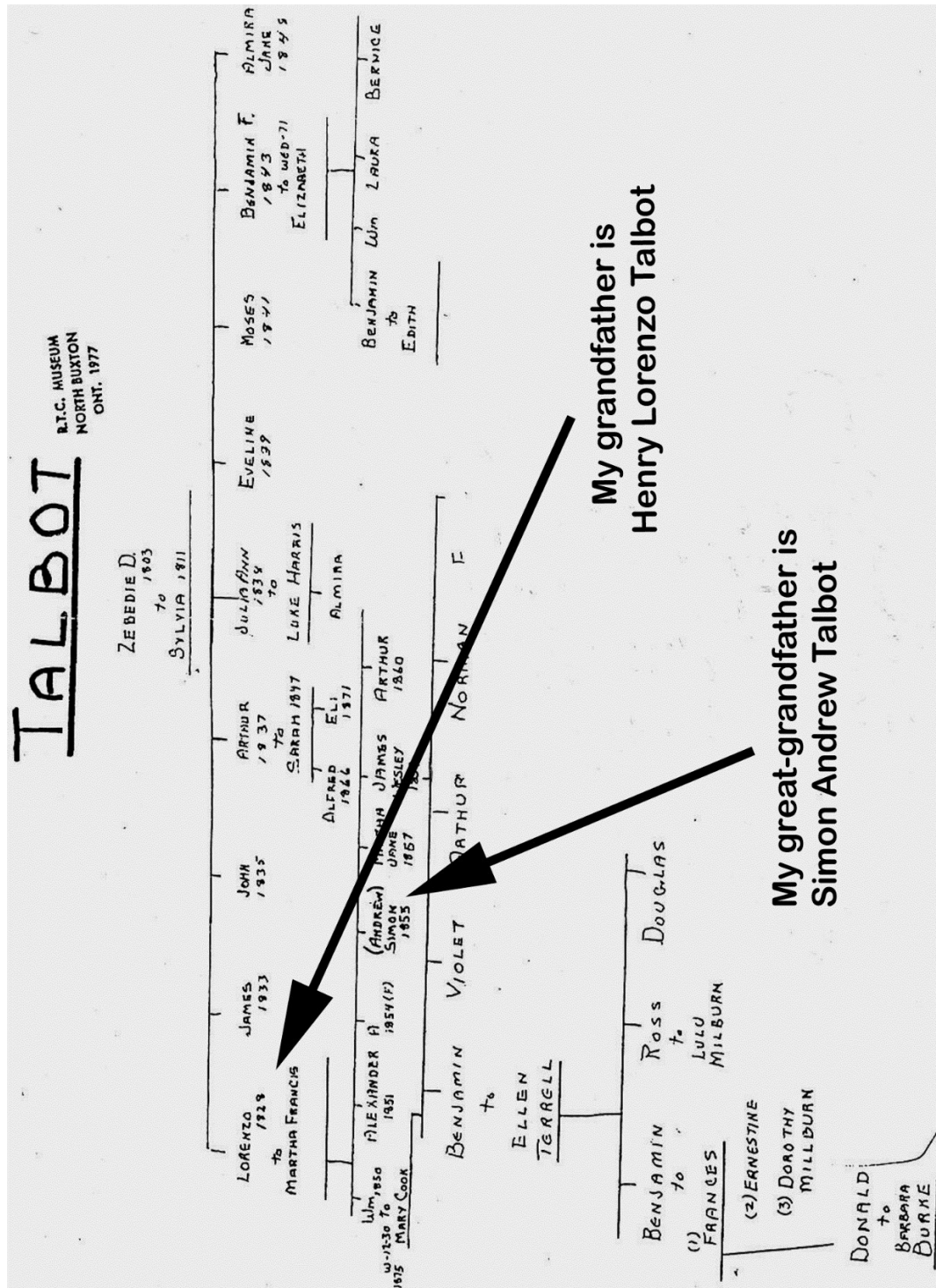


He was the first of my generation to pursue family history. His interest was mainly the Reverend Samuel H. Davis connection, our mutual great-great-grandfather whose daughter Sarah had married a Talbot. But I’m getting ahead of myself. More than twenty years ago Billy sent me a copy of two family trees that he had found in the Raleigh Centennial Museum at North Buxton. They had been prepared by Arlie Robbins, historian. I had saved Billy’s email but had paid no attention to the contents, being too preoccupied with other life events. In 2005, I made Billy’s trees my starting point, resolving not to accept anything in them as fact until I had verified it from my own research.

One of the trees contained the name of my great-grandfather, Simon Andrew Talbot. The name of my grandfather, his son, is Henry Lorenzo Talbot. There was a Lorenzo Talbot in the tree. Was my grandfather’s middle name that of his grandfather? (See tree on opposite page)

Where had Arlie Robbins obtained the data for this tree? If it proved to be accurate, who was this “Zebedie D.” the apparent “root” of the Talbot tree? Where had these people lived?

I began my search in the Windsor Public Library. Most libraries have a microfilm collection which includes data housed in federal and provincial archives. Among them are indexes to Ontario birth, marriage, and death records. These include, for each person named, a date, an associated location, a microfilm set number, the particular reel number, and the specific record number. Among the locations given for Talbots were some that I recognized as significant, and some that might have belonged to unknown relatives. The next step was to see if the particular microfilm reel was in the library’s collection: if it was, I loaded it into a microfilm reader and scrolled through the sequential records until I reached the number matching that in the index. The data in the record helped me determine whether or not that Talbot was a relative.



Lesson Learned / Tip:

Don't attempt microfilm searches on an empty stomach. Squinting and scrolling through films at a microfilm reader for hours on end will make you nauseous. Don't look at the screen when scrolling with fast-forward. Take frequent breaks, walk around, take in fresh air, and drink water.

Microfilms of Canadian census records for Ontario, taken once every ten years from 1851 through 1921, were also in the Windsor library's collection. However, these were not indexed. They were organized geographically by census divisions, (usually counties), so you had to know, or suspect, where a person was living. Then you had to scroll through the records, screen by screen, looking for the pertinent surname. The 1851 Canadian census for Canada West, (Ontario), had 42 districts subdivided into 407 sub-districts, so knowing where to search was important. Searching the census records showed me that Arlie Robbins's Talbot Family Tree had been built based on that data, and that my Talbot uncles had not had access to the census records when they hypothesized the family origins.

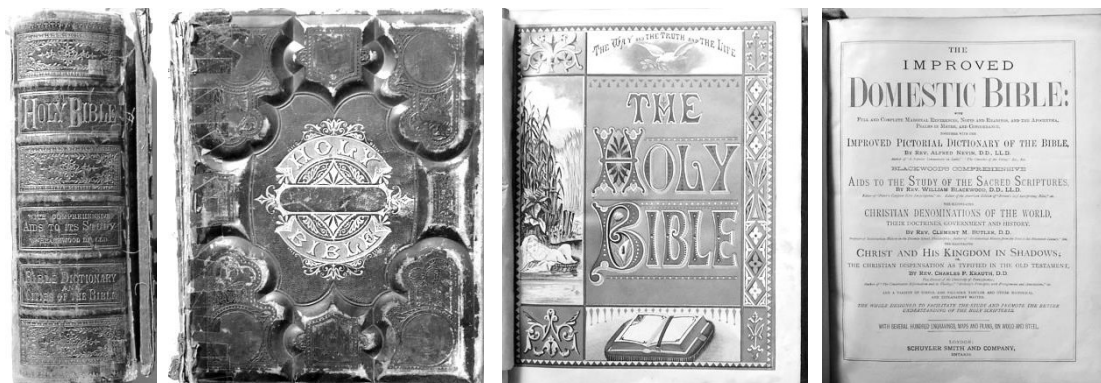
I learned of the Mormon church's website, familysearch.org, and found some Talbot family in their records. In 2005, of all the recorded Canadian censuses, 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881, 1891, 1901, and 1911, the Mormons had created an index for only 1881. In October 2005, I paid my first membership to the ancestry.com website and found many records there. However, at that time, not all their census records had been indexed by surname. I suspected that some of Zebedee Talbot's children had gone to the United States, because they were not in the index of Ontario death records, but in 2005, with unindexed U.S. census records, if you didn't know where they had settled, you were out of luck. And even if you suspected a location, you had to search page by page, like in a microfilm: a veritable needle in a haystack search.

The California Connection

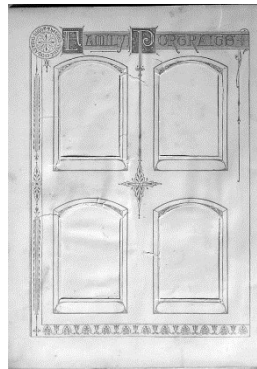
The Benjamin Franklin Talbot Bible

On the first of June 2005 I was surprised to learn that I had relatives in Los Angeles, CA: the Houstons, descendants of Zebedee Talbot's youngest son, Benjamin Franklin Talbot. My Dresden cousin, Billy Richardson, told me about them. His grandmother, Bertha (TALBOT) Lucas, in Dresden, and her sister, Kathleen (TALBOT) Cook, in Detroit, had maintained contact and exchanged visits. I made email contact with the senior California member, Ivan James Houston, and received interesting family lore. Ivan had the family bible of his great-grandfather, Benjamin F. Talbot. In it were listed the birth and death dates of Zebedee, Sylvia, and their nine children, as well as Benjamin's descendants.

The Benjamin Franklin Talbot Bible was a gold mine of old, family pictures. The book was huge: About 8½ by 11 inches, at least, and three inches thick.



At the back were pages with pockets into which tintypes and photo cards (*cartes de visite*) had been inserted.



Some of these cards were labelled; most were not; some had the photographer's data on the back. Who were these people? Talbot wives? Talbot children? Only one of the images identified the person shown.





Lesson Learned / Tip:

Label your photographs!! Those who come after you won't have a clue who some of the people are. This will be an even greater problem now that we are taking photos digitally; there will be no negatives or prints on paper. Guessing the names of people in jpeg images will be a nightmare for descendants; there are restrictions on the number of characters in a computer file name. It will be wise to organize images into albums so that they can be properly labelled.

The California Talbot Mailout

In early October, 2005, cousin Pamela (**HOUSTON**) Chretien [Ivan J's daughter] and I wanted to find out if there were any Talbot descendants living in northern California. One of Zebedee's sons, Arthur K. Talbot, had been recorded in the 1880 U.S. Census at Ross Landing, Marin County, north of San Francisco. We prepared and mailed two dozen letters to "phone book" Talbots in the San Francisco and Sacramento areas. By that time I had achieved a tree of Arthur's descendants as far as great-grandson Norman Manuel Silva, so we included a half-dozen Silvas in the mailing. At that time I didn't know how common the surname Silva was. The letter read as follows, and included a family tree diagram on the back:

(Inside address)

We got your address from U.S. Public records.

We are writing to you because you carry the Talbot surname and we are trying to find other California Talbots, descendants of Arthur K Talbot and wife Sarah Susanna Obanyan, that are part of the family tree shown on the back of this page.

We are descendants of two of the other sons of Zebedee Talbot. We are researching our Talbot family to put together a family history: Who were the Talbots? Where did they scatter? What became of them? How big is our family?

We know that Arthur Talbot came to California from Ontario, Canada in about 1871, judging by the birthplaces of his children, according to the U.S. Census of 1880. For that census, his family was at Ross Landing, Marin County, California. Arthur was a farm hand. In 1900, Arthur and his family were in Lee Township, Sacramento County, CA.

In 1920, his son, Oliver, a stage driver, and his family were in the city of Sacramento.

In 1910, son Eli was a teamster in the lumber industry, living with his family in Murphy Township, Calaveras County, CA.

We are hoping to find names and birthdates, etc., from possibly a family bible or the memories of the older, surviving family members. Sometimes family members used the names of other relatives to name their children. Common names in this family include: Benjamin, Bertha, Arthur, William, and Sarah. Zebedee's other children were: Lorenzo, Julia Ann, James, John, Emeline, Moses, Benjamin and Elmira Jane.

If you think you are descended from this family, please contact us: Ms. Pam Houston, (address, phone, and email given) or Kenn Stanton (address, phone, and email given).

THANK YOU FOR TAKING THE TIME TO READ THIS LETTER.

On 31 Oct, I got a phone call from Sacramento from a Norman Manuel Silva III. He had recognized his grandfather as the bottom leaf on the tree diagram we had sent out. We had found our needle in a haystack. He said he was excited to be making contact with some of his Canadian family, of which he had no previous knowledge. He said he had photos of his ancestors that he could identify.

Lesson Learned / Tip:

Think outside the box. Make no assumptions. Don't miss out on a discovery by thinking that what you want to do is impossible or doomed to failure. Take the risk. Had we not mailed "cold-call" letters to those thirty strangers, we would not have found the Silva branch of the family.

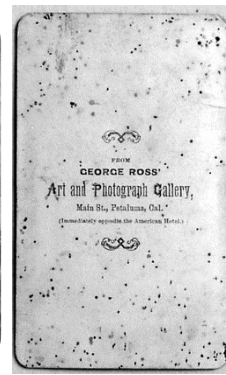
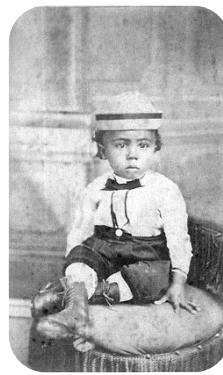
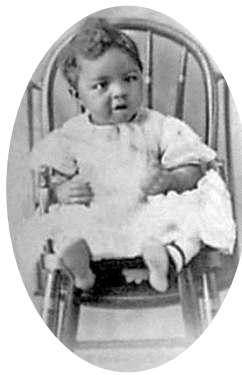
In January 2007, I flew to Los Angeles and made research side trips including one to Sacramento, where I met Norman Manuel Silva III.



Under his bed, he had a cardboard box that contained family photos and death certificates that he had inherited, but not studied. Two of those photos helped identify an unlabelled photo in the Benjamin F. Talbot bible in Los Angeles.



Hazel (**TALBOT**) Silva, with son Norman Manuel, courtesy of Norman Manuel Silva III.



This photo, from the Benjamin F. Talbot bible, taken by a Petaluma CA photographer, is likely Norman Manuel Silva. Petaluma is a town between Ross Landing and Sacramento, making the location appropriate for the family that moved between those places.

Photo courtesy of Ivan James Houston.

Interviewing Family in California – Jan 2007

Of Zebedee Dunbar Talbot's nine children: Lorenzo, Julia Ann, James, John, Arthur, Emeline, Moses, Benjamin Franklin and Elmira Jane, five ended up in California! Lorenzo's eldest son, Willard Alexander, took his family from Dresden, ON, to Cleveland, OH, and some of his descendants are currently living in California, near San Francisco. Benjamin Franklin's descendants are living in the Los Angeles area. One of Arthur's descendants, Norman Manuel Silva III, was found in Sacramento by a mass mailing.

On a trip to Cleveland to meet newly-discovered relatives, I found a second Talbot Family Bible, this one of Willard Alexander's branch. In Cleveland, I learned that a great collection of photo albums of Willard's descendants was in the hands of his great-granddaughter, Ann (**ANTHONY**) Ahmad, living in Menlo Park, south of San Francisco. The albums had been organized by her mother, Betty Louise (**TALBOT**) Anthony, granddaughter of Willard, now deceased.

There was a treasure of family data and memorabilia in California, waiting to be recorded, so to California I went. It was a very productive trip. I met fourteen "new" cousins

in three cities and conducted in-depth interviews with four of them. I found a wealth of old documents and photographs, solved a few puzzles, and uncovered new ones. I was greeted with enthusiasm by everyone I visited; our cousins' hospitality was gracious, regardless of their differing financial situations. Everyone was eager to share their knowledge of our Talbot family, eager to learn more, and grateful for the work I was doing for us all. One thing impressed me about all of them: they were aware of their guardianship of family heirlooms: the photos, objects, and documents in their care. They had taken pains to maintain them and enjoyed talking about them.

Prior to my departure, Windsor, Ontario, had been enjoying a balmy winter. The day I departed for Los Angeles, 16 Jan 2007, the temperature dropped and real winter arrived. I counted myself lucky to have escaped. The weather that greeted me in L. A. was cool, as far as the locals were concerned, but I found it comfortably warm. Daytime temperatures fluctuated between the 50's and 60's, Fahrenheit. I was OK in a light sweater or unlined jacket, but I saw the "natives" outfitted in gloves, toques, and jackets. The skies were clear and the sun was hot on the skin; I saw a woman crossing the street holding up a piece of paper to shield her face! California was having one of their worst droughts; a lot of California is desert-like, especially in the south.

I arrived on Tuesday and made Wednesday a recovery day. My sinuses don't take well to the altitude changes of flying. On Thursday, I headed north to Menlo Park (near San Francisco), a five hour drive on highway I-5, over the mountains north of Los Angeles, an area known as "the grapevine." I had to postpone my start to wait until the "black ice" had melted in the noonday sun; the highway had been closed on Wednesday because of snow and ice in the higher altitudes.

In Menlo Park, I was warmly greeted by cousin Ann (**ANTHONY**) Ahmad. Ann and I are about the same age; she is one of four children born in Cleveland to Betty Louise (**TALBOT**) Anthony. She has a son Jamil and three beautiful daughters: Aishah, Akilah, and Alimah. (Ann's husband converted to Islam, hence the names of her children.)



Ann is the guardian of her mother's photo albums; there are more than a dozen of them in thick binders, the photos mostly labelled. Thank you Betty Louise! She was meticulous about keeping family records. She recorded significant dates in her Bible. She organized the family photos chronologically into albums, and recorded the names of the people, the location, and the date they were taken. In her collection I found some treasures. Some capture significant moments in the family's story. Some are the only photos I have, so far, of some Canadian cousins from Chatham, Ontario.

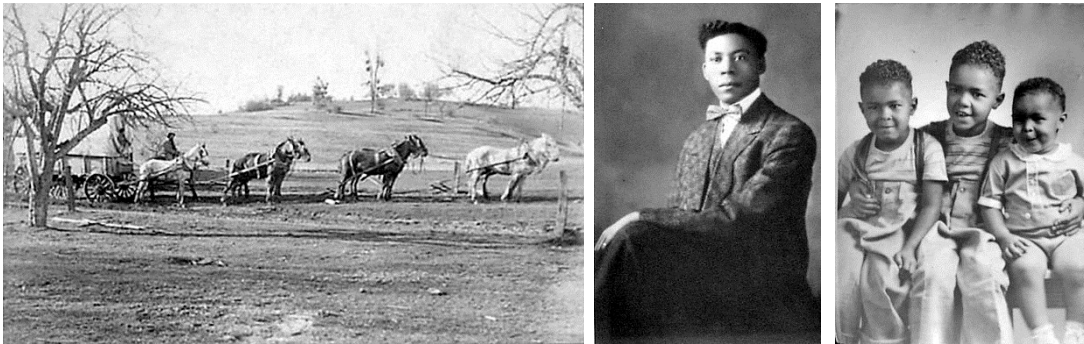
On Saturday, I drove to Sacramento to meet and interview cousin, Norman Manuel Silva III, third great-grandson of Arthur K. Talbot, son of Zebedee. What amazing luck that we found this relative by a shot-in-the-dark, mass mailing, and that he was the guardian of

family photos. Or was it more than luck? And more amazing, since the surname, Silva, is very common in California.

Cousin Norman had death certificates for his father, Norman Manuel Silva II, and uncles, and his grandfather, Norman Manuel Silva I (Hazel Talbot's only child). California death certificates include a lot of information: birth and death dates, burial dates and locations, names and birthplaces of parents, occupation, address at time of death, type and length of military service, just to name a few! From the death certificate of Norman M. Silva, Hazel's son, we learned, for the first time the name of Hazel's husband. He was Manuel Silva and his birth place was the Cape Verde Islands. Wow! Cousin Norman had possession of these records, but had not studied them; he was discovering, for the first time, the name of his great-grandfather. Finding a death record for Manuel online is practically impossible: there were too many men named Manuel Silva in northern California!

Norman then recalled that he hadn't known the reason his father had taken a trip to the Cape Verde Islands just before he died. Now he knew why. His father had known from where the Silvas originated, but he had never talked about it. Most of my visit was taken up with data gathering: names, birth and death dates, and locations. Norman did not have email, so communication had been limited to telephone and "snail mail."

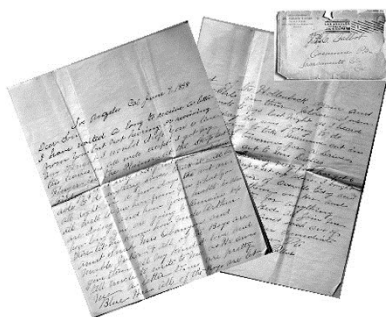
Among the hundreds of photographs that Norman had, we found some treasures; and they were labeled!!



With the Houstons, back in L. A.

The descendants of Benjamin Franklin Talbot are few. In 2007 there were only eleven still living. That's in total, not counting spouses! Although Benjamin had five children, only one, Laura Elizabeth, produced any offspring, and she had only one, Doris (**TALBOT**) Young. Doris married Norman Oliver Houston and had three children: a daughter and two sons. One of her sons, Ivan James Houston, and his daughter, Pamela Beth, are guardians of the family photographs and treasures.

Among them was a remarkable letter dated June 7, 1898, written by Benjamin F. to his son, Benjamin Charles, who was then in the San Francisco Bay area. I had been wondering if Benjamin F. in Los Angeles had any contact with his brother Arthur K., who had settled his family in the San Francisco Bay area, at Ross Landing in Marin County in 1880. This letter shows that he had.



“Let me know how Uncle Arthur [K. Talbot], Aunt Sarah [his wife], Mrs. Obanyon [Sarah’s mother] and [Arthur’s children] Mable [*sic*] Julia and all of the boys are. Give them all my kindest love and tell uncle to write to me as he owes me a letter.”¹

It would seem that Sarah’s mother was living with them. “All of the boys” mentioned were Arthur’s six sons.

Heather Ibbotson – Brantford, Ontario, 19 Oct 2005

On 19 Oct 2005, I made a trip to Brantford, Ontario, to visit the library of the Brant County branch of the Ontario Genealogical Society (OGS). Brant is the county in which Paris, Ontario, is located. At that time, Paris was the earliest place in which I had found record of Lorenzo Talbot and family: the Canadian Census of 1871. I wanted to check the records of the two cemeteries in Paris, to see if any of Lorenzo’s younger children were buried there; some were missing from the next census (1881 in Strathroy Ontario). By 1876, Lorenzo and family were in Strathroy, but none were found buried there.

I found no Talbots in the Paris cemetery records. The library contained no documents that helped me. Even their newspaper indexes began at too-recent-a-date to be useful. However, while there I met Heather Ibbotson, a member of the Brant OGS, a young woman who was playing hooky from work and who overheard my exchanges with the OGS library volunteer on duty. She asked me what family I was researching, and after I explained what I was looking for, she took a photocopy of a page from one of my Talbot Genealogical Search bulletins showing my contact information, and said she would see what she could find. Little did I know at the time how valuable meeting Heather would prove to be.

Lucan and Exeter, Ontario - 21 Oct 2005

I went to Lucan, Ontario, hoping to find some record there of Benjamin Franklin Talbot, who had listed “Lucan” as his place of residence on his 1870 marriage registration.²

¹ 1898 Letter from Benjamin Franklin Talbot to his brother, Arthur Kees Talbot, in the possession of Ivan J. Houston, Los Angeles.

² *Ontario, Canada Marriages, 1857-1924, Registrations of Marriages, 1869-1928*; Series: MS932; Reel: 3, Archives of Ontario; Toronto, Ontario, Canada; , Ancestry.com, 2007, http://interactive.ancestry.com/7921/ONMS932_3-0089/2540914?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302375/facts/citation/161852686170/edit/record, (accessed 1 Dec 2016).

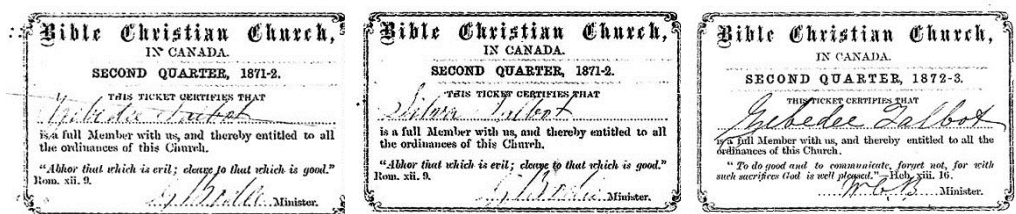
He had been married in London, Ontario. Lucan is within a carriage ride of London, lying north along Highway 4.

Although the librarian at the Lucan branch of Middlesex County Library was very helpful, I found no record of Benjamin. They did not have any Canadian census microfilms; those resided at Strathroy. Nor did they have assessment records. The Lucan librarian phoned the Exeter library to see if they had anything in their collection that would help. Exeter, Ontario, is about 10 minutes further north on Highway 4. Exeter had census microfilm, but their microfilm reader was in use by another patron until closing time, an hour from then.

I decided to go to Exeter anyway. It was most fortunate that I did. I had wanted to follow a lead that came from the 1856 marriage registration of Emeline Talbot, daughter of Zebedee. Her residence had been recorded as Usborne (Township).³ Exeter is located there.

At the library, I found cemetery records for Usborne Township but no Talbots buried there. Having only fifteen minutes before the closing time, I went to the stacks where the cemetery records had been stored. Something led me to pull a book off the shelf. It was entitled, *Between the Fences - Usborne Township 1842 - 1992*. I didn't really expect to find Talbot in the index of settlers, so I wasn't disappointed when I didn't. But I did find that the book contained a brief history of the churches of the township, and among them, a number of Bible Christian Churches.

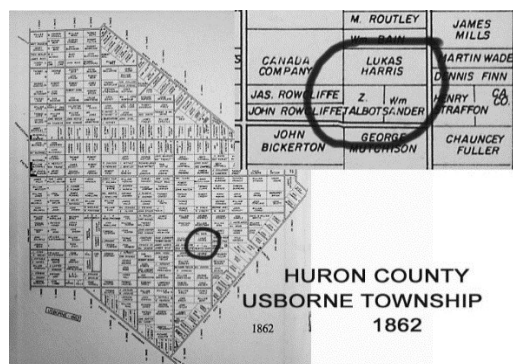
The Talbot collection in Los Angeles contained Bible Christian Church membership tickets that had been issued to Zebedee and Sylvia Talbot.



The histories of the churches contained no mention of the Talbots, but did list the clergy that had served those congregations. Each of Zebedee's tickets had been signed by the minister, so, if I found a match, I would know that, indeed, Zebedee had lived in the area and to which church he had gone. Perhaps there was a cemetery and that might lead to another discovery. Unfortunately, I had left the tickets in Windsor and couldn't proceed. I resolved to carry everything with me, in future.

With five minutes remaining, before I closed the book, I noticed two maps facing each other, inside the front cover. They showed the farm properties of Usborne County, labeled with the owners' names. One was for 1879 and one for 1862. I knew that the 1879 map would be of no value, because Zebedee had been in Strathroy from 1876 - 1879, therefore not in Usborne when the map was drawn.

³ *Canadian Genealogy Index, 1600s-1900s, Huron District Marriage Register, Original Book*, R.G. 80-27-1, Vol. 13, Microfilm MS 248 Reel #2, Provincial Archives of Ontario, Toronto, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2005, <http://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=7920&h=48111&ssrc=pt&tid=71322150&pid=30234302377&usePUB=true>, (accessed 1 Dec 2016).



4

Having nothing to lose, I combed the 1862 map, concession by concession. I was pleasantly shocked to see that one of the farms was labeled, “Z. Talbot.” It was on Side Road 4 (now the Crediton Side Road), at Concession 10. This had to be Zebedee’s farm!

Now I knew that Zebedee had been there in 1862, which meant I might find him in the census of 1861 for Usborne Township, Huron County. I might find him there in 1871, 1881, 1891, and 1901, the other census years that have been saved on microfilm. In 2005, in order to search Canadian microfilmed census records, you had to know in which county to look, and in which township. Now I had that information.

Also I found, around the corner on Concession 10, the farm of a Luke Harris, the man that Buxton historian Arlie Robbins had named, in her Zebedee Talbot family tree, as the spouse of Zebedee’s daughter, Julia Ann. This would need a follow-up too.

Heather Ibbotson’s Discovery - 22 Oct 2005

When I got home I found an email from Heather Ibbotson, the woman I had met in Brantford. She had sent me the baptismal records for three of Lorenzo Talbot’s children which she had found in the online database of the United Church Archives, in the Wesleyan Methodist Baptismal Registers, Victoria University, Toronto.

Willard Alexander Talbot, son of Lorenzo and Marthy [*sic*], born Stephen Township, Huron County on Nov. 27, 1851, baptized Sept. 21, 1857 by Rev. E. L. Koyle.

Marthay [*sic*] Jane Talbot, daughter of Lorenzo and Marthy, born Stephen Township, Huron County on Sept. 7, 1857, baptized on Sept. 21, 1857 by Rev. E.L. Koyle.

Andrew Simon Talbot, son of Lorenzo and Marthy, born Stephen Township, Huron County on March 25, 1856, baptized on Sept. 21, 1857, by Rev. E. L. Koyle.⁵

⁴ Walter E. Creedy, ed., *Between the Fences: Usborne Township 1842-1992*, (Exeter, Ontario, Usborne Sesquicentennial Committee, 1991), endpaper inside front cover.

⁵ Ida Reed, *Wesleyan Methodist Baptisms*, Victoria University, Toronto, vol. 2, page 91, http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~wjmartin/wm-t_2.htm, (accessed 27 Sep 2016).

These are transcriptions, a secondary source. The data has been confirmed by examination of microfilm of the original document.

Lesson Learned / Tip:

Don't hesitate to share what you are working on, with strangers in libraries who are researching their family. Give them a way to contact you. My Search Bulletin had my email address on it. You never know when someone may come across something and remember you. Genealogists are usually very happy to help each other.

Later, Heather passed on to me the record of the marriage of Arthur Kees Talbot and Sarah Susannah Obanyoun, which I hadn't found because I hadn't imagined the spellings of "Tolbert" and "Obarryern" that they contained.

Lesson Learned / Tip:

Be open-minded and imaginative with spellings when you do a surname search. People wrote what they heard. Speaking one's surname with an accent could affect what a recorder wrote. Uneducated people were sometimes too intimidated to correct an official's spelling. Sometimes strange spellings are the result of transcription errors by data-entry clerks, attempting to read handwritten text. I found family records under surnames Talbot, Tolbot, Talbort, Talbert, Tolbert, Tholbert, Tolburt, Tabbot, Labbit, and even Falbert.

The Massachusetts Connection (Where there's a will, there's a way)

I discovered the Massachusetts Talbot connection by accident. Zebedee's birth locations in the Canadian censuses had varied from "USA," to "Vermont," to "Massachusetts." I had no supporting evidence for any specific location.

On 17 Nov 2005, I was in the Dresden (Ontario) Public Library. My mother and most of her siblings had been born near Dresden. Cousin Billy Richardson had sent me a list of *Dresden Times*' articles of our Talbot family births, marriages, and deaths. I went to the library to view the microfilms. It was a sad, little library in a beautiful, old, Carnegie-funded building; I say "sad" because the microfilm reader was broken, and I was handed a magnifying glass to help me view the tiny, onscreen images. The helpful librarian said, in passing, "You might want to take a look at some of those things on the window ledge."

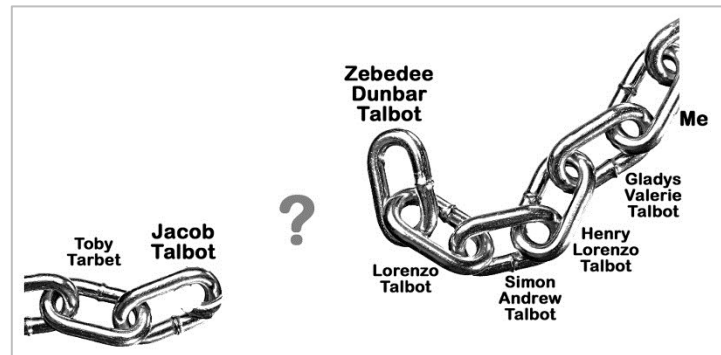
Dizzy from scanning images while squinting through the magnifying glass, and ten minutes before closing time, I decided to check out the window ledge items. One of the books was entitled, *Surrogate Court Index of Ontario Canada, 1859-1900, Volume 3 – Kent and Essex Counties*. I was a raw novice and at the time didn't know what "surrogate court" meant. There was a family rumour that one of my ancestors had been in trouble with the law in Dresden and left the country. Maybe I would find something in this court book. I was pleasantly shocked to find this entry in the index: "Talbot, Lebedee Dunbar, Chatham #382, 1880." I really didn't know what I had found, but I knew that it was about my Zebedee.

Even before I found my way to the will it referenced, I saw the value of the index entry itself. The "D" of "Zebedie D" on Arlie Robbins' family tree of Talbots was DUNBAR. I now knew Zebedee's middle name. It sounded suspiciously like a surname. Maybe Zebedee was the product of a Talbot-Dunbar union. I did a Google search for Talbot-Dunbar

marriages in New England, since some census records had indicated Massachusetts as a possible birthplace. I found two candidates: Jacob Talbot and Susanna Dunbar, married in 1794, and Abraham Talbot and Mary Dunbar, wed in 1787. Of the two marriages of Talbot men to Dunbar women, an examination of the available data on Susanna Dunbar yielded even more suspicion.

Susanna Dunbar was one of two children of Sampson Dunbar and Sarah Sash. Her sibling was a boy named ZEBEDEE DUNBAR!! Wow! Too big to be a coincidence! It was a sometime practice for a woman to preserve her maiden name by giving it to one of her sons as his middle name. Had Susanna named her son after her brother? Of the two possible couples, Jacob and Susanna seemed more likely to be Zebedee's parents.

Massachusetts records showed that Jacob Talbot was the son of Toby Tarbet, a former slave who was listed, on four separate occasions, as having served in the Massachusetts' militia during the revolutionary war. It was exciting to find colonial militia records online, and Toby Tarbet among them. It was clear that when he served, he was still a slave. At that time it was a general practice that Blacks were not supposed to be issued guns, so his service may have been supportive rather than combative.



So now I had tracked my ancestry back to Zebedee, and I had possibly two more generations in Massachusetts. But the link to the Massachusetts Talbots was circumstantial. I had found no proof.



In 2008, an email from Carol DeGroat, a Massachusetts historian I had connected with through ancestry.com, set me on a path to verify the Jacob-Zebedee connection. She told me of a genealogical report about a Sampson Dunbar Talbot, written by Ann S. Lainhart of Peabody, Mass, who had studied the Massachusetts Talbot family.

I found her credentials online.

Ann Smith Lainhart has been a self-employed genealogist for the last twenty years specializing in eastern Massachusetts research. Since 1998, she has been State

Historian of the Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants. She has also worked as NEHGS (*New England Historic Genealogical Society*) reference librarian, and was editor of the Society's publication *First Boston City Directory* (1789). Ms. Lainhart has published articles in the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, *NEXUS*, and *New England Ancestors*, as well as in *The American Genealogist* and the *National Genealogical Society Quarterly*.⁶

A google search for “Ann S. Lainhart” turned up the email address of a quilter with that name. She was in Massachusetts, the right geographical area, so maybe . . . I fired off an email asking if she was the historian. I received a reply the next day.

Hi Kenn,

Yes, you have found me. It has been quite a while since I have worked on the Descendants of Tobey Talbot, but I would be happy to send you copies of what I found. I will put it in the mail to you tomorrow from work.

I hope it will be of help.

Yours,

Ann

I was excited. Would she have found Zebedee to be in the same family that I suspected? She scanned and emailed her report to me the next day. It was eleven pages. On page three she had listed Zebedee as one of the children of Jacob Talbot and Susanna Dunbar, born between 1800 and 1807. A highly-respected researcher had independently placed Zebedee in the same family as I had. I was overjoyed. (Later, this family connection would be confirmed by Y-chromosome DNA testing.)

Further evidence of the Massachusetts connection is the record of a lawsuit filed against brothers Zebedee and Israel Talbot in 1825. They lost, and had to sell property in Massachusetts to settle. When Zebedee came to Upper Canada, his brother Israel came with him; Israel settled first in Houghton Township, Norfolk County, and then in S. Norwich, Oxford County, among the Quakers.

The Michigan Connection - DNA

I discovered the Michigan Connection with the help of a man in England who was running a TALBOT surname message board. Genealogy message boards are online places where one can place a request for help. Some boards are for queries regarding a specific surname, and some are for a specific place. I had put the following message on this Talbot surname board:

⁶ Found online in 2008, URL not then recorded, now lost.

Negro Talbots of New England & Ontario

I am researching the descendants of Zebedee Dunbar Talbot (of African descent), born in 1803 in New England (MA, or VT or ME according to various Canadian censuses) and who immigrated to Canada West (Ontario) around 1830, with wife, Sylvia (1811), and son, Lorenzo (1828). Anyone having knowledge of black Talbots of New England, please contact us at talbotconnection@hotmail.com.

The owner of the website replied saying I should contact a Jeffery [*sic*] Talbot, and provided his email address. Jeffery replied to my email saying that he had traced his ancestry back to one James Talbot, born in London, ON, about 1834, according to a marriage registration; James had married a Scot, Harriet Susannah Ross of Lobo Township, Canada West. James and Harriet later immigrated to Michigan. When James Talbot died, his Michigan death certificate reported his true father's name, listed as Geleder Talbot, a poor transcription of a handwritten "Zebedee." James had falsely named his father as John Talbot, when his marriage was recorded.



Jeffery had learned that there were Irish Talbots and English Talbots who settled in Upper Canada; he was a direct male descendant of James Talbot, so he had a Y-chromosome DNA test done to determine in which country his paternal line had originated. He was surprised when the results showed his line originated in West Africa. But he was not uncomfortable; after all, he had married an Asian woman when stationed in Korea. I told him that I had lost track of a James Talbot, third child of Zebedee Dunbar Talbot, of African descent, and born in the London area. Perhaps this was his ancestral family and he was my relative.

Since only my mother was a direct Talbot descendant, my Y-chromosome test would be to my Stanton line; the Y-chromosome is passed from father to son. I recruited a cousin Ted, who had a direct Talbot male line, and he submitted saliva to the test. He, like me, was a descendant of Lorenzo Talbot, Zebedee's oldest child, and James's older brother. If Ted's results matched, we would have proven a blood connection and Jeffery would have found his ancestors.

⁷ Michigan, Death Records, 1867-1950, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2015, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/60872/44471_355336-00107/597180?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302379/facts/citation/324002166069/edit/record, (accessed 20 Sep 2019).

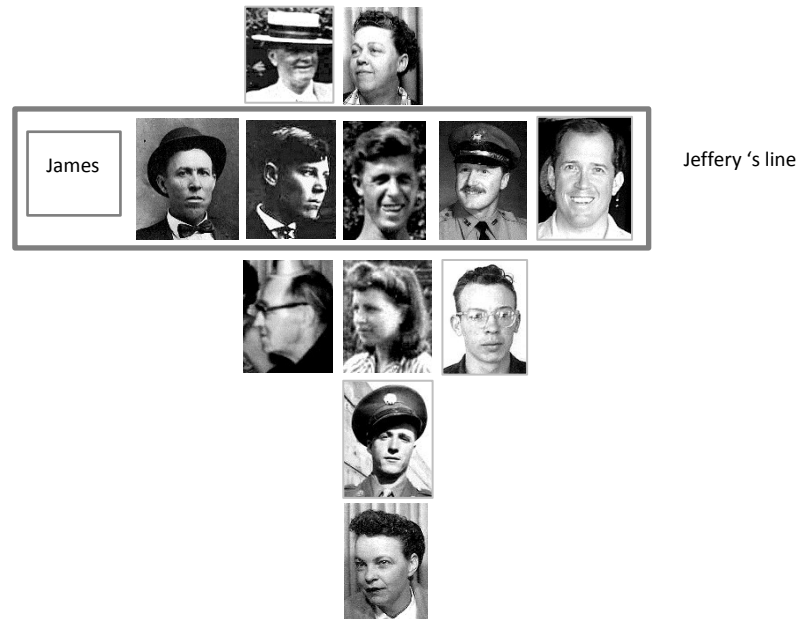
Ted's results were not a match. In fact, they showed a male line originating in Northwestern Europe! This upset me. The paper trail from James Talbot to Jeffery Talbot was certain. Why hadn't Jeffrey and Ted's results matched?

I pondered everything during a long drive to Washington D.C. Then it finally made sense.

- According to the California family bible, (and Canadian census records) Lorenzo was born in 1828.
- The data collector for the 1861 Canadian Census asked Zebedee and Sylvia, "During what year were you married?" and recorded 1830. So, Lorenzo was born two years before their marriage.
- Zebedee had a New Testament name. He came from a family that traditionally used biblical names. He had brothers Absalom, Jacob, John, Sampson, Israel, Joseph, and Peter. His father was Jacob. His uncles were Abraham, Ezekiel, Isaac, Levi, and John. Zebedee had named his other boys James, John, Moses, Benjamin, and Arthur (don't know how that one got in; maybe it was a relative of the mother, Sylvia). Brothers James and John, the sons of Zebedee, were two of Christ's disciples. Would a man from such a traditional, biblically-named family name his firstborn Lorenzo?
- Lorenzo, Zebedee, and Sylvia had all been born in the USA. All the rest of the children, beginning in 1832, were born in Upper Canada.
- Lorenzo's Y-chromosome DNA did not match James', son of Zebedee.

The answer became clear. Lorenzo was not Zebedee's biological son. Sylvia Ann had brought her two-year-old son into the marriage. The couple came to Upper Canada, settled, and the rest of the children were born there. I felt very disappointed. I had found my Talbot family roots, beginning with slavery and the American Revolution, traced and verified the links from Toby Tarbet, a patriot in colonial Massachusetts, to Zebedee Dunbar Talbot, a free, Black settler in Canada West, through 2nd great-grandfather, Lorenzo Talbot, to me, only to find that I was descended from Zebedee's stepson. As a descendant of Lorenzo, my mother was a Talbot in name only. I carried none of Toby Tarbet's DNA in my veins. I didn't really know my origin beyond Lorenzo. I could take some consolation that the family I was researching was mine: that my California cousins were truly relatives, because we were all descendants of Zebedee's wife, Sylvia Ann.

Proof of the link between Jeffery and Zebedee was established thanks to Abraham Talbot, the brother of Zebedee's father, Jacob. Abraham had established his line in Maine. Jeffery's Y-chromosome test results matched those of Robert Elvin Talbot, a direct descendant of Abraham Talbot.



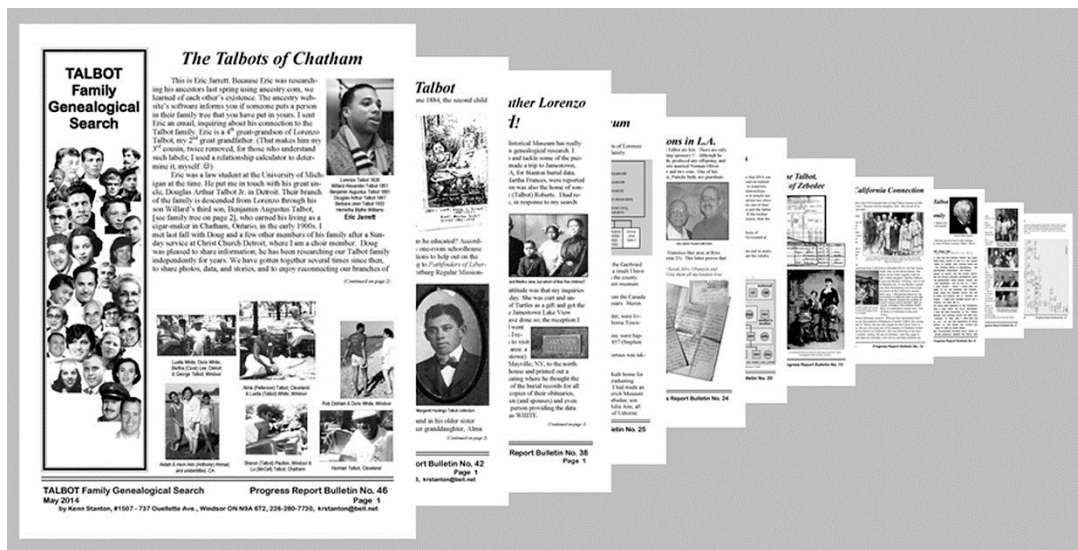
Photos courtesy of Jeffery Thomas Talbot

From left to right you can see from these photos how Zebedee's African DNA was diluted in Jeffery's line by intermarriage. James, son of Zebedee, had married a Scot. Each successive son had also married a Caucasian. The visible characteristics that might have indicated Jeffery's racial origin were lost, but the traceable Y-chromosome material remained intact.

Road Trip to Kelowna, British Columbia for Family Stories

On 15 Aug 2006, I had a scary thought. Having started researching our Talbot family late in my life, and having therefore missed the opportunity to learn about the family from my grandparents, parents, aunts, and uncles, from the most senior members I knew of: great-aunts Kathleen Cook and Bertha Lucas and her daughter Lillian Carter, who all lived well into old-age, I suddenly realized that I would never forgive myself if I didn't interview my mother's brother, Lyle Emerson Talbot of Kelowna, BC, her last surviving sibling. If something happened to him, a lot of information would be lost and there would be a huge hole in our family history.

After consulting with his children about his health, I contacted him by telephone and found that he welcomed my visit. When I began researching our family, I shared what I was learning with my cousins by creating and emailing .pdf file bulletins.



Uncle Lyle had been receiving and enjoying the Talbot Bulletins and encouraged me to make the trip.

After investigating the costs and restrictions of different travel modes, I decided to drive. One consideration was the possibility that I would not be able to carry my tape recorder and digital camera in carry-on luggage; I know how rough baggage-handlers can be and feared that if I packed those items in checked luggage, I might arrive in Kelowna with damaged equipment. I planned on making the easier drive across the U.S. in three days; that meant driving twelve to fourteen hours a day. I reserved my motel rooms only for the trip out, just in case I couldn't manage the long days, so that I could take more time returning, if necessary.

The first day took me across Michigan, Illinois, and Iowa, to a Super 8 motel at Missouri Valley, Iowa, just north of Omaha, Nebraska. The second day had me crossing South Dakota and most of Montana, to a Red Roof Inn in Billings, Montana. I usually set out at five am, in the dark, so that I wouldn't arrive at my destination in the dark, trying to find my motel. I was helped by the time zone changes, gaining an hour each day. Just before Billings, I had to detour around a forest fire. On the third day I finished Montana, crossed a corner of Washington into the southeast corner of British Columbia and up the Okanagan Valley to Kelowna.

Most of the trip through the mountains was through U.S. mountain passes, nothing like crossing the Canadian Rockies on the Trans-Canada highway, where you are surrounded by towering mountains and have to negotiate long upward climbs and roller-coaster-like downgrades, winding up and down the mountainsides. On the American route the mountains are small and there are only a few climbs and descents that create white knuckles on the steering wheel.

I planned to spread my interviews over four days, so as not to tire my aged uncle. After all, he was ninety-one years old. I found Lyle to be full of energy, with a clear mind and great memory. He clearly welcomed the opportunity to talk about his life, and that of his grandparents, parents, and siblings. I started tape-recording at 10 AM; we finished EIGHT HOURS later! He was amazing! We stopped only for lunch and dinner, courtesy of Aunt Marietta. He must've been exhausted that night, because I certainly was!

The next day I returned in the afternoon and Lyle had all his photos ready for me, on disk. This ninety-one-year-old had developed enough computer skill to be able to scan and save photos and documents, and copy them to disk. (Lyle died on 16 Jan 2015, at age ninety-nine.)

The visit was most valuable because I was able to learn a lot about the family life of my grandfather, Rev. Henry Talbot, and his eight children, with lots of anecdotes; never could I have learned these things any other way, certainly not from any document. This was the kind of information that would make our family history come alive.

Once home, I started reading *Black Roots: A Beginner's Guide to Tracing the African American Family Tree*, by Tony Burroughs. It is an excellent reference book with step-by-step instructions on how to proceed, the kind of records to keep, and how to manage them. He makes a strong case for interviewing family members.

Lesson Learned / Tip:

Interview your relatives. Start with the oldest. The documents will always be there; the people won't. "Talking to your relatives and collecting oral history is the most important thing you can do in genealogy. Records in libraries, archives, and courthouses have been there for years and will be there long after we are gone. However, our relatives will not. They have limited lifetimes, so get to them while they are alive." - Tony Burroughs, *Black Roots*

I was trying to do both; I began interviewing to get the information that would lead me to the next documents, rather than for gathering and preserving family history. Mr. Burroughs suggests that it is a TRAP to "neglect living relatives by researching in libraries, archives, and county courthouses before all of the relatives have been thoroughly interviewed."⁸

Looking for Lorenzo Talbot – 12 Oct 2006

Of all the children of Zebedee Dunbar Talbot, Lorenzo, the eldest and my great-great-grandfather, has been the hardest to track down. The last Canadian Census in which Lorenzo appeared is that of 1881, when Lorenzo and his family were enumerated in Strathroy, Ontario.⁹ He appeared on the Property Assessment Rolls of 1881 and 1882 for Strathroy then disappeared. There is no death record for him in Ontario.¹⁰

In the 1900 U.S. Census for Chautauqua County, New York State, I found a Lorenzo Talbot, age seventy-three, a black, male widower, born in March 1826 in Canada, with both parents born in Canada. He had reported that he immigrated to the USA in 1875, twenty-five

⁸ Tony Burroughs, *Black Roots: A Beginner's Guide to Tracing the African American Family Tree*, Simon & Schuster, New York, 2001.

⁹ 1881 Census of Canada, Middlesex West, Ontario, Canada, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2009, http://interactive.ancestry.com/1577/31229_C_13269-00378/343055?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302381/facts/citation/161852686363/edit/record, (accessed 2 Dec 2016).

¹⁰ *Strathroy Assessment microfilms*, Strathroy Public Library, Strathroy, Ontario.

years before. He could read, write, and speak English. He was living in the Chautauqua County Alms House.¹¹

I was not certain that this was my Lorenzo.

1. The birthdate was not a match. Our Lorenzo was born 15 May 1828 according to the Benjamin Franklin Talbot family Bible.
2. My Lorenzo could not have immigrated to the USA in 1875. I knew that he was in Strathroy, Ontario until 1882. My Lorenzo's parents were most likely born in New England, not Canada as recorded in this census.

However there was some evidence that suggested that this was indeed my missing relative. A second record gave some information about this inmate's death. More important than the date of death, 2 June 1907, was the name of the town he was from: Jamestown, NY.

When I first saw this, it didn't mean anything to me. It was only when I happened to be working on identifying the sisters of my great-grandfather, Simon Andrew Talbot, from his 1932 obituary, that it hit me. One of his surviving sisters was listed as "Mrs. Roberts, Jamestown, NY," the same town that this Lorenzo had been living in, before he went into the Poor House. Now that was too much of a coincidence!¹²

I knew that in 1882, Lorenzo (50), Martha (49) and children Almenia (19), Sarah (9), Caroline (7) and Frances (4) were in Strathroy.¹³ Did his wife, Martha Frances, die leaving him with young children? Did he go to live with his daughter in Jamestown, NY? Did poverty or old age cause him to end up in the Chautauqua County Alms House and Asylum?

Seeking additional information on this Lorenzo, through the Inter-library Loan program, I sent for microfilms of Chautauqua County Alms House records from the New York Archives in Albany, New York. It took several months, but they finally arrived at the Windsor Public Library. Within fifteen minutes I had before me a record with data about Lorenzo Talbot, giving details of his re-admission to the Chautauqua County Alms House in 1905. Sometime between the 1900 census, which shows him as an inmate there, and 1905, he must have left the alms house.

¹¹ 1900 United States Federal Census, Chautauqua, Chautauqua, New York; Roll: T623_1014; Page: 12A; Enumeration District: 78, Ancestry.com, 2004, http://interactive.ancestry.com/7602/004114488_00025/18499473?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302381/facts/citation/161852686361/edit/record, (accessed 2 Dec 2016).

¹² "Samon [*sic*] Talbot is Called by Death," *Chatham Daily News*, 18 Jan 1932, microfilms collection, Chatham Public Library, Chatham, Ontario.

¹³ *Strathroy Assessment microfilms*, Op. cit.

Record of Inmates, Chautauque County Almshouse, Pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 225, Laws of 1896.

Name, Lorenzo Talbot Sex, Male age, 77 Color, Dark Civil State, Indiana Last Residence, Jamestown

Birthplace (or Country), Ind. Huntington How long in U. S.? _____ How long in this State? 17 yrs.

Record Number, 109

Date Admitted, _____ 190 _____

Re-admitted Dec 23 1903 _____ 190 _____ 190 _____

Discharged _____ 190 _____ 190 _____ 190 _____

Has the person been naturalized? _____ If so, where and when _____

(If a widow,) was Husband a Citizen? _____ (If an unmarried woman,) was Father a Citizen? _____

Occupation, Carpenter Education, High School Religion, Roman Habits, Temperate

Physical Condition, Good Cause of Dependence, Old Age

Birthplace of Father (or Country), Ind. Huntington Occupation, Chair Maker Habits, Temperate

Birthplace of Mother (or Country), Conn. New Britain Condition of Parents, whether Dependent or Self-Supporting, Self Supporting

Is the Person able to perform any Labor? Very Little

Has the Person ever received Public Relief? Yes Where and When? Jamestown 1895 to 1904

Has the Person been an Inmate of an Almshouse or other Institution? Chautauque

Names and Addresses of Relatives or Friends Mrs. Jane Roberts - Marvin St. Jamestown NY

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The data on the form confirmed that this Lorenzo Talbot was my Lorenzo, eldest son of Zebedee Dunbar Talbot and father of my great-grandfather, Simon Andrew Talbot.

Age: 77: that would put his birth at 1828, which corresponds to the date given for him in his brother's, Benjamin Franklin Talbot's, family Bible.

Last Residence: Jamestown

Names and Addresses of Relatives or Friends: Mrs. Jane Roberts - Marvin Street, Jamestown, NY. This would be Martha Jane (TALBOT) Roberts, who was listed as surviving her brother, Simon Andrew in his obituary of 1940. I found her and her husband, Daniel, with a daughter Gertrude, age twenty-four, in the U.S. Census of 1910 for Jamestown, NY.¹⁵ **This was the most valuable piece of information.** It supported the idea that the widower, Lorenzo, was living with or near his daughter, Martha Jane in his old age.

How long in this State? [NY]: 17 yr; that implied immigration to the U.S. in 1888. The last record I have of Lorenzo in Ontario is the Assessment of 1882 in Strathroy, ON, listing his occupation as carpenter, with five people in the household. Working from the 1881 census, the family of five would probably consist of Lorenzo and Martha Frances, his wife, and the three youngest children: Sarah (9), Caroline (7), and Frances (4). By 1888, Sarah would be fifteen, Caroline (13), and Frances (10). Perhaps I'd find them in the 1890 U.S. Census. As of 2006, that census had not been indexed which means it would be impossible to find them without knowing where, geographically to look for them in the US. They may have stayed in Canada with siblings.

Occupation: Carpenter; this corresponds to the occupation recorded in the 1882 Assessment in Strathroy.

Has this person ever received Public Relief?: Yes. Where and When? Jamestown, 1895 to 1904.

¹⁴ New York, Census of Inmates in Almshouses and Poorhouses, 1830-1920; Series: A1978; Reel: A1978:15; Record Number: 109, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., http://interactive.ancestry.com/1083/31864_24380000107/4452?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302381/facts/citation/161852686367/edit/record, (accessed 27 Sep 2016).

¹⁵ 1910 United States Federal Census, Jamestown Ward 2, Chautauque, New York, Ancestry.com, 2006, http://interactive.ancestry.com/7884/4449593_00199/119190968?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302409/facts/citation/161852686720/edit/record, (accessed 2 Dec 2016).

Occupation of Father: Shoemaker; this is the same occupation as reported by Benjamin F. Talbot on Zebedee's death registration in Chatham, 1879.

WHAT WERE POORHOUSES?

(often also called Poor Farms -- and several similar terms - or referred to with the older term -- Almshouses)

Poorhouses were tax-supported residential institutions to which people were required to go if they could not support themselves. They were started as a method of providing a less expensive (to the taxpayers) alternative to what we would now days call "welfare" - what was called "outdoor relief" in those days. People requested help from the community Overseer of the Poor (sometimes also called a Poor Master) - an elected town official. If the need was great or likely to be long-term, they were sent to the poorhouse instead of being given relief while they continued to live independently. Sometimes they were sent there even if they had not requested help from the Overseer of the Poor. That was usually done when they were found guilty of begging in public, etc.

[One misconception should be cleared up here; they were not technically "debtors' prisons." Someone could owe a great deal of money, but if they could still provide themselves with the necessities for remaining independent, they might avoid the poorhouse.]¹⁶

While I now believed, "Where is Lorenzo?" had been answered, there was still the haunting question, "Where are Lorenzo's remains?"

Searching for Lorenzo's Grave – Oct 2011

In October 2011, I made a trip to Jamestown, NY, for Talbot/Roberts family info, and to Pittsburgh, PA, for my paternal Stanton, graveyard data. Jamestown is where Lorenzo and wife, Martha Frances, were reported living in the 1892 NY State Census. Jamestown was also the home of son-in-law and daughter, Daniel and Martha Jane (**TALBOT**) Roberts. In response to my search letter for the burial site of Lorenzo and Martha Frances, I had received a letter from the Lake View Cemetery, stating that the Roberts were buried there. I went to Jamestown to get the Roberts' burial records and to see what I could learn about the nearby Chautauqua County Almshouse where Lorenzo had spent his last years.

I learned from my previous experience at the Cleveland cemetery that office staff might be less than co-operative. At Cleveland, the clerk's attitude was that my inquiries were a nuisance, an interruption to her workday. She was curt and unfriendly. The second day I took a small box of Turtles as a gift and got the royal treatment. Lesson learned.

¹⁶ Historical Overview of the American Poorhouse System, "History of the 19th Century American Poorhouses," <http://www.poorhousestory.com/history.htm>.

Lesson Learned / Tip:

Take a little gift like chocolates for the office staff of a cemetery or government office. I found it made a huge difference in the service I received on the second day of a visit, after I had been poorly treated the day before.

I went to the Jamestown Lake View Cemetery office with chocolates. I needn't have done so; the reception I got was amazing. The clerk was friendly and went out of his way to help me find all the records I requested. In addition he gave me two contacts to visit for additional information while I was in the area: a historian at the Fenton History Centre (Jamestown) and another historian at the clerk's office in Mayville, NY, to the north. He gave me directions to the site of the almshouse and printed out a Google map of the almshouse property, indicating where he thought the cemetery was located. I also obtained copies of the burial records for all the Roberts family buried in Lake View plus copies of their obituaries, which gave additional data about their children (and spouses) and even grandchildren. On one of the documents, the person providing the data gave Martha Frances Talbot's maiden name as WHITE.

At the Fenton History Centre, the staff was very friendly and helpful. They were especially interested in my questions because they were working on researching the Black families of Jamestown, NY. I was hoping to find the burial place of Lorenzo in their records. The online Almshouse record of his death that I had seen earlier had given no information about where that was; "NG = not given" was the only info. I knew he wasn't in the records at Jamestown's Lake View Cemetery.

The History Centre's records were all "secondary," that is, copies typed from the original documents. It's always best to try and find the primary records, because mistakes and misreadings can be made by the transcribers. I was told where the primary records for the almshouse were located and that they were jealously guarded. I was pleased that the Fenton staff was able to find the following transcribed record that told where g-g-grandfather Lorenzo Talbot was buried.

"June 2: L. Talbort [*sic*] died 4 ok [o'clock]; Buried on Farm." So, Lorenzo was buried in the almshouse cemetery after all. I had already decided to go the site of the almshouse and look for the cemetery; now I had a greater reason to do it. I left Jamestown and headed for Dewittville. I had been told to stop at a restaurant in the town to see an object from the almshouse that was on display. I stopped for lunch there and was served by a waitress who had a great interest in history. When I told her I was going to the site of the poorhouse, (it had been torn down decades ago), she directed me to talk to the "cheese lady" in a shop down the road, for more information.

A visit with the cheese lady/historian, (who had written several books about the area), gave me information about the markers I would find at the cemetery. Armed with my Google map, I headed for the almshouse site.

All the poorhouse buildings are gone; it is now a dairy farm with six hundred cows penned up in huge barns, milked several times a day. They don't even get to go outside. I kept thinking they were confined like prisoners, worse off than the poorhouse inmates had been. At the farm, I sought out the owner to get permission to walk out to the cemetery; I figured it was best not to be a trespasser. Surprisingly, he was a transplanted Canadian and very accommodating; he pointed out the cemetery's location on the other side of a cornfield,

now stripped of its yield to provide winter feed for the stock. I walked through the cornstalk stubble around the edge of the field trying to stay out of the muddy furrows.

I was surprised at how large the cemetery was. It was overgrown with thorny brush which made it hard to see if there were any markers. The cheese lady had told me I would find a recent marker at one end of the cemetery and an ancient one within.



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The original marker was too weathered for its text to show up well in my photograph. I could barely make out, “In memory of the inmates of the Chaut. Poor House who died and were buried here from 183 . . . [illegible] to 1864 about 600 in number.” The 2001 plaque recorded 1600 total buried, so the cemetery must have been expanded after 1864. Lorenzo was buried in 1907.

Before I left, I felt the need to speak aloud to my great-great-grandfather, “I know you’re buried in here somewhere. I am your great-great-grandson and I’ve been looking for you since 2005. I want you to know that you are not forgotten. You have hundreds of descendants and many of them are learning about you. Your story is being discovered and shared.”

I didn’t feel at all weird doing that; it felt like the right thing. I had come from not even knowing that he had existed, to being able to stand at his grave site. And if the spirits of the dead can know of us, I wanted him to know he was remembered.

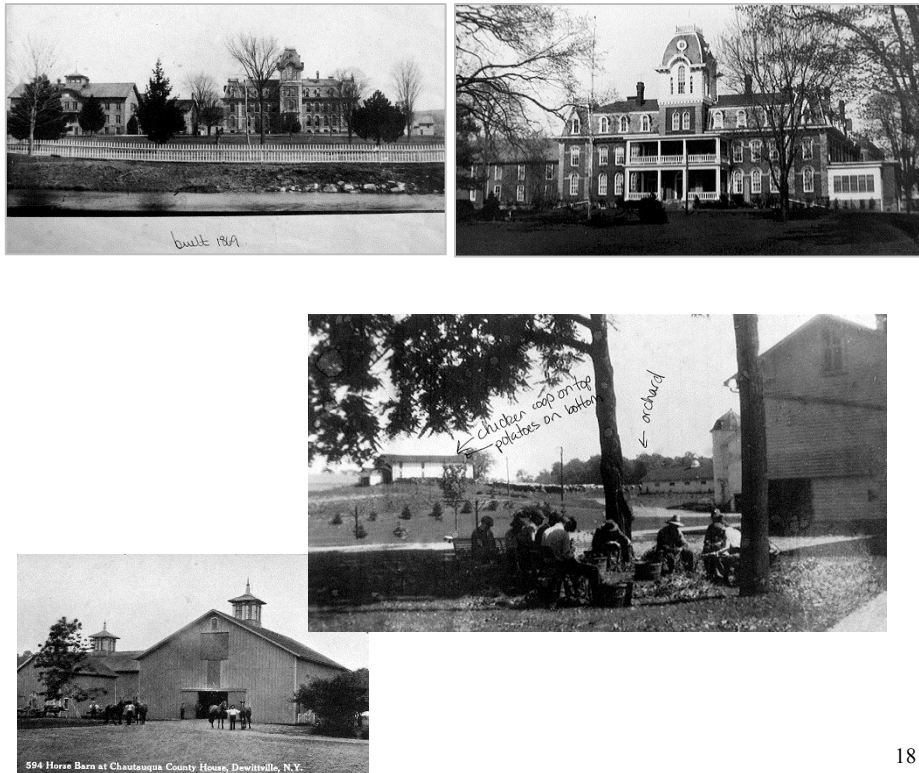
From the graveyard I went north to meet the historian in the clerk’s office at Mayville, NY. She shared what she knew of the almshouse, including the following pictures. She said that every few years, a Boy Scout troop goes in and clears away the brush, to try and maintain the cemetery.



The photo shows some of the markers that were found lying flat on the ground after a cleanup. There was no evidence of these when I was there; too much brush and dead leaves. Some say that there were so many buried that they put them in layers.

¹⁷ Photos by author, 18 Oct 2011.

The 19th century Chautauqua County citizens were proud of their almshouse as a symbol of their charity. Attention was paid to the buildings' design and construction to make them showpieces for Chautauqua County.



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I decided I needed to make a return trip to Jamestown to photograph the almshouse's primary source records, and see if there is any more information than I have already found about Lorenzo's stay there. Why was Lorenzo in the almshouse? He had fourteen children. Many of them were poor, but not all. Could not some of them have contributed to his care in his old age? He lived for a while with Martha Jane and Daniel Roberts in Jamestown, but they put him in the almshouse for the last time on Christmas Day!! He had been there before; the record shows him being "re-admitted." Was he difficult to get along with or senile?

Looking for Lorenzo's wife, Martha Frances

On 8 Jun 2007, I sent to the New York State Vital Records for a copy of Lorenzo Talbot's death certificate. On 21 Nov 2007, I received it. The data on it was provided by his daughter, Martha Jane Roberts. It continued the pattern I had seen in other family death certificates: the informing children did not know 1) the birthplace of their parents, 2) the name of their paternal grandmother, or 3) the birthplaces of their grandparents. Martha knew that her grandfather Talbot was named Zebedee, but she didn't know the first name of Zebedee's wife, her grandmother Talbot. Of course, she didn't know her grandmother's

¹⁸ Photos courtesy of Michelle M. Henry, Chautauqua County Historian, Records Management Coordinator, Mayville, NY, 11 Oct 2011.

maiden name! She thought that her father, Lorenzo, was born in New Hampshire. She also thought that both of Lorenzo's parents were born in New Hampshire.

I decided to try to find the death certificate for Lorenzo's wife, Martha Frances, who I reasoned must have died at Jamestown, New York, sometime between 1892 and 1900, since Lorenzo was reported a widower in the 1900 U.S. Census. Martha Jane or Lorenzo would've provided that data. Hopefully I would finally learn her maiden name. Grandson, the Reverend Henry L. Talbot, thought it was Martha *Moore* when he reported the death of his father, Simon Andrew Talbot. Lorenzo's son, George Allan Talbot, thought it was Martha *White*, according to his marriage record. I sent an inquiry to the New York State Vital Records seeking Martha's death certificate providing the date range in which I reasoned she had died. They replied that they no record of her.

In August 2010, a search on ancestry.com turned up a new record for Martha. It was a 1896 city directory entry for Wheeling, West Virginia. Another of Martha's daughters, Almenia (Minnie) had married Thornton Yates of Wheeling, West Virginia. in 1891.¹⁹ "Mrs. Yates of Wheeling" had also been listed in Simon Andrew Talbot's 1932 obituary.²⁰ So it was not a huge surprise that Martha Frances turned up there.

The directory had a listing for Mrs. Martha Talbot living at the same address as Thornton and Minnie Yates. With her was her youngest, Miss Frances E. Talbot. That same year Frances would marry Noah Dallard and travel west with him, becoming "Mrs. Dallard of California," mentioned in the 1932 Simon Talbot obituary.²¹ If I could track down Martha Frances's death certificate, maybe it would confirm her maiden name, which might lead to finding her birthplace, or a marriage record for her and Lorenzo. I found no online death certificate for Martha Frances Talbot.

Marlene Bransom, a historian, genealogist, and researcher, came to my rescue.



I first met Marlene in 2007 at the Buxton History & Genealogy Conference, part of the Buxton Ontario Labour Day annual Homecoming. I had visited her in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, when I was researching my Stanton family. In 2010, when I told her that I planned to go to Wheeling to see if I could find a record of Martha's death, she offered to go for me. Wheeling is about an hour's drive south from Pittsburgh. I sent her all the information I had on Martha Frances Talbot, all the alternate spellings I had encountered, and

¹⁹ West Virginia, Marriages Index, 1785-1971, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2009, <http://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=2538&h=1321827&ssrc=pt&tid=71322150&pid=30234302406&usePUB=true>, (accessed 2 Nov 2016).

²⁰ "Samon [*sic*] Talbot is Called by Death," Op. cit.

²¹ West Virginia, Marriages Index, 1785-1971, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2009, <http://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=2538&h=11320278&ssrc=pt&tid=71322150&pid=30234302398&usePUB=true>, (accessed 2 Nov 2016).

the possible maiden names recorded on two of her children's death certificates by grandchildren.

On October 5th, I received Marlene's email.

Hi Kenn,

I went to Wheeling today to the Courthouse. I searched the death index for a Martha Francis [*sic*] Talbot, a Martha Francis Tolbert, a Martha Francis Talbert, a Martha Francis Moore and a Martha Francis White; however, there was no record of a death. I then went to the actual books, which I really love, that identify persons by race, and looked at Books 4-7. In book 6, 1896-1898 I found the following: p. 34 April 1898, Martha F. Tholbert, Col, F, Widow, 60, Housewife, Va., Cancer of Uterus, 1024 Eoff, Ward 2, buried in Peninsular cemetery, Beokchy, R. J. Reed (there was no mention of her parents' name).

I then left the Courthouse and went to the library to see if they had a genealogy room and they did, so I got the information supervisor to let me in the room, and I browsed around the room to see what all they had. I then located an 1896 City directory and it had the info that you had sent me via e-mail on Martha. I then decided to see if I could locate an obituary for this person in the newspaper. I selected the Wheeling Register and went to the month of April 1898 and read the entire month, but was unable to find an obit; however, I realized the address that was reported in the death register for the Martha F. Tholbert, that I had found at the Courthouse, was the same address that you had sent me and the same address that I saw in the city directory, so I went back to the courthouse and had the registrar create a death certificate for me. I then decided to go back to the library to see if the other Wheeling newspaper, the Wheeling Intelligencer had an obit and this is what I found:

Tuesday, April 12, 1898: DIED

THOLBERT--On Monday, April 11, 1898, at 6:50 o'clock a. m., at the residence of her son-in-law, Thornton Yates, 1024 Eoff street, MARTHA FRANCES THOLBERT, aged 60 years.

Funeral services on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend. Interment at Peninsular cemetery.

I then decided to see if there were any additional notices and perhaps a more detailed obit and I found the following:

April 13, 1898: DIED

THOLBERT--On Monday, April 11, 1898, at 6:50 o'clock a. m., MARTHA FRANCES THOLBERT, aged 60 years.

Funeral services at the residence of her son-in-law, Thornton Yates, 1024 Eoff Street, this (Wednesday) afternoon at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend. Interment at Peninsular cemetery.

So there you have it! I did not see any other THOLBERT spellings. I imagine whoever gave the information at the time of her death had a very strong accent and the person recording it wrote what they thought they had heard, or the person giving the information could not read or write and when asked to spell the last name, spelled it as they thought it was spelled. It's really an unusual spelling.²²

Marlene mailed me a modern printout of Martha's death certificate data. Now that I had the unusual spelling that was used, I was able to access her death record online. It contained no new data. The only new information in her death record was the report that Martha was born in Virginia, but it was being reported by her daughter, so that may be only what the daughter believed to be true. So Martha Frances, mother of fourteen Talbots was found.

Lesson Learned / Tip:

Go to Genealogical conferences. Meet other researchers and talk about your work. Exchange contact information. You never know when someone will be able and willing to help you.

So Martha Frances had left Lorenzo in Jamestown in 1894, taking daughters Caroline (20), and Frances (18, her youngest), with her to another daughter's home, that of Almenia (a.k.a. Minnie (32)) and Thornton Yates in Wheeling, West Virginia. Was she fed up? She must've been at least worn out, having birthed fifteen babies and raised fourteen of them. She announced herself in Wheeling as a widow, a way to avoid having the reputation of a woman who had abandoned her husband.

Why was Zebedee's son, Moses Talbot, imprisoned in Jackson, Michigan?

On 18 Jul 2011, I drove to Lansing, Michigan, to search for data in the Michigan State Archives. I had found, in the 1870 census for the city of Jackson, Michigan, a Moses Talbot, mulatto, age twenty-seven, born in Canada, among the prison inmates. My Moses, son of Zebedee Dunbar Talbot, born in 1842, would have just turned twenty-eight. This was he. Prison records are stored in the Lansing archives. I hoped that I would find Moses Talbot among them.

I did. He was prisoner #36. I was amazed at the level of detail the records contained. They described his face, his hair, his eyes, his nose, forehead, complexion, height, weight,

²² *Wheeling Courthouse: Death Registrations, Book 6, 1896-1898*: p. 34 April 1898, Martha F. Tholbert, Col, F, Widow, 60, Housewife, Va., Cancer of Uterus, 1024 Eoff, Ward 2, buried in Peninsular cemetery, Beokchy, R. J. Reed

Wheeling Intelligencer, Tuesday, April 12, 1898. Death Notice, received by email from researcher Marlene Bransom, 10 May 2010.

proportions, age, and even the location of a hernia! Why such detail? To provide info in case he escaped?

He had been charged with murder in the second degree. He had been sentenced to fifteen years on 30 Nov 1867 by a circuit court in Berrien County, Michigan. Berrien is in the southwest corner of the state, on Lake Michigan. Benton Harbor is in Berrien and I found other family members in later census records for Benton Harbor. Apparently Moses had been in Berrien when charged.

Moses did not serve the full sentence. After ten years, he was pardoned. A handwritten notation on a record card indicated that the petition for pardon came from a “judge and others; grave doubts exist he was guilty.” I decided that I needed to return to Lansing to see the original document concerning the pardon and hopefully to Berrien to see if there were records of his trial itself.

A referral from the staff in the Lansing state archives put me in contact with Sharon Carlson at the Archives and Regional History Collections, Western Michigan University Campus, Kalamazoo. She told me that criminal records were not there and referred me to Bob Myers at the History Centre at Courthouse Square in Benton Harbor. He was very helpful. He directed me to the Berrien County Courthouse.

That’s when I started getting the run-around. A clerk there said that all requests had to come from the County Clerk’s office. I called there and was told there were no records prior to 1940. When I shared that with Bob Myers he said the clerk was “blowing smoke.” Bob had accessed records as far back as 1831. I left phone messages with both departments that Bob recommended, and struck gold: Chris Hartman, a cooperative archivist, who asked me to provide whatever data I had about the trial. The result? Success! He found fourteen pages of handwritten records. For a dollar a page, I would soon have copies mailed to me.

I won’t say more about this here to avoid duplication. You can read the details in Chapter 38: Moses Talbot.

Arthur Talbot, Recluse – Jul 2014

It continues to amaze me how “chance events” lead to valuable discoveries. On 1 Sep 2006, I attended the annual U.S./Canadian History & Genealogy Conference in North Buxton on the Friday of their Homecoming (Labour Day) Weekend. At lunch I found myself sitting across from Donna Ford, historian and chair of the Central Ontario Network for Black History. She introduced herself and said that she was from St. Catharines. Knowing from the obituary of my great-grandfather, Simon Andrew Talbot, that one of his brothers, Arthur, had been living in nearby Hamilton in 1932, I asked Donna if she knew of any Talbots in St. Catharines. She did.



2014
Art Talbot, at 82
Photo by author

She told me of an Art Talbot, a bachelor who lived alone and seldom had any social contact. She said she'd email me information for a contact, June (**BELL**) Anderson, someone who had known the family for a long time and might be able to get family information from him. She doubted Art would agree to meet me. When I got the contact information, I wrote a letter to June with a list of questions for her to ask. Her reply was quick, but disappointing. She was only able to provide the names of Art's parents and Art's possible birthdate. I telephoned her and arranged to interview her in St. Catharines.

On 27 Oct, I met with June and her sister, Marjorie Dawson, at the Zion Baptist Church house and learned what they knew about Art and his parents. You can find the details in Chapter 28: Arthur Talbot and his Descendants.

In an effort to determine if Art in St. Catharines was a relative, I looked for census data in Hamilton because that city was named in the 1932 obituary of Simon Andrew Talbot as the place of residence of his brother Arthur. In the 1901 census I found Arthur Talbot with wife Elizabeth in Ward six. His birthdate matched that on the Zebedee Talbot family tree from the Buxton museum. It also corresponded to the ages given for him in the 1871 and 1881 census where he was living with other known siblings. I found Arthur's family again in the 1911 census for Hamilton, Ward six; he had a son Harry listed there at age thirteen. I was puzzled that Harry was not listed as son, age three in the 1901 census. I didn't have any documentation yet to verify that the Harry in Hamilton (1911) was the same man as the Harry in St. Catharines, and that Art was his son. I attempted to communicate with Art by mail several times, providing stamped, self-addressed envelopes, to see if he had any of his late father's photos or documents, things that would contribute to the family history, but got no response.

On 18 Jul 2014, I drove to St. Catharines, Ontario, to meet with historian Brian Narhi. When Art Talbot, my reclusive third cousin once removed, sold the family house in 2012, and went into a retirement home at age eighty, he abandoned the home's contents. The house purchaser tossed everything into a dumpster.

A concerned neighbour with some sense of history, or perhaps a scavenger seizing the opportunity to make some money, rescued four cartons of scrapbooks, albums, letters, photographs, and the huge family bible. He took them to a dealer, only to discover they had no market value. The dealer recognized their possible historical value and contacted local historian, Brian Narhi, who decided they were worth the \$50 asking price. Brian used them as the basis of a presentation in 2013 that attracted the attention of my historian friend, Donna Ford, who let me know about the dumpster cache.

After a year of email exchanges and meetings cancelled by winter blizzards, I was able to access the Talbot material. It was full of great surprises. Because of some of the research I had done the previous year, I was able to recognize some of the people in the portraits, by the date and location of the photographer's studio. Some photos were labelled. Thank you Lizzie Talbot! Lizzie, Elizabeth Jane (**PARKER**) Talbot, was the wife of Arthur Talbot of Hamilton, brother of Simon Andrew Talbot, my great-grandfather. Evidence among her collection of postcards showed that Lizzie maintained contact with many of her husband's siblings:

1. Martha Jane (**TALBOT**) Roberts in Jamestown, NY;
2. Almenia (**TALBOT**) Yates (aka Minnie) in Wheeling, West Virginia;
3. Sarah (**TALBOT**) Logan (aka Sadie) in Brantford, Ontario;

4. Simon Andrew Talbot and his daughter, Bertha (**TALBOT**) Lucas in Dresden, Ontario;
5. George Allen Talbot in Grand Rapids, Michigan;
6. (much to my astonishment) Herbert Chase, the illegitimate son of Emily (**TALBOT**) Wayner in Otterville, South Norwich, Oxford County, Ontario. I was astonished because Emily left her illegitimate son, about age two, to be raised by her cousin Adelaide (**TALBOT**) Chase when she married Albert Wayner. I had no idea that Herbert Chase was raised knowing that Adelaide was not his biological mother, that it was Emily (**TALBOT**) Wayner, and that he had an Uncle Arthur and Aunt Lizzie Talbot in Hamilton.

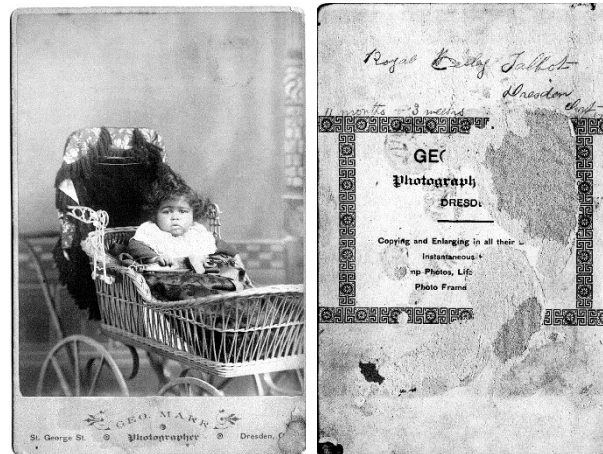
The postcards from the dumpster showed that there had been communication between these people and gave snippets of what was going on in their lives, revealing some bits of their personalities. What a great find!

One of the letters saved was addressed to Mr. Arthur L. Talbot. In one Hamilton City Directory he was listed as Arthur C. Talbot. In most records he had no middle initial. Could the “L” on the letter be “Lorenzo,” after his father?

Here are some of the photographs that were saved:



Arthur and his brother James Wesley were only a year apart. They were no doubt close as children; they went to Hamilton and lived there together before James married and took his barbering skills back to Dresden where he established his family.



This photo was a great surprise because:

1. It was labelled on the back with the infant's name and age, "Royal Wesley Talbot, Dresden Ont., 11 months 3 weeks," and
2. The boy died after a ten day inflammation of the lungs, soon after the photo was taken. Royal Wesley Talbot, son of James Wesley Talbot, was born 15 Nov 1886 and died 9 Nov 1887, six days before his first birthday. This loss was a great blow because this was their second lost child. Their first, a daughter had been stillborn in 1884.



Arthur and Elizabeth
Talbot



Willard Alexander
Talbot



Simon Andrew
Talbot

This is Arthur Talbot with his wife, Elizabeth Jane (**PARKER**) Talbot. Note the family resemblance with his brothers Willard Alexander and Simon Andrew; Simon has a bit more weight than his brothers, thus his face is not so drawn.

I hope to go back to St. Catharines to scan a collection of letters written by Arthur's only child, Harry; he wrote to his beloved Emma Mills from Kingston penitentiary. Upon his release they married and, after two stillborn sons, had Art, their only child. It was the eighty-two year-old Art that I visited in a retirement home, in a 2014 trip to St. Catharines.

Other Buxton History & Genealogy Conference Contributors

Adam Arenson

Associate Professor of History and Director of the Urban Studies Program, Manhattan College, Riverdale (Bronx), NY (2016)



I met Adam at the 2013 conference. He was working on the involvement of African Canadians in the U.S. Civil War and their subsequent immigration to the U.S. in the period immediately following the end of the war. In 2014, in exchange for the biographical information I had collected on eligible Talbot family members, Adam sent me photocopies of documents concerning Benjamin Franklin Talbot's pension application as a Civil War veteran, which included wonderful letters of support from other California Talbots, showing that family relationships among them had been maintained.

Guylaine Petrin

B.A., MLS, bilingual reference librarian at Glendon College at York University, Toronto, Ontario.



I also met Guylaine at the 2013 Buxton Conference. In August 2014, she sent me an article from the April 1840 *British Colonist* about a conference held on 11 Mar 1840, in Ancaster, Upper Canada, where Zebedee Talbot acted as secretary. The meeting was held to prepare a delegate to The Grand Abolition Convention to be held in June in London, England. (For details, see Chapter 8: Zebedee the Activist.)

In January 2015, Guylaine sent me an article from a newspaper, the *Emancipator*, published Friday, 15 May 1840, in New York. It showed Zebedee in attendance at a public meeting in London in March 1840, to respond to an inflammatory resolution put before the U.S. Congress, requesting the President to urge the British government to return escaped slaves to their owners, and if it refused to surrender the slave, to provide compensation. (Details in Chapter 8)

She also sent a newspaper article from a journal, *The Friend of Man*, Volume 5, Number 35, of June 1841. It showed that Zebedee had acted as a secretary at a Convention in London, Canada West, on the subject of education. That meeting resulted in the decision to

establish the British American Institute, a manual training school, in the Dawn settlement near Dresden. (Details in Chapter 8.)

In July 2015, Guylaine sent me the “Population Return for the Township of Dawn for 1846,” the first information that revealed that Zebedee had done more than participate in the London meeting. He had actually uprooted his family from the failed Wilberforce settlement and moved them to participate in this undertaking at Dawn.

James William Peach – Aug 2014

In searching on ancestry.com for Talbot descendants on the Peach branch of Altha Ann Talbot’s tree, I found a Peach family tree and sent a message to its creator, James William Peach. After we exchanged a few emails, he advised me:

Just a heads up, there were [two] Lorenzo and Martha Talbots and I looked at your previous posts, and you are following the wrong line, [the] reason I can say this is I almost did the same thing, but then started noticing there were [two] families with the same name that zebbedee [*sic*] or whatever it is . . . lol the line you are following leads to black ancestry, not that there is anything wrong with that but just letting you know you took a wrong turn.²³

We exchanged a few more emails directly and I sent him detailed information and photographs concerning Altha Ann’s father, Lorenzo Talbot, and his children. One email I got from him indicated he was “still trying to wrap [his] head around” what I had shared. James is not the first of Altha Ann’s descendants with whom I have communicated, who had no inkling that there might be any African in their ancestry. I have tread on eggshells with them out of consideration of the shock they might be having.

On 11 Mar 2008, I posted a message on an ancestry message board for Oxford County, Ontario saying that I was looking for descendants of Altha Ann Talbot (1852) and Henry Titus (1848). I listed all their children. I got a reply from a “girard68” who identified as a descendant of Charlotte Titus, one of Altha Ann’s daughters. She was excited and expressed a willingness to share information.

Oh my god I have chills! . . . I have been looking for [the family of] my grandma, who [*sic*] I never knew . . . My grandma was Amelia, this family, Girard, is a tedious and long process; the Shearons, however, I’m getting there. I love that I have the Irish descent. Ralph was my grandpa, and my mother used to say Gramma Lottie, was so good to her and always showed her love, not like some on the other side that were, well, not nice. I have a pic of her grandma Lottie, and I’m so glad you wrote me. Let’s keep it going, shall we? lol.
(6 May 2008)

In my next reply I posted a photo of my great-grandfather, Simon Andrew Talbot, Altha Ann’s brother, saying I didn’t want to overwhelm her with too much information. I said nothing about race. She replied, “Wow, that’s amazing. I do want as much as I can get, but you take your time send[ing to] me when you have the time, but I’m so excited!!!!” I next

²³ Internal message on ancestry.com from James William Peach, received 21 Aug 2014.

suggested an avenue for private exchange, saying, “Everybody doesn't need to read all of our family information. Please email me at talbotconnection@hotmail.com with an email address where I can send you data with some privacy.” (7 May 2008) She didn't. “What has happened to you, girard68? Are you reluctant to email outside this message board?” (16 Jun 2008)

Meanwhile, another descendant arrived (Leslie Ray, 18 Oct 2009) and got into the exchange. A girardkid appeared (3 Nov 2009), and communicated with Leslie. Was this the same Girard who had stopped communicating with me? Had she withdrawn because of something she had learned while asking questions within her family?

On 3 Jan 2014, out of the blue, I got an email at my generic research address (named above,) from a Darlene Puckey:

[I] noticed your e-mail while doing some research, and see that you have been in contact with a Kelly (girardkid) regarding her grandparents Ralph and Emilia Shearon. I wish to share some info with her, but do not have her contact information, as some of the message boards date back to 2008. If you could help me with this, I would be most appreciative.

We shared information. Although it has not been easy for them, some of today's younger descendants are more open to knowing their ancestry, regardless of what it contains.

Lesson Learned / Tip:

Make use of online message boards to help get information about your ancestors. There are surname message boards and geographical boards. I have used both and made valuable contacts. In addition to finding family members, you may get a response from other researchers who like to help others.

Finding the Statums

Once I had discovered that the Y-chromosome DNA of my Lorenzo Talbot branch of the Talbot family didn't match that of Jeffery Talbot of the James Talbot branch, I hoped that I would find a living, direct, male descendant of one of Zebedee's other sons. He would be a candidate for DNA testing to verify Jeffery's Talbot family membership. In reviewing the 1930 U.S. Census record of Ethel (TALBOT) Strickland, a descendant of Arthur K Talbot, something caught my eye. In the Sacramento household, with Ethel and Clarence Strickland, were two boarders: Marie R. Statum (14) and Robert L. Statum (11). These seemed to be too young to be unrelated boarders. Might they be Ethel's children by a previous marriage? A search for “Ethel Statum” resulted in the 1920 U.S. Census for Stockton in San Joaquin County, California, where I found Benjamin Statum (25), Ethel (24), and children: Claude M. (7), Russel [sic] (5), Marie (3-10/12), and Robert (1-9/12).

Lesson Learned / Tip:

Re-examine saved records. You may notice something you hadn't before, or because of the passage of time and additional new information, something may have significance now that you didn't recognize before.

In November 2007, in hope of finding a living, Statum descendant, I sent a mass-mailing to ten Sacramento Statums at available, on-line addresses. After all, I had found a Silva cousin that way. Bingo! I got a hit! Olivia (**GIBSON**) Statum, widow of Russell Statum II, forwarded my letter to her husband's first cousin, Robert Lester Statum II, in Florida, who contacted me by email. Thus began a communication that resulted in his daughter, Kasey A. Statum, M.D. inviting me to view her Statum Family Tree on ancestry.com. In 2009, Robert and his wife Delores came from Florida to a Talbot Reunion in N. Buxton, Ontario.



The Value of Ancestry.com

Ancestry.com's collection of photocopies of original documents has been of immeasurable value in my uncovering the stories of my ancestors. This website's software also enabled me to make contact with other Talbot descendants who were researching their ancestors. When you enter a person into your family tree, the system generates a list of "hints" that indicate that ancestry.com contains information about that person. Among the hints are the trees in which that person already appears, together with an internal address that allows you send a message to that tree's owner.

On 29 Apr 2019, while working on a descendant's story, and wanting to include a photo of her spouse, a school yearbook photo, I was surprised by the name of the city in which his high school was located, because I didn't have a birth location for him. It might not be him, just someone who shared his name. So, I did the work necessary to locate his parents in a marriage record, and add them to my online tree. When hints for his father popped up, they included a photo labeled, "Mom and Dad." It had been posted by the spouse I had originally been researching. He had built his family tree. Because his father was dead, ancestry could post data about him. Data about the living is hidden from everyone except the tree's creator, so hints for the spouse himself would never have been provided to me. I was able to send the spouse an ancestry.com message to establish contact. His wife is my 4th cousin. Lesson learned! If I hadn't bothered to add his father to my Talbot tree, I never would have discovered his tree and made contact with his family in Texas.

Lesson Learned / Tip:

Take the time to look at the ancestry of spouses.

I had decided this family history (and my family tree on ancestry.com) would be impossibly big if I included data on the parents and grandparents of people who married into my Talbot family. (I have included a bit of data about spouse's families if there was something especially noteworthy.)

I have shared information with many ancestry.com users. Most were cousins. A few of them have withdrawn after some initial contact and information exchange. Not everyone is ready to deal with having ancestors of African descent, when they've grown up thinking their background is totally Caucasian. A few were researchers or historians with interests that overlapped my Talbot family.

Among those who maintained contact and provided information were:

Dec 2005: Jeffery Thomas Talbot.....4th cousin, 1x removed, a descendant of Zebedee's son, James Talbot



Jun 2009: Sharon (**McCARD**) Barnes.....4th cousin, a descendant of Zebedee's son, Arthur Kees Talbot



Sharon

Mar 2010: Sharifa Harvey3rd cousin, 1x removed, a descendant of Zebedee's stepson, Lorenzo Talbot

Aug 2011: Wanda Talbot.....4th cousin, a descendant of Zebedee's son, Arthur Kees Talbot

Mar 2013: Traci (**ELLISON**) Gibson3rd cousin, a descendant of Zebedee's stepson, Lorenzo Talbot



April 2013: Eric Jarrett3rd cousin, 2x removed, a descendant of Zebedee's stepson, Lorenzo Talbot



Eric

Eric was researching his ancestors using ancestry.com, when we learned of each other's existence. The ancestry website's software informs you if someone puts a person in their family tree that you have put in yours. I sent Eric an email, inquiring about his connection to the Talbot family. Eric is a 4th great-grandson of Lorenzo Talbot, my 2nd great grandfather. Eric was a law student at the University of Michigan at the time. He put me in touch with his great uncle, Douglas Arthur Talbot Jr. in Detroit. Their branch of the family is descended from Lorenzo through his son Willard's third son, Benjamin Augustus Talbot, who earned his living as a cigar-maker in Chatham, Ontario, in the early 1900s. On 3 May 2013, I met with Douglas and a few other members of his family after a Sunday service at Christ Church Detroit. Doug was pleased to share information; he had been researching our Talbot family independently for years. We have gotten together several times since then, to share photos, data, and stories, and to enjoy reconnecting our branches of the family that have had little contact. In 2016, Douglas became instrumental in uncovering the mystery of Lorenzo Talbot's parentage.

Aug 2014: James William Peach3rd cousin, a descendant of Zebedee's stepson, Lorenzo Talbot

Aug 2015: Jayne Fosterresearching for her partner, John Alexander Davis, 3rd cousin, 1x removed, a descendant of Zebedee's stepson, Lorenzo Talbot

Jul 2016: Linda (**ADAMS**) Pollice3rd cousin, 1x removed, a descendant of Zebedee's stepson, Lorenzo Talbot

Sep 2016: Darla (**TITUS**) Angell3rd cousin, a descendant of Zebedee's stepson, Lorenzo Talbot

Oct 2016: Jimmy Jordan4th cousin, a descendant of Zebedee's daughter, Emeline Talbot

Nov 2016: Deborah Lyne Peach3rd cousin, a descendant of Zebedee's stepson, Lorenzo Talbot

Feb 2019: Edward Raymond Fizell4th cousin, 1x removed, a descendant of Zebedee's son, James Talbot



Lorenzo Talbot in Jail

Message board cousin, Leslie Ray and her spouse, Michael (a Talbot descendant from Altha Ann Talbot), came to meet me in Amherstburg, Ontario, at the North American Black Historical Museum where I was employed. We developed a cooperative, genealogy-sharing relationship. They were the ones that first informed me that Lorenzo had been in the Stratford (Ontario) jail in 1854. Mike and Leslie joined with other cousins at an April 2015 meeting of the London and Middlesex branch of the Ontario Genealogical Society, to hear my presentation about the Talbots of Ontario.



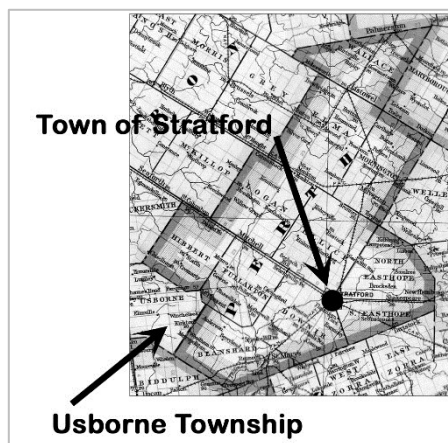
From the left: Leslie Ray (spouse), Cathy (nee Ray), Michelle (**LUCAS**) Matchette, Michael Ray, Norm Cazzola (spouse), Shelley (**LUCAS**) Cazzola, Blaine White, Carol Talbot, Ruth Stanton, Kenn Stanton, Joan Pepper (my ex-spouse), Billy Richardson.

I undertook to go to the Archives of Ontario, Toronto, to see if I could find any records showing Lorenzo in the Stratford jail and why he was there.

Lesson Learned / Tip:

If you ever decide to go to the Ontario Archives (located on the York University campus), be forewarned: The Archives may be accessed free of charge, but parking is very expensive. The collection is so big that many of the records are warehoused offsite. You may be required to give the staff a day's notice to actually get your cotton- or latex-gloved hands on those documents. Fortunately, I had to be in Toronto for medical appointments on two successive days, so I didn't have to make a second trip. It is best to register for access to the Archives (required) in advance of your trip. You can do this online. This is for the protection of the collection and the rules are strictly enforced, limiting what you can take into the viewing area; forbidden items can be stored in secure lockers, free of charge. You are allowed to bring in a laptop and camera, which is great.

I looked at court records for Perth County, where Stratford is located, to see if I could find mention of Lorenzo's crime and sentencing. I scoured the handwritten record books, to no avail. There was no record of his sentencing in them. It may be necessary to look at court records for the neighbouring counties; I don't know how many jails there were in the larger region. I have no record of him having lived in Perth County, but Perth is adjacent to Huron County where I know Lorenzo was living in the 1850s, in Usborne and Stephen Townships.



The Huron County Jail at Goderich opened in 1842, so it made me wonder why Lorenzo would have come to be in the Stratford jail. Had he been arrested in Stratford? Was the Stratford Jail closer than the one at Goderich?

I did find mention of Lorenzo however, but not in the way I was hoping. He was in the Stratford jail records, but there was no information given as to why. He was mentioned in the record of a special session of the Magistrates of Perth County, to decide what action to take when it was discovered that Lorenzo Talbot had escaped due to the negligence of the gaoler. A reward of £20 was offered, to be advertised in the Perth County News and by circulating fifty handbills.

Lorenzo was born 15 May 1828, according to the family bible preserved by his youngest brother, Benjamin Franklin Talbot in Los Angeles. In September 1854 he would

have been twenty-six years old. It had been only three years since the 1851 census when he had been living in his father's shanty in Usborne Township, Huron County, with his wife, Martha Frances, and infant son of less than a year, Willard Alexander. His next child, a daughter, Altha Ann, had been born in May 1852, so at the time of Lorenzo's incarceration he would have been separated from his wife, Willard, (about 3) and Altha (2 years 3 months). His little family may have still been living in a shanty on his land grant near his father, Zebedee, as they had been during the 1851 census; it is most likely that Zebedee would have looked after them after Lorenzo was arrested.

I emailed the Perth County Archives in Stratford to see if they had copies of The Perth News for September 1854, the newspaper in which the reward for Lorenzo was to be printed, or a copy of the handbill mentioned in the magistrates report. Their reply:

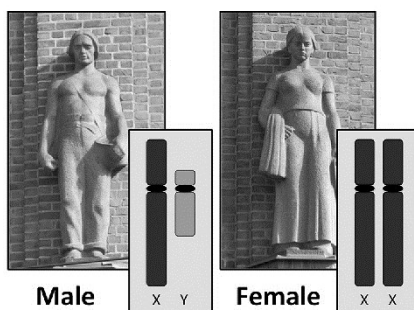
"Unfortunately, we don't have any copies in any form of the Perth News. According to the Inventory of Ontario Newspapers 1793-1985 by J. Brian Gilchrist, Perth County News ran from 1849-1853 and then continued as the Examiner and Perth County News (or variations of those names) from 1853-1870. Archives of Ontario, The Toronto Public Library, and UWO are listed in the book as having some issues of this paper, but not in a date range that would be useful to you (they go from 1861-1865)."

What we don't know is when and why Lorenzo was arrested. Having found nothing in the Perth County (Stratford) court records, the next step should be to search the court records for Huron County. Why he was incarcerated remains an unanswered question.

Searching for Lorenzo Talbot's Biological Father – Apr 2016

The situation in the beginning of 2016 was that I knew that Zebedee was not the biological father of Lorenzo Talbot, my 2nd great grandfather. Y-chromosome DNA testing had established that. (See [The Michigan Connection – DNA](#), earlier in this chapter).

I did not know the name of Lorenzo's father, but Y-chromosome DNA testing might tell me of what family he was a descendant. For those of you who are knowledgeable about Y-chromosome DNA, you might skip the next paragraph. Otherwise, it will provide you with a refresher of the concept.



My understanding of genetics is basic; here it is in simple language. A female carries two chromosomes: both X's. A male carries two chromosomes: one X & one Y. If they create a child, each parent contributes one of their chromosomes. If the mother contributes an

X chromosome and the father his X chromosome, then the child has XX and is a female. If the mother contributes an X chromosome and the father his Y chromosome, then the child has XY and is a male. Therefore, Y-chromosome DNA (Y-DNA) is a type of DNA that is only carried by biological males and therefore can only be inherited from their father. Men who share a common paternal ancestor may have almost the same Y-DNA, even if that shared male ancestor lived many generations ago.

In 2006, Theodore Regis Talbot (from Lorenzo's son, Simon Andrew Talbot, Dresden, Ontario line), a direct male descendant of Lorenzo Talbot, submitted to a Y-chromosome test; results were provided for twenty-five (25) markers. In 2016, Douglas Arthur Talbot Jr. (from Lorenzo's son, Willard Alexander Talbot, Chatham, Ontario line), submitted to a Y-chromosome test; results were provided for sixty-seven (67) markers. Each marker has a numerical value. Both Ted's and Doug's results were submitted to an online database, www.ysearch.org, that provides comparison with the results of thousands of other men. If the numerical values of the markers of two men's results are an exact match, then the two men are very closely related.

From one generation to another there might be a change (mutation) in a marker's value, usually by plus or minus one or two. A mutation of one or two markers would indicate that the two men are still related, but the common ancestor is likely further generations back in their ancestry.

Douglas was tested for the same twenty-five markers as Ted, (plus an additional forty-two markers). The values of those twenty-five markers were identical for Doug and Ted. This was expected. Family tree data proves that they share the same 2nd great-grandfather, Lorenzo. That's only four generations ago. The more markers that are compared between two men, the more significant the result of the matching. Douglas' sixty-seven markers provided the opportunity for that.

Douglas' results closely matched dozens of men who all carry the same family surname. Some tested for sixty-seven markers, like Douglas, or for a subset of thirty-seven of the markers for which Doug was tested. Doug's markers were identical to almost all of the Brewster men whose test results were submitted to the Brewster Project on familytreednacom. All of these matching men carry the surname, BREWSTER.

I communicated with Jeanne E. Killick, Administrator of the Brewster Project. I shared with her the family tree information I have for Lorenzo "Talbot" and Doug's test results. In an email received on 11 Jun 2016, she wrote: "From our discussions and Doug's results, it is pretty clear that Lorenzo was most likely fathered by a Brewster male."

A comparison of Doug's results shows that the probability he shares a common Brewster ancestor within the last twelve generations is 93.78%. That's very high. I can track Doug's ancestry back only to Lorenzo, which is four generations. It would be five to Lorenzo's unknown father. One of the matching Brewster men has posted his family tree, tracing back twelve generations to William Brewster, one of the founding fathers of the Plymouth Colony in 1620, the senior Elder and religious leader of the colony, who came over on the Mayflower. Therefore, it is almost certain that Lorenzo's biological father is a Mayflower descendant.

For more detail about these Y-chromosome DNA test results, a chart showing how strongly Douglas Talbot's results match the other Brewster men, a link to the online chart which is easier to read online than could be printed in this book, and to read the emails exchanged with the 2016 Brewster Project Administrator (2016), see Chapter 45: The Mayflower Connection.

This was astonishing and exciting news. Descendants of Lorenzo Talbot, whose father is some unknown Brewster, are all Mayflower descendants. It might be possible to determine which Brewster was likely Lorenzo's father if we could discover:

- Where Lorenzo was born,
- The maiden name of his mother, Sylvia Ann,
- Where Sylvia Ann was living when Lorenzo was born,
- Where Sylvia was born,
- When and where Zebedee and Sylvia Ann married.

None of this is known. The journey of discovery continues.

Sons of Zebedee – Daughters Too!

II. Family Beginnings in Massachusetts

Chapter 2: Toby Tarbet (1735 - ?): African Son of the American Revolution

When one thinks of African American contributions to the war for U.S. independence, the name Crispus Attucks springs to mind, the first casualty on the front line of the 1770 Boston Massacre. However, there were many unsung Black patriots who served in the ranks of the Massachusetts militia. One of these was Toby Tarbet, whose life was remarkable in many ways. Although enslaved, Toby served in the Massachusetts militia several times, and even used the Massachusetts court system when he was wronged by a white man.

Slavery in Massachusetts

The euphemism “servant for life” may have felt more comfortable for the white population, but it didn’t lessen the reality for the enslaved in Massachusetts, “the first slave-holding colony in New England.” Native American men, warriors captured during the Pequot wars with the seventeenth century settlers and considered too dangerous to be allowed remain in the colony, were taken to the West Indies and exchanged for salt, cotton, tobacco, and Negroes. By mid-century, Boston Puritans were actively engaged in the trans-Atlantic slave trade, though most of the cargo was sold in the West Indies. Many Boston fortunes were built on the slave trade.¹

Slaves were regarded as “legal chattel, human property to be bought, sold, rented out, mortgaged, or gambled away.” However, even though they were property, the enslaved’s own property rights were upheld by Massachusetts law. Personal possessions inherited from one master could be taken with them when the enslaved’s ownership was passed to another. Slaves were allowed to sue to protect their property, something rarely done but supported in several northern colonies.²

In early years, slaves imported from the West Indies were considered “seasoned” as to the condition of North American enslavement. The thought was that new African slaves were best acquired in spring or summer. Later, however, it was felt that Africans exported from the Caribbean were likely those deemed undesirable there: trouble makers and rogues, so by the 1740s, those imported directly from Africa were considered more desirable. Toby was likely one of these. Since the work of northern slaves was not as likely to be continual heavy work, it was less important to acquire adult slaves. Many masters preferred younger slaves because it was generally believed they were more easily controlled and more quickly taught. Since the one or two domestic servants that New Englanders had, most often lived with the master’s family, these were important considerations. The extended, direct contact between masters and slaves led to the “rapid acculturation of Africans enslaved in the North.” Many, especially the young, learned English quickly. One fourteen-year-old African boy in Boston was described as speaking “very good English” after only two years. Many developed large vocabularies and were capable of carrying on conversations with whites on a variety of subjects. Missionaries reported that, because of northern slaves’ superior language skills, it

¹ Slavery in the North, Harper, Douglas, “Slavery in Massachusetts,” <http://slavenorth.com/massachusetts.htm> (accessed September 30, 2015).

² James Oliver and Lois E. Horton, *In Hope of Liberty* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1997), 11.

was easier to teach them to read the Bible and convert them to Christianity than southern slaves. The enslaved in the south tended to acquire only the minimal, work-related words expected of them by masters with whom they had infrequent contact. Because of the variety of languages among new African slaves, English quickly became the language of necessity between slaves, and for communication with the master.³

In 1700, Massachusetts' Governor Shute reported there were 2,000 enslaved. In 1735, there were 2,600, with about half of those held in Boston. In 1754, just before Toby married, an assessment of slaves age fifteen and up yielded a count of 4,489. By the time of the 1790 U.S. Census, slaves numbered 6,000, roughly 1.6% of a total Massachusetts population of 378,787.⁴ The 1790 count is curious, since slavery had been abolished in Massachusetts in practice in 1783, based on the state constitution passed in 1780 that declared in its very first article that all men were "born free and equal."

The number of enslaved in Massachusetts was small in comparison to the number in southern colonies. At slavery's height, the Massachusetts enslaved accounted for a mere 1.6 % of the population. By contrast, the 1790 census showed the enslaved portion of southern states: North Carolina 26%, Maryland 32%, Georgia 35%, Virginia 39%, and South Carolina 42%.⁵

Despite being few in number, enslaved Africans in Massachusetts were subjected to strict rules and laws, stemming from white fear. A 1703 law prohibited Indian, Negro, and mulatto servants or slaves from being abroad after nine PM. A 1705 law punished Negroes and mulattos for "improper intercourse" with whites, in order to "better prevent a "Spurious and Mixt Issue;" offenders were to be sold out of Massachusetts. Any Negro or mulatto convicted of striking a Christian, presumably white, would be whipped at the discretion of the adjudicating justice. Marriage between Christians and Negroes/mulattos was prohibited, and a £50 penalty was imposed on anyone performing such a marriage. However, marriage between the enslaved was encouraged, even to the extent that the law provided "against unreasonable denial of marriage to Negroes with those of the same nation, by any Master – any Law, Usage, or Custom, to the contrary notwithstanding." ⁶

Christian slaves were treated more favorably. This no doubt provided incentive for Negroes to convert. Toby may have been among these; banns (his intention) of his marriage were published in the local church. Also several of his children's marriages appear in the records of the 4th Church of Christ (Congregational) in North Bridgewater.⁷ In 1688 there had been a law in New England for the purpose of restraining "human severity which may be used by ill masters or overseer towards the Christian servants or slaves; wherein provision

³ Joyce D. Goodfriend, *Before the Melting Pot: Society and Culture in Colonial New York City, 1664-1730* (Princeton NJ: Princeton University Press, 1992) as cited by Horton and Horton, *In Hope of Liberty*, 17.

⁴ George Henry Moore, *Notes on the History of Slavery in Massachusetts* (New York: Appleton, 1866), 51.

⁵ Teacherweb, <http://teacherweb.com/CA/DodsonMagnetSchool/TBaumann/3-Redone.pdf>, (accessed September 30, 2015).

⁶ Moore, *History of Slavery*, 55.

⁷ George. Price, Extraction from the records of the 4th Church of Christ in North Bridgewater, n.d. [george.price@mso.umt.edu]

Sarah to Prince Brown, 4 Dec 1783; Abraham to Mary Dunbar 3 Sep 1787; Tamar to Samuel Cordner 16 Jun 1785; Dinah to John Foy 29 Sep 1785; Jacob to Susannah Dunbar 16 Sep 1794.

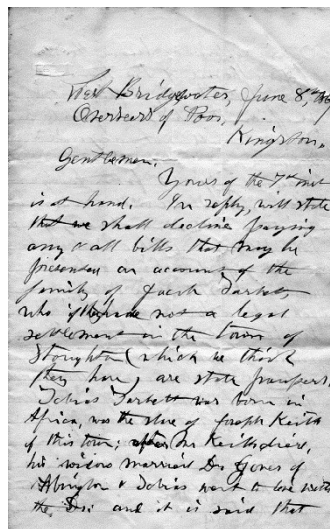
[was] to be made that the wilful killing of Indians and Negroes be punished with death, and a fitt [sic] penalty imposed for the maiming of them.”⁸

Toby Enslaved



1777
Signature from
request for 1775 militia pay

Toby Tarbet was born about 1735 in West Africa. The evidence for his African birth although hearsay, was recorded forever in a 1769 letter from the Overseers of the Poor for West Bridgewater, MA, to the same for Kingston, MA, as part of an argument over who had responsibility for the support of Ellen Talbot, widow of Toby's grandson, Peter Talbot.



Letter from
West Bridgewater to Kingston, MA

9

West Bridgewater, June 8, 1769
Overseers of Poor, Kingston.
Gentlemen,

Yours of the 7th mit is at hand. In reply, will state that we shall decline paying any and all bills that may be presented on account of the family of Jacob Tarbett [Peter's father], who if they hade [sic] not a legal settlement in the town of Stoughton (which we think they have) are state paupers. Tobias Tarbett was born in Africa, was the slave of Joseph Keith of this town [West Bridgewater]; after Mr. Keith died, his widow married Dr. [David] Jones of Abington [a town halfway between Boston and

⁸ Moore, *History of Slavery*, 52.

⁹ Letter of F. E Howard of West Bridgewater to Overseers of the Poor, Kingston, 8 June 1769, Town House Attic Collection, 14-0006-MC27, Kingston Public Library. Scan of doc-14-0006-mc27, courtesy of the Kingston Public Library Local History Room, Kingston, MA.

Plymouth] and Tobias went to live with the Dr. and it is said that Tobias afterwards became the slave of Jesse Howard of this town.¹⁰

In the banns for Toby's intention to marry Dinah Gould, published on 18 Jan 1755, the widow Keith is identified as Lydia Keith. She had been born in 1713 as Lydia Williams and by the time of her death she had become Lydia (**WILLIAMS**) Keith White Jones.

That Toby's origin was specifically West African is supported by a Y-chromosome DNA analysis of Jeffery T. Talbot of Nebraska, one of Toby's sixth great-grandsons: a descendant of Toby's son, Jacob Talbot, via grandson Zebedee Dunbar Talbot, and great-grandson James.¹¹ Those results suggested the likely country of origin was either Senegal, Gambia, or Guinea.

The placing of Toby's birth in 1735 is based on one of the records of his service in the Massachusetts militia during the later years of the American Revolution. In 1780 his description of service included: "age, 45 yrs.; stature, 5 ft. 6 in.; engaged for town of Bridgewater; arrived at Springfield July 9, 1780; marched to camp July 10, 1780, under command of Capt. Daniel Shays; reported a negro."¹² His reported age was, at best, an estimate.

Toby, kidnapped from Africa when he was a youngster, survived the horrific ordeal of the Atlantic crossing, known as the Middle Passage, chained to other captives in the foul hold of a slave ship. The publishing of banns in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, showing Toby's intention to marry in 1755 at age twenty, suggests that he was a child or teenager when captured, enslaved, and brought to New England. The intention names him as a "servant man of ye Widow Lydia Keith." Lydia's husband, Ichabod Keith, died in 1753 when Toby was eighteen, so most likely he had been younger when brought to Massachusetts.¹³

¹⁰ *Massachusetts, Town and Vital Records, 1620-1988*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., http://interactive.ancestry.com/2495/40369_263913__0017-00173/10820263?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302824/facts/citation/163284737818/edit/record, (accessed 17 Dec 2016).

Parentheses are in the original. Square brackets are the author's.

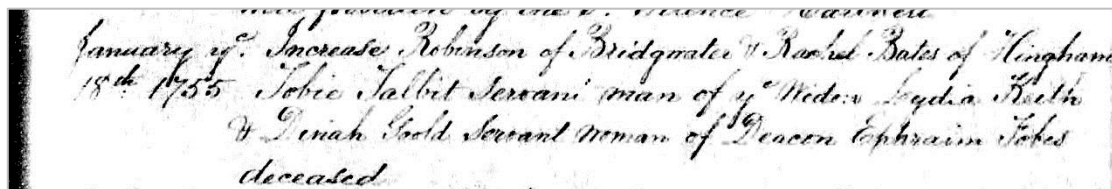
¹¹ A man's Y-chromosome can only be inherited from his father. Women have only X-chromosomes. A haplogroup is a classification based on the matching of certain test markers and can be matched to populations in specific geographical areas. Jeffery's haplogroup is E1b1a; as Jeffery reported in an email, "this group seems to have its highest concentration in far West Africa (Senegal, Gambia, and Guinea)." This haplogroup classification was confirmed by the Y-chromosome testing of Robert Elvin Talbot of Maine, a confirmed descendant of Abraham Talbot, Toby's oldest son. A comparison of their results shows no mutation over the forty makers for which Robert's sample was tested, despite them being distantly related, sixth cousins once removed.

¹² *Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in the War of the Revolution*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., Vol. 15, 389, <http://interactive.ancestry.com/7726/7726-Volume15-0389/6381?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302824/facts/citation/161852693124/edit/record#?imageId=7726-Volume15-0390>, (accessed 17 Dec 2016).

¹³ *Massachusetts, Town and Vital Records, 1620-1988*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc.,

Transcription of "Bridgewater Records, Third Volume, 1739-1784: Bridgewater Banns, 179; Bridgewater Marriages, 361.

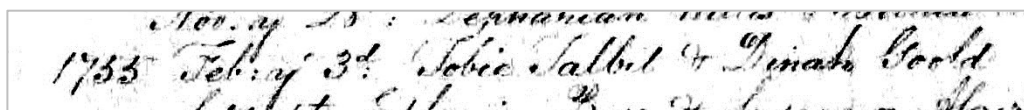
The widow Lydia Keith was born Lydia Williams; on 17 Oct 1734 she married Ichabod Keith (1709-1753). The Overseers of the Poor were in error when they wrote that Tobias had been the slave of Joseph Keith. Joseph Keith (1699-1778) was Ichabod's brother; he was still alive in 1755; Lydia could not have been his widow. On 1 Jul 1755 Lydia married Nathaniel White (1701-1758). On 24 Oct 1759 Lydia White married Dr. David Jones (1715-1783) of Abington MA, completing the sequence described in the letter from West Bridgewater's Overseer of the Poor.



Toby's intention to marry

It is interesting to note that Toby's intended spouse, Dinah Goold, was listed as the "servant woman of Deacon Ephraim Fobes deceased." Why would a person be listed as belonging to someone not living? Was her master's death so recent that her status was in limbo? Did Ephraim Fobes leave a will? If so, was his will in probate? Had he freed Dinah or passed her ownership to someone else?

Deacon Ephraim Fobes was born on 9 Feb 1688 and died, I believe, on 11 Dec 1754. Massachusetts Town and Vital Records provides two different listings for his date of death: 11 Dec 1755 and 11 Dec 1756.¹⁴ Ephraim Fobes did leave a will, number 7818 in the Massachusetts records of 1755. The fact that his will was probated in February 1755 rules out the December 1755 and 1756 death dates. This leads me to believe his likely date of death is 11 Dec 1754, close enough to the posting of the marriage banns on 18 Jan 1755 to name Dinah Goold as the servant of a man recently deceased and whose slavery status would be determined when his will was probated. What an interesting coincidence that Dinah and Toby were married on the same day that Dinah officially became the property of Ephraim Fobes' daughter, Mary.¹⁵



Toby's marriage record

On 3 Feb 1755, Toby and Dinah Goold were married. How difficult it must have been for the newlyweds, as slaves of different masters, even though both lived in Bridgewater.

¹⁴ Massachusetts, Town and Vital Records, 1620-1988, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011, http://interactive.ancestry.com/2495/41254_265479-00114/81119670?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30549805504/facts/citation/163593861642/edit/record, (accessed 13 Jan 2016).

Massachusetts, Town and Vital Records, 1620-1988, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011, http://interactive.ancestry.com/2495/40369_263916__0042-00023/10848186?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30549805504/facts/citation/163593328639/edit/record, (accessed 13 Jan 2016).

¹⁵ Massachusetts, Wills and Probate Records, 1635-1991, Probate Court (Plymouth County); Plymouth, Massachusetts, Probate File Papers, Case No 7777-7836, Box 107145, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2015, http://interactive.ancestry.com/9069/007051263_00703/1786218?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30549805504/facts/citation/163595694251/edit/record, (accessed 13 Jan 2016).

Massachusetts, Plymouth County Probate Records, 1633-1967, Family Search .org, Probate Records 1751-1755, volume 13, image 203-205 of 298, <https://familysearch.org/pal:MM9.3.1/TH-1961-31873-10567-51?cc=2018320>, (accessed 16 Jan 2016).

Were they able to cohabit and still carry out their duties? Were they forced to live apart, getting together only when they could fit it in? Apparently they managed.

On the day that Toby Tarbet married Dinah Goold in Bridgewater, Dinah became the property of Mary (**FOBES**) Field, wife of Jabez Field also of Bridgewater.¹⁶ With Dinah was her five-month-old daughter Sarah, born 3 Sep 1754,¹⁷ now also the property of Jabez Field. Having a baby out-of-wedlock was a punishable offence; Dinah's intention to marry did not occur until four months after Sarah's birth. At that time, Toby was owned by the widow Lydia (**WILLIAMS**) Keith also of Bridgewater. That both were enslaved to residents of Bridgewater was geographically convenient for the young couple. They married in February of 1755 in Bridgewater.

On 1 Jul 1755, the widow Lydia Keith, married Dr. Nathaniel White of Weymouth MA.¹⁸ It is about seventeen miles or twenty-seven km from Weymouth to Bridgewater (about the same distance as from Windsor to Amherstburg, Ontario). Dr. White was a widower; his second wife had died two years earlier, leaving him with three young boys: Abner (10), Nathaniel Jr. (3), and Thomas (1). He needed to provide them with a mother. As a propertied, forty-two-year-old widow, Lydia was a suitable match. Dr. White took his new bride back to his home in Weymouth. This presented a dilemma for Dinah and Toby. Apparently they overcame it.¹⁹

If Toby accompanied his mistress to Weymouth, he would have had to get permission to visit his wife back in Bridgewater. There is the possibility that he wasn't taken to Weymouth. When Ichabod died in 1753, Lydia would have stayed on the farm in Bridgewater with her mother-in-law, and possibly with her brother-in-law, Joseph Keith, acting as manager. Lydia's share of Ichabod's estate and the use of his property (her dower rights) would have sustained her. Toby was part of that property. Apparently she didn't lose her third of the farm's income when she remarried. The evidence for this is shown by the events of 1796, when Lydia (83) was dying. Lydia had outlived all of Ichabod Keith's nine siblings. Two months before her death, the siblings' descendants filed papers seeking a division of the remains of Ichabod's land and property. It was divided in nine equal parts and distributed to them.²⁰

Toby may have been left behind on the Keith farm in Bridgewater in 1755, under the supervision of Joseph Keith. This would have enabled Toby's family to grow. This might

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ *Massachusetts, Town and Vital Records, 1620-1988*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011, http://interactive.ancestry.com/2495/40369_263913__0019-00221/10823531?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302836/facts/citation/163615299648/edit/record, (accessed 28 Jan 2017).

¹⁸ *U.S. and International Marriage Records, 1560-1900*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2004, <http://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=7836&h=1335103&ssrc=pt&tid=83994609&pid=48491419780&usePUB=true>, (accessed 28 Jan 2017).

¹⁹ *Massachusetts, Town and Vital Records, 1620-1988*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011, http://interactive.ancestry.com/2495/40143_270985__0021-00095/7953538?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/83994609/person/48562401726/facts/citation/960246750970/edit/record, (accessed 28 Jan 2017).

²⁰ *Massachusetts, Wills and Probate Records, 1635-1991*, Probate File Papers, Case No 11830-11911, Box 107205, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2015, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/9069/007051372_01047/2123508?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/83994609/person/48491424654/facts/citation/960287155912/edit/record, (accessed 11 May 2017).

also account in part for the confusion of the Bridgewater Overseer of the Poor who thought that Joseph Keith, not Ichabod, had been Toby's master.

Tobey and Dinah's child, Sarah, was born 3 Sep 1754, four months before their intention to marry was declared. The next children were born like clockwork, each two years later: Abraham (1756), Tamar, [a female] (1758), Ezekiel (1760), Dinah (1762), Metilda [*sic*] (1764), and Isaac (1766). After a one year recess, childbearing continued with Jacob (1769), Levi (1771), and Rebecca (1774). The revolutionary war (1775-1783) interrupted the couple's pattern; their eleventh and last child, John, was born in 1780.²¹ The naming of their children also suggests that the couple had become Christians or at least had received Christian religious instruction: of their eleven children, only Metilda [*sic*] had a name not taken from the Bible. Matilda was a tenth-century Christian queen (Germany), who built numerous churches and monasteries, and was venerated as a saint.²²

Toby and the Revolution

Toby's family life was repeatedly interrupted by episodes of Massachusetts militia service during the Revolutionary War. "Slaves . . . had no voice in deciding whether or how they would serve. Their masters either brought them along to war or sent them off and remained at home. Although reliable figures are not available, the number of slaves capable of involuntary military service represented a fairly large segment of a small minority, the blacks of New England."²³

Toby's name appears in seven separate, militia records. Several of these may pertain to the same service, recorded under different spellings of his surname, according to what the recorder thought he heard. Since he was enslaved, it is not certain that he actually carried a gun and engaged in fighting. He may have done; the urgent need for militia had forced the colony to set aside its law prohibiting slaves from bearing arms.

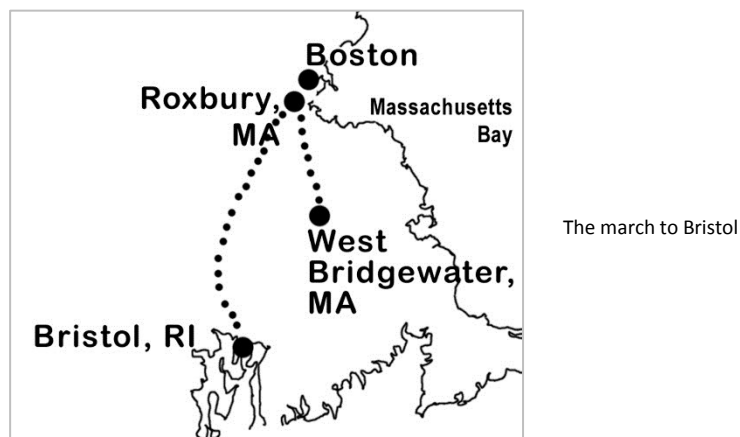
In this first militia record, Toby Tarbet was enlisted in John Thomas' militia regiment on 1 May 1775, under the command of Josiah Hayden.²⁴ That militia's primary role was defence within Massachusetts. By that time Toby had ten children ranging in age from Sarah (21) to Rebecca (13 months). He appears in the muster roll of 1 Aug 1775, suggesting he may have been present for his regiment's involvement in the Battle of Bunker Hill in June. During the night of 16 June, he may have helped build the earthworks that the British forces had difficulty mounting. Although the Americans lost the battle on the 17th, they boosted their confidence by inflicting great casualties on the redcoats. Toby was listed in the muster rolls at Camp Roxbury in September and October 1775, suggesting he may have also played a part in the Siege of Boston, nearby.

²¹ *Massachusetts, Town and Vital Records, 1620-1988*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011, http://interactive.ancestry.com/2495/40369_263917__0054-00219/10847500?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302835/facts/citation/163607583984/edit/record, (accessed 28 Jan 2017).

²² New Advent, Catholic Encyclopedia, "St. Matilda." <http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/10049a.htm>, (accessed 28 Jan 2016).

²³ Bernard C. Nalty, *Strength for the Fight: A History of Black Americans in the Military*, (New York: Macmillan, 1986), 9.

²⁴ *Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in the War of the Revolution*, Vol. 15, 388, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., <http://interactive.ancestry.com/7726/7726-Volume15-0389/6381?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302824/facts/citation/161852693124/edit/record>, (accessed 19 Dec 2016).



Recruited at West Bridgewater, Toby would have first been marched to the camp at Roxbury and later to Bristol, Rhode Island. Since Toby served from May through October, he might have been at Bristol when it was bombarded by the British Navy on 7 Oct 1775, during the siege of Boston. The American militiamen had surrounded and trapped the British army on the peninsula where Boston is located. This was done to prevent the British from launching further attacks on the surrounding countryside. The militia held them in siege from April 1775 till March 1776, when the British withdrew by sea. The British navy had maintained uncontested control of Boston harbour, because the Americans lacked a navy.²⁵

Tarbet, Toby, Bridgewater. Private, Capt. Josiah Hayden's co., Gen. John Thomas's regt.; muster roll dated Aug. 1, 1775; enlisted May 1, 1775; service, 3 mos., 1 week, 1 day; also, muster roll for Sept. and Oct., 1775, dated Camp at Roxbury; reported a negro; also, order on Henry Gardner, Treasurer, payable to Capt. Nathan Alden, for wages for 3 mos. service at Bristol, R. I., in Capt. Alden's co., Col. Jeremiah Hall's regt.²⁶

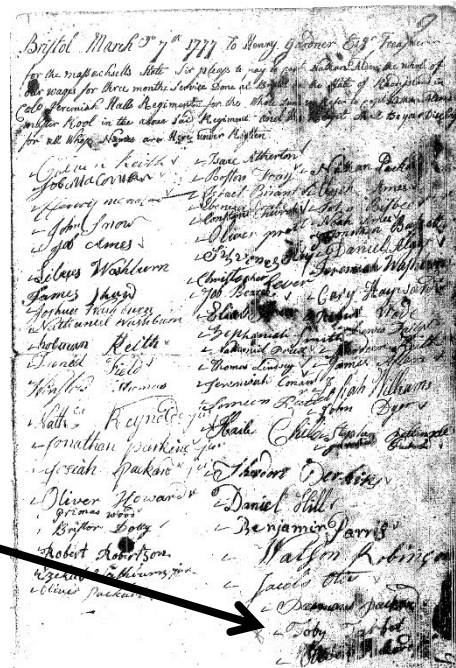
For service at Bristol in 1775, Toby's wages, along with those of the other members of his company, were made payable in 1777 to the company commander, Capt. Nathan Alden, for his dispersal.

²⁵ Rebecca Beatrice Brooks, *The Siege of Boston*, posted 10 Dec 2013, <http://historyofmassachusetts.org/the-siege-of-boston/>, (accessed January 13, 2014).

²⁶ Massachusetts Soldiers, Vol. 15, 388.

Bristol March 7th 1777 to Henry Gardner Esq
Treasurer for the massachsetts [sic] State
Sir please to pay to Capt Nathan Alden the whole of
our wages for three months Service Done at Bristol
in the State of Rhode Island in Colo [sic] Jeremiah
Halls Regiment for the Whole Sum so refer to **pay??**
Master Alden **master??** Rool in the above Said
Regiment and the Capt shall be your **Discharge??** for
all Whose Names are Here under Ritten [sic]

List of names/signatures
(Includes Toby's signature, enlarged below)

The muster roll of 2 Apr 1776 was Toby's second record. In it both Toby Torbit [sic] and his son, Abraham Torbit, were listed in Col. Simeon Cary's regiment under company commander Capt. Elisha Mitchell. "From time of enlistment to time of marching" they served five days.²⁷

Toby's third record shows that, on 8 Jun 1776, Toby Tarbett [sic] was enlisted as a Private in Col. Thomas Marshall's regiment, under company commander Capt. Henry Prentiss. His record shows that a request for advance pay was made at Boston on 17 June 1776. Toby served for five months and twenty-four days, and was discharged on 1 Dec 1776. In the record, there is also a mention of "pay roll for six months men raised by the town of Bridgewater to reinforce the Continental Army at West Point in 1780" and that they marched 4 Jul 1780. Perhaps this is a consolidation of Toby's history that was recorded under that particular spelling of his name, Tarbett.

Tarbett, Toby, Bridgewater. Private, Capt. Henry Prentiss's co., Col. Thomas Marshall's regt.; abstract for advance pay, mileage, etc., sworn to at Boston, June 17, 1776; also, same co. and regt.; enlisted June 8, 1776; discharged Dec. 1, 1776; service, 5 mos. 24 days; roll sworn to at Boston; also, pay roll for 6 months men raised by the town of Bridgewater to reinforce the Continental Army at West Point in 1780; marched July 4, 1780 [service not given].²⁸

On 19 Apr 1777, when the company was stationed at Bristol, RI, Toby Tarbit of Bridgewater was a recorded as a Private in the regiment of Maj. Eliphalet Cary, the company

²⁷ Ibid., 852.

²⁸ Ibid., 389.

being commanded by Capt. James Allen. He served twenty-three days.²⁹ This was Toby's fourth record.

The fifth record shows that Toby Talbert served six months as a private in Capt. Adams Bailey's company, part of Col. John Bailey's regiment, enlisting on 9 Jul 1780 and discharged on 9 Dec 1780.

Toby Tarbil's age and height were recorded in a 1780 militia listing of men recruited for a six month term. He was marched to Springfield, MA, where a major arsenal was located; the arsenal "produced and repaired small weapons, made fuses and cartridges, and served as a storage depot for armaments and supplies."³⁰ This was Toby's sixth record.

Tarbil, Toby. Descriptive list of men raised to reinforce the Continental Army for the term of 6 months, agreeable to resolve of June 5, 1780, returned as received of Justin Ely, Commissioner, by Brig. Gen. John Glover, at Springfield, July 10, 1780; age, 45 yrs.; stature, 5 ft. 6 in.; engaged for town of Bridgewater; arrived at Springfield July 9, 1780; marched to camp July 10, 1780, under command of Capt. Daniel Shays; reported a negro.³¹

The seventh and last record showed Toby Tolbert of Bridgewater in a list of men raised for the six months service and returned by Brig. Gen. Paterson as having passed muster in a return dated Camp Totoway, Oct 25, 1780.³² This may be part of the same service as reported above.

Toby and the Courts

Toby was "servant for life" only until October 1779. He was first enslaved to Ichabod Keith, then to his widow Lydia (**WILLIAMS**) Keith, who may have taken him with her when she married Nathaniel White in 1755 (widowed again in 1758), and then wed to Dr. David Jones in 1759.³³ In 1779, Jesse Howard of Bridgewater swore in court that, on 2 Jan 1771, Dr. Jones sold him Toby for £80, to be owned jointly by Elijah Snell.³⁴

Toby was not cowed by servitude. He had the courage to challenge white privilege by bringing suit against the gentleman Jesse Howard in the Plymouth County Court of Common Pleas. Court records show that Toby Tabet, laborer, sued Jesse Howard for £139 in damages for carrying away and converting to his own use Toby's livestock and produce, namely two cows (worth £120), one hog (worth £9), and twenty-five bushels of parsnips (worth £10). The case took on a greater significance when "the Parties appearing, on a motion made, Shearjashub Bourn Esqr., [Toby's attorney], the Endorser of the Writ was allowed to erase his Endorsement, and the Plaintiff [Toby] was admitted to endorse it himself." Since slaves

²⁹ Ibid.

³⁰ Our Plural History, Springfield MA. "The Springfield Armory." <http://ourpluralhistory.stcc.edu/industrial/armory.html> (accessed October 3, 2015).

³¹ Massachusetts Soldiers, Vol. 15, 389.

³² Ibid., 819.

³³ I am using the convention that displays a married woman's maiden name in BOLD UPPERCASE, within brackets, followed by her married surnames in the order she acquired them, e.g. Lydia (**WILLIAMS**) Keith White Jones.

³⁴ Price, George, "Notes sent to Rod Fleck," *Plymouth County Court of Common Pleas*, vol. 15 (October 1779), 219-220. Dr. George Price is a history professor at the University of Montana. Rod Fleck is an attorney, historian, and city planner in Forks, WA.

had no rights in the court, the defence undertook to establish that Toby was a slave making the suit moot. Mr. Howard's defence became

that the said Tobey is the proper Negro Servant for Life of the said Jesse, and that one David Jones of Abington . . . on the Second Day of January Anno Domini 1771 . . . for the Consideration of eighty Pounds sold bargained and delivered to the said Jesse and one Elijah Snell the said Toby Tarbett to hold to the said Jesse and Elijah as their proper Negro Servant for Life whereby the said Jesse and Elijah became possessed of said Tobey as of their own proper Negro servant for Life, and so thereof continued possessed until the Sixteenth Day of April Anno. Domini 1771, when the said Elijah at Bridgewater in said County for the Consideration of twenty Pounds remised, released and forever quitted his Claim to all Right, and Interest in him the said Toby Tarbet to the said Jesse Howard.

Plaintiff. [*sic*] replied that "the said Toby is a Freeman, and not the proper Servant for Life of the said Jesse."

Jury found "'that Toby Tarbet is a Freeman.'

It is therefore considered by the Court that the said Toby Tarbet is a Freeman, And that as such he recover" £139 and £91.17s.8d. costs. Appealed by defendant.

Appeal: "Continued, Supreme Judicial Court, 1781. Neither party appeared." ³⁵



The courtroom where Toby Tarbet was declared to be a free man

Photo courtesy of
Grant Robinson,
lawyer, researcher,
and descendant of Toby's son,
Abraham

Through this suit, Toby had used the legal system to self-emancipate in advance of the Massachusetts assembly's own action to end slavery. He immediately used his free status to press suits on behalf of two of his daughters: Dinah (17) and Matildah (15), both minors. Dinah Tarbett [*sic*] was suing Elijah Snell of Bridgewater for £2,000 damages for an assault, saying that he beat her and imprisoned her from September 28th until the case came to court in October. Matildah Tarbett's [*sic*] case was almost identical; she sued Samuel Dunber [usually Dunbar] for the same amount, for an identical offence. The girls' cases were thrown

³⁵ Ibid., 227-228. Punctuation is that of the original.

out when the court determined the status of each was “servant for life.” Toby was assessed court costs of £43.³⁶

The above is also noteworthy because these were early cases of African Americans taking the initiative, attempting to use the legal system to protect themselves. The slave status of these two daughters as determined by the court also corroborates the slave status of their mother, Dinah (**GOOLD**) Tarbet, who passed her status to her offspring.

Toby Post-revolution

Little is known of Toby after 1780. He was briefly mentioned in Bradford Kingman’s *History of Plymouth County, Massachusetts*: “Another colored man lived nearly opposite the residence of the late Oliver Dike, who is said to have been a slave by the name of Toby Tarbet.”³⁷ Toby also appears in the 1790 Bridgewater census having a household of four. In the 1800 Bridgewater census, Tobey Tarbut [*sic*] had a household of three; his son Jacob Tarbut had five. Toby does not appear in the 1810 Bridgewater census. Jacob Terbit [*sic*], the oldest of Toby’s sons still living in Bridgewater, was listed having a household of eleven.³⁸ But by 1810, Jacob and Susannah (**DUNBAR**) Talbot had only five children: Absalom (1794), Jacob Jr. (1797), Israel (1801), Zebedee (1803), and John (1807).³⁹ Toby, then age seventy-five, might have been among the four additional residents. In the 1820 U.S. census, the first to show age groups for colored families, Jacob Terbit [*sic*] had a household of nine. Only one in Jacob’s household was forty-five or older, that being Jacob himself (51). This suggests if his father, Toby, was still alive at age eighty-five, he was not living there; he may have died before 1820.

Toby may have died on 26 Jan 1815 in West Bridgewater. A transcription of the *Massachusetts Vital Records to the year 1850: Bridgewater Deaths* lists a group of Negroes on page 587, at the end of the alphabetical listing of whites. Among them is recorded: “Toba, negrow [*sic*], Jan. 26, 1815, a. 92, P.R.3.”⁴⁰ This might be our Toby Tarbet except:

³⁶ Ibid.

³⁷ Kingman, Bradford, *History of North Bridgewater, Plymouth County, Massachusetts* (Boston: 1886), 318, <https://books.google.ca/books?id=acy4D9TFyQ8C&pg=PA704&dq=toby+tarbet&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0CCsQ6AEwAWoVChMIosn5gZOmyAIVxKgeCh286ARG#v=onepage&q=toby%20tarbet&f=false> (accessed October 3, 2015).

³⁸ The elder children: Abraham, Sarah (**TALBOT**) Brown (married to Prince Brown), and Ezekiel had all immigrated to Maine.

³⁹ Ann S. Lainhart, “Descendants of Tobey Talbot of Bridgewater, Massachusetts,” unpublished report, n.d. in the author’s possession. Ann Smith Lainhart has been a self-employed genealogist specializing in eastern Massachusetts research. She has been State Historian of the Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants. She has also worked as NEHGS (*New England Historic Genealogical Society*) reference librarian, and was editor of the Society’s publication *First Boston City Directory* (1789). Ms. Lainhart has published articles in the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, *NEXUS*, and *New England Ancestors*, as well as in *The American Genealogist* and the *National Genealogical Society Quarterly*.

⁴⁰ In a legend on page 7 of the *Massachusetts Vital Records to the year 1850*, “P.R.3” is defined as “private record, from a record of burials in in the South Precinct Burying Place, kept by Lt. John Washburn, 1739-1797.” On page 6, “a.” is defined as “age.”

Vital records of Bridgewater, Massachusetts to the end of the year 1850, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2005. Original data: *Vital records of Bridgewater, Massachusetts to the end of the year 1850*. (Boston: New England Historic Genealogical Society, 1916).

There is no surname listed. Other Massachusetts records--census, military, marriage intention, and common pleas court--identify him with both names. It is unlikely that our Toby's surname would be unknown at his death.

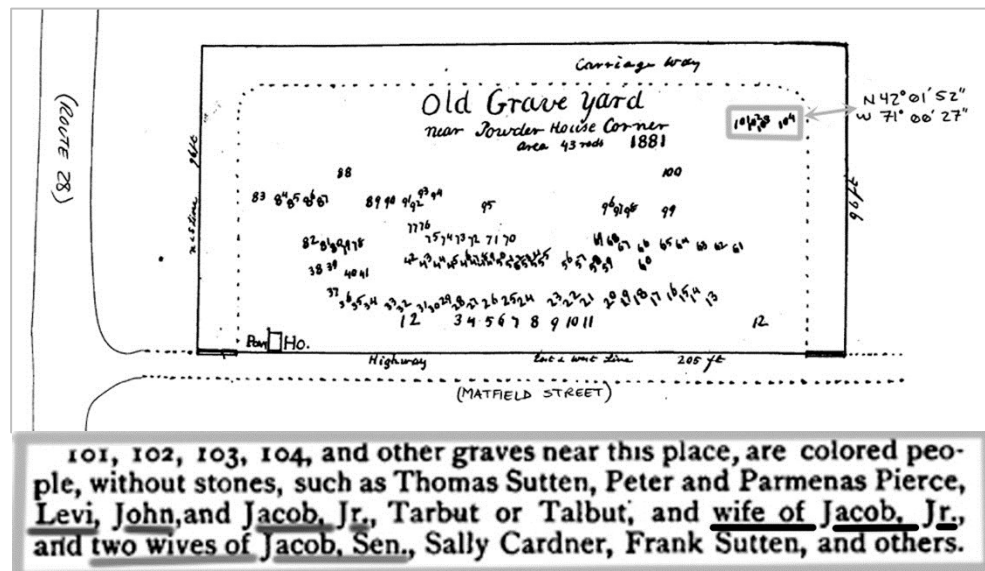
The age is given as ninety-two. This yields a birth year of 1723. A militia record in 1780, which clearly identifies him by name, race, and residence, estimates his age as forty-five, yielding a possible birth year of 1735. However, determining ages of the enslaved, especially if not recorded when born to an enslaved mother, had to be speculative at best. Though several of our Toby's children lived in Bridgewater, even they could have only supplied their best guess of his birth year.

I think it is unlikely that this is the death record of Toby Tarbet.

Some of Toby's children and their wives are buried in unmarked graves in a corner of the Powder House Cemetery in West Bridgewater. A powder house was a building where a community's supply of gunpowder, firearms, and other ammunition and military supplies were stored. Powder houses were the target of the British forces at the outbreak of the American Revolutionary War. The skirmishes of Lexington and Concord were to stop the British, who were secretly marching there by night from Boston in an attempt to capture the barrels of gunpowder and weapons stored in the Concord powder house. The old Powder House graveyard in West Bridgewater was located next to the Powder House.

Williams Latham, in his *Epitaphs in Old Bridgewater, Massachusetts* (1882), provided information about the burials there, dating from 1747. He included a listing of the Blacks buried in a corner of the cemetery, in unmarked graves. Among them are two of Toby's sons, Levi and John, the wives of a third son, Jacob, and a grandson Jacob Jr. and his wife. Toby is not listed among them.

The following map shows the location of the Blacks' graves, in its top right corner.



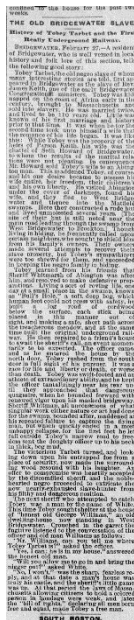
41

⁴¹ Williams Latham, *Epitaphs in Old Bridgewater, Massachusetts: Illustrated with Plans and Views*, (Bridgewater, MA: Henry T. Pratt, 1882), 33, 42.

Researching family history is an ongoing process. On 30 July 2019, I casually did a Google search for “Tobey Tarbet,” curious to see if my previous “publications” would be called up. They were. To my surprise, up popped this newspaper article from the Boston Daily Globe of 27 February 1886.



42



THE OLD BRIDGEWATER SLAVE History of Tobey Tarbet and the First Really Underground Railway.

BRIDGEWATER, February 27.—A resident of Bridgewater, who is well versed in local history and folk lore of this section, tells the following good story:

Tobey Tarbet, the old negro slave of whom many interesting stories are told, first appeared in Bridgewater as the slave of Rev. James Keith, one of the early Bridgewater Congregational ministers. Tobey was kidnapped on the coast of Africa early in the century, brought to Massachusetts and sold into slavery. He was married twice and lived to be 110 years old. Little was known of his first marriage and history prior to that time. It was when he for the second time took unto himself a wife that the romance of his life began. It was like this: While Tobey was the property of the heirs of Parson Keith, his wife was the chattel of Seth Howard of Bridgewater, to whom the results of the marital relations were not pleasing. In consequence Mr. Howard sold Tobey's wife to an Abington man. This maddened Tobey, of course, and his one desire became to possess his wife entire, her freedom, their children's and his own liberty. He visited Abington under the cover of darkness, found his wife, and they fled to West Bridgewater and thence into the Matfield swamps. Here they constructed a rude hut and lived unmolested several years. [The site of their hut is still noted near the main road leading through the swamp from West Bridgewater to Brockton.] Though living in hiding, he frequently called upon certain neighbors, who sought to shield him from his family's owners. Their owners made several attempts to recover their slave property, but Tobey's sympathizers were too shrewd for them, and succeeded in keeping the negro family in hiding.

Tobey learned from his friends that Sheriff Whitmarsh of Abington was after him, and resolved to make defensive preparations. Living a sort of roving life, one day at a small place in the swamp, known as "Bull's Hole," a soft, deep bog, which human foot could not press with safety, he built a log road of cordwood below the surface, each stick being placed in this manner out of sight, and making a safe, short path across the treacherous meadow, and at the same time built the original underground railway. He then repaired to a friend's house to await the sheriff's call, an event momentarily to be expected. The officer came, and as he entered the house by the north door, Tobey rushed from the south door in full sight of his pursuer. It was a race for life and liberty or death, or worse than death. Tobey was swift-footed and an athlete of extraordinary ability, and he kept the officer tantalizingly near his rear until they approached that dangerous quagmire, where he bounded forward with renewed vigor upon his masked bridgeway. Sheriff Whitman, all unconscious of what singular work either nature or art had done for the swamp, bounded after, maddened at his repeated failure to capture the flying man, but which quickly ended in a most unhappy collapse, for the first foot he let fall outside Tobey's narrow road to freedom sent the doughty officer up to his neck in thick, bog mud.

The victorious Tarbet turned, and looking down upon his entrapped foe from a place of security, now made the surrounding wood resound with his laughter. An offer to compromise was heartily accepted by the discomfited sheriff, and the noble-hearted negro proceeded to extricate the now nearly-exhausted slave-hunter from his filthy and dangerous position.

The next sheriff who attempted to catch Tobey was a man by the name of White. This time Tobey sought shelter at the house of "honest old George Williams," an old dwelling-house now standing in West Bridgewater. Crouched in the garret the fugitive listened to the conversation of the officer and old man Williams as follows:

"Mr. Williams, can you tell me where Tobey Tarbet is?" asked the officer.

"Yes, I can; he is in my house," answered the honest old man.

"Will you allow me to go in and bring the nigger out?" asked White.

"No, I won't," was the sharp, fearless reply, and at that date a man's house was truly his castle, and the sheriff's little game was up. At that period the laws of Massachusetts allowing citizens to hold a colored person in bondage were weak and later the "bill of rights," declaring all men born free and equal, made Tobey a free man.

⁴² Newspaperarchive, Boston Daily Globe Newspaper Archives, Saturday, February 27, 1886, page 16, "The Old Bridgewater Slave," <https://newspaperarchive.com/boston-daily-globe-feb-27-1886-p-16/>, (accessed 30 Jul 2019).

Toby as Patriot

Those Blacks, who were exposed to the ideals of freedom and equality as espoused by the rebels, saw the hypocrisy demonstrated by their own enslavement. They participated in the colonists' struggle for freedom from British rule in the hope that their freedom might also be realized.

Although the enslaved Toby's initial involvement in the Massachusetts militia was likely involuntary, his last two revolutionary war records show him in the militia in the autumn of 1780, when he was a freeman. As Bernard Nalty states, "Although the free blacks . . . exercised a measure of control over their destinies, their presence in the ranks may not have been entirely voluntary. Social pressure prodded them into uniform, as townspeople tended to rid their communities of undesirables. Economic necessity also played a role, for free blacks had difficulty acquiring property or finding jobs. But service with the military in some cases may have indicated that at least a few considered themselves members of a society worth defending. Toby Tarbet, my fifth great-grandfather, may have been one of the latter, and deserves to be considered an American patriot.

My Ontario Talbot family does not have a direct blood link to Toby Tarbet. Toby's grandson, Zebedee Dunbar Talbot, who immigrated to Upper Canada about 1830, married Sylvia Ann (surname unknown), who already had a two-year-old son, Lorenzo. I am a descendant of that Lorenzo, who was raised and influenced by his step-father, Zebedee. So I am a Talbot descendant in name only, not by blood. Zebedee and Sylvia had eight more children, born in Upper Canada. The Talbot cousins that I have in California, Alabama, and Florida, are related to me by blood through Zebedee's wife, Sylvia Ann.

Toby Tarbet and Dinah Goold had the following children:

- (i) Sarah (1754),
- (ii) Abraham (1756),
- (iii) Tamar (1758),
- (iv) Ezekiel (1760),
- (v) Dinah (1762),
- (vi) Metilda (1764),
- (vii) Isaac (1766),
- (viii) Jacob (1769),
- (ix) Levi (1771),
- (x) Rebecca (1774),
- (xi) John (1780).

Chapter 3: Jacob Talbot (1769 - 1861)

Toby Tarbet and Dinah Goold had the following children:

- (i) Sarah (1754),
- (ii) Abraham (1756),
- (iii) Tamar (1758),
- (iv) Ezekiel (1760),
- (v) Dinah (1762),
- (vi) Metilda (1764),
- (vii) Isaac (1766),
- (viii) Jacob (1769),**
- (ix) Levi (1771),
- (x) Rebecca (1774),
- (xi) John (1780).

In this book about Zebedee Talbot and his descendants, I am only telling the story of one of Toby's eleven children: Zebedee's father, Jacob Talbot.

Jacob Talbot was born 13 Jan 1769 in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, the eighth child of Toby and Dinah Torbet.[sic]¹ At that time both his parents were enslaved, so Jacob was born into slavery. Slavery ended in Massachusetts by 1780, so Jacob became free at age eleven.

On 16 Sep 1794, at age twenty-five, Jacob married Susanna Dunbar, daughter of Sampson Dunbar and Sarah Sash.² By the time of the 1800 U.S. Census, Jacob had a household of five, suggesting he and Susanna had three children.³ These would likely have been Absalom (1794),⁴ Jacob Jr. (1797),⁵ and Royal (1800).⁶

By the time of the 1810 census, Jacob's family had grown to eleven, implying nine people in addition to Jacob and Susanna: the aforementioned Absalom (16), Jacob (13), and

¹ *Massachusetts, Town and Vital Records, 1620-1988*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011, Image 1127, http://interactive.ancestry.com/2495/40369_263917__0054-00219/10847500?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302373/facts/citation/700195378821/edit/record, (accessed 19 Dec 2016).

² *Massachusetts, Town and Vital Records, 1620-1988*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011, Entry 202, Image 185, http://interactive.ancestry.com/2495/40143_263914__0007-00184/5550136?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302373/facts/citation/700006947257/edit/record, (accessed 19 Dec 2016).

Ann S. Lainhart, "Descendants of Tobey Talbot of Bridgewater, Massachusetts," unpublished report, n.d., in the author's possession.

Ann Smith Lainhart has been a self-employed genealogist specializing in eastern Massachusetts research. She has been State Historian of the Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants. She has also worked as NEHGS (*New England Historic Genealogical Society*) reference librarian and was editor of the Society's publication *First Boston City Directory* (1789). Ms. Lainhart has published articles in the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, *NEXUS*, and *New England Ancestors*, as well as in *The American Genealogist* and the *National Genealogical Society Quarterly*.

³ *1800 United States Federal Census, Bridgewater, Plymouth, Massachusetts*; Roll: 16; Page: 49; Image: 59; Family History Library Film: 205617, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2010, http://interactive.ancestry.com/7590/4440850_00059/150217?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302373/facts/citation/161852686111/edit/record, (accessed 19 Dec 2016).

⁴ *1860 United States Federal Census, Onondaga, Onondaga, New York*; Roll: M653_829; Page: 541; Image: 329, Ancestry.com, 2004, http://interactive.ancestry.com/7667/4236765_00332/47653069?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302821/facts/citation/161852693050/edit/record, (accessed 19 Dec 2016).

⁵ *1860 United States Federal Census, West Bridgewater, Plymouth, Massachusetts*; Roll: M653_518; Page: 952; Image: 950; Family History Library Film: 803518, Ancestry.com, 2004, http://interactive.ancestry.com/7667/4232247_00950/9634140?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302822/facts/citation/161852693073/edit/record, (accessed 19 Dec 2016).

⁶ *Massachusetts, Town Records, 1620-1988*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011, http://interactive.ancestry.com/2495/41254_265615-01215/80129528?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302820/facts/citation/161852693025/edit/record, (accessed 19 Dec 2016).

Royal (10), and new additions: Israel (1801), Zebedee (1803), John (1807). With only six children known to be born before 1810, Sampson (1814), and Peter being born after that date, it seems that there are three people unaccounted for in Jacob's 1810 household. The inhabitants of the households of free, white residents were broken down into age categories; those of free, colored households were not; only a total was provided. Apparently that detail of data about the colored was not considered important enough to collect. So there is no way of determining if the three, unaccounted for, included children who didn't survive, or Jacob's parents.

The 1820 census recorded the households of the "Free Colored Persons in west [*sic*] Bridgewater" in the same detail as the white households, by age categories. There were only fourteen coloured residents listed, and Jacob's was the only family with children.

males under 14	4	John (13), Sampson (6), Peter (4); who was the fourth?
males of 14 & under 26	0	Jacob Jr. (23), Royal (20), Israel (19), and Zebedee (16) were not living with the family; they were likely at their Uncle James Easton's foundry and manual training school in North Bridgewater, MA.
males of 26 & under 45	3	Only one child fell in this age range, his oldest, Absalom (26). Is this an error, or who are these men? Are some of Jacob's brothers in his household? His brother John didn't marry Lydia Ann Brown until 1827. Brother Levi married Rachel Hardin in 1796; perhaps they were both with Jacob before their first child was born in 1826.
males of 45 & upward	1	Jacob (51) (himself)
females under 14	0	
females of 14 & under 26	1	I have no idea who this is. Jacob had only sons. Could this be the wife of one of Jacob's sons? Israel didn't marry until 1824. Jacob Jr. and Zebedee didn't marry until 1830. Royal married Caroline Pierce in Nov 1820.
females of 26 & under 45	0	
females of 45 & upward	0	

In 1819, Susanna (**DUNBAR**) Talbot died. She was buried in the Powder House graveyard in West Bridgewater.⁷ On 7 Oct 1820, Jacob Talbot and the widow Hager (**TERRY**) Lewis published their intention to marry.

The 1830 census for West Bridgewater showed that Jacob and Hager were in their own household. Also in the town were Jacob's sons, Israel, "Levi," and John. The census form

⁷ U.S., *Find A Grave Index, 1600s-Current*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=60525&h=131503393&ssrc=pt&tid=71322150&pid=30234302372&usePUB=true>, (accessed 5 May 2020).

Williams Latham, *Epitaphs in Old Bridgewater, Massachusetts: Illustrated with Plans and Views*, (Bridgewater, MA: Henry T. Pratt, 1882), 42.

Massachusetts, Town and Vital Records, 1620-1988, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011, http://interactive.ancestry.com/2495/40143_263918_0008-00234/5523271?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302373/facts/citation/163308668873/edit/record, (accessed 21 Dec 2016).

showed data for “Levi Talbot,” but I think it was actually Royal Talbot’s household.⁸ The West Bridgewater 1830 Census data for Talbots is shown in the chart below.⁹

		Jacob Sr.		Israel (Jacob’s son)		Royal (Jacob’s son)		John (Jacob’s son)
males under 10	1	Joseph H (7)	1	America P (5)	1	Royal’s son, Levi Peter (4)	1	John Thomas (2)
males of 10 & under 24					1	??	1	John himself (23)
males of 24 & under 36			2	Israel (29) and perhaps his brother, Jacob Jr. (33)	1	Royal (30)		
males of 36 & under 55								
males of 55 & under 100	1	Jacob (61)						
males over 100								
females under 10			1	Eliza A. (1)	1	Elizabeth J (7)		
females of 10 & under 24							1	wife, Lydia Ann Brown (22)
females of 24 & under 36			1	wife, Adeline Pierce	1	Royal’s wife, Caroline Pierce (34)		
females of 36 & under 55	1	Hager (43)						
females of 55 & under 100	1	Jacob’s mother? Dinah would be 95						
females over 100								

⁸ Jacob’s brother, Levi, was born in 1771 and by 1830 would have been 59. The oldest male in the data under his name was in the 24-36 range, so it couldn’t have been Levi’s household. Royal was born in 1800 and would have been 30 at the time of this census. The “Levi Talbot” household data matches that of Royal Talbot’s family!! Furthermore, I found no evidence that Levi Talbot and Rachel (**HARDIN**) Talbot Adams had any children. After Royal died in 1830 and his wife, Caroline, died in 1838, Rachel, the wife of Royal’s Uncle Levi, apparently took Royal and Caroline’s children into her home. They all appeared there in the 1850 census and one was still with her for the 1860 census.

⁹ Jacob: *1830 United States Federal Census, West Bridgewater, Plymouth, Massachusetts*; Page: 359; NARA Series: M19; Roll Number: 64; Family History Film: 0337922, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010, http://interactive.ancestry.com/8058/4411352_00721/2009339?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302373/facts/citation/161852686109/edit/record, (accessed 21 Dec 2016).

Israel, Royal & John: *1830 United States Federal Census, West Bridgewater, Plymouth, Massachusetts*; Series: M19; Roll: 64; Page: 357; Family History Library Film: 0337922, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010, http://interactive.ancestry.com/8058/4411352_00717/2009274?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302817/facts/citation/163364677482/edit/record, (accessed 21 Dec 2016).

In the 1840 census for West Bridgewater, the households of Jacob Sr. and his sons, Jacob Jr., and John comprise seventeen of the twenty-four “Free Colored Persons” listed as living in the town.¹⁰

		Jacob Sr.		Jacob Jr.		John (Jacob Sr.’s son)
males under 10			3	Granville (9) Sampson Dunbar (4)	2	Charles Brown (6) Moses (1)
males of 10 & under 24	1	Joseph H (17)			1	John Thomas (12)
males of 24 & under 36					1	John himself (33)
males of 36 & under 55			1	Jacob himself (43)		
males of 55 & under 100	1	Jacob (71)				
males over 100						
females under 10				His half-sister, Lucy (8)	2	Ann Jane (8) Adeline (4)
females of 10 & under 24			2	??		
females of 24 & under 36					1	wife, Lydia Ann Brown (32)
females of 36 & under 55	1	Hager (53)				
females of 55 & under 100		Jacob’s mother was gone.	1			
females over 100						

In the 1850 West Bridgewater census, Jacob and Hager’s household included three additional family members: their son, Joseph (27); his wife, Lucy A. (**WOOD**) (18); and their daughter, Josephine (4 mon.). Jacob’s occupation was recorded as “Marketman” and Joseph’s as “Laborer.”¹¹

¹⁰ 1840 United States Federal Census, West Bridgewater, Plymouth, Massachusetts; Roll: 194; Page: 117; Image: 735; Family History Library Film: 0014680, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010, http://interactive.ancestry.com/8057/4409451_00735/2231921?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302373/facts/citation/161852686110/edit/record, (accessed 23 Dec 2016).

¹¹ 1850 United States Federal Census, West Bridgewater, Plymouth, Massachusetts; Roll: M432_332; Page: 285B; Image: 570, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2009, http://interactive.ancestry.com/8054/4181057_00570/10490813?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302373/facts/citation/700195376444/edit/record, (accessed 23 Dec 2016).

In 1860, at the reported age of ninety, Jacob, a “market dealer,” and his sons, Sampson (25), “Shoemaker,” and Jacob Jr. (68), a “farm laborer,” were living in West Bridgewater in the household of Jacob Jr’s son, Granville (29), a farmer.¹²

On 5 Feb 1861, “Jacob Talbot (Colored)” died in the State Almshouse, Bridgewater at age ninety of consumption [tuberculosis]. The officials there knew he was born in West Bridgewater, but didn’t know what his occupation had been, nor the names and birthplaces of his parents.¹³ He was buried in the northeast corner of Powder House graveyard [the colored corner] in West Bridgewater (N42°01'52" W71°00'27"). Also interred there were his brothers, Levi (1771-1844) and John (1780-), both of his wives, [Susanna Dunbar (1765-1819) and Hager (**TERRY**) Lewis (1787-1852)], and his son, Jacob Jr. (1797-1869) and Jacob’s wife [Lydia Ashport] (-1838).¹⁴

Jacob Talbot and Susanna Dunbar had the following children:

- (i) Absalom (1794),
- (ii) Jacob Jr. (1797),
- (iii) Royal (1800),
- (iv) Israel (1801),
- (v) Zebedee Dunbar (1803),
- (vi) John (1807),
- (vii) Sampson Dunbar (1814),
- (viii) Peter P. (1816),

Jacob Talbot and Hager (**TERRY**) Lewis had the following children:

- (ix) Joseph H (1823),
- (x) Lucy (1832),
- (xi) Josephine (1849).

It appears that Jacob was not a successful man. Although slavery had ended in 1780, people of colour had few opportunities to thrive in the years afterward. A letter from Austin Packard and James Howard, Justices of the Peace in West Bridgewater, in February 1869, provides testimony about the financial status of Jacob Talbot:

Whereas Francis E. Howard and (Naihsem?) Leonard, Jr., both of West Bridgewater, in the County of Plymouth, the Selectmen of said town of West Bridgewater and in behalf thereof, have stated to us in writing, that one Jacob Talbot, otherwise called Jacob Tarbet, the son of one Tobias Tarbet, formerly lived in said town of West Bridgewater, but never owned nor claimed to own any real estate therein, but paid rent for the land which he occupied; that his descendants are liable to become paupers . . .¹⁵

¹² 1860 United States Federal Census, West Bridgewater, Plymouth, Massachusetts, Op. cit.

¹³ Massachusetts, Death Records, 1841-1915, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2013, http://interactive.ancestry.com/2101/41262_B139111-00305/5813006?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302373/facts/citation/163356172478/edit/record, (accessed 20 Dec 2016).

¹⁴ Williams Latham, Op. cit.

¹⁵ Austin Packard and James Howard to the Inhabitants of the Towns of Stoughton, in the County of Norfolk, and the Inhabitants of the Towns of Kingston and South Scituate in the County of Plymouth, 15 Feb 1869, Town House Attic Collection, 14-0001-MC27, Kingston Public Library.

Another letter refers to Jacob's lack of ownership of property in West Bridgewater:

Jacob Tarbett was born in 1770; married a woman who had a settlement in Stoughton, and this town Stoughton has assisted the family when called upon by our town until our last demand of Feby [*sic*] 22, 1869 . . . Jacob Tarbett has not always lived in this town, for he died in the State Alms House in Bridgewater several years ago; the house he owned was nothing more than a shanty; he never owned land or real-estate to our knowledge here, not even that upon which the shanty stood, for we can prove by a living witness who now owns [*sic*] the land that Jacob Tarbett paid him for the use of it.¹⁶

Historian Ann Smith Lainhart wrote about the poverty of Jacob's first family:

Jacob and Susanna probably divorced before 1841 for in that year, Susanna and her children had become town charges in Bridgewater. A series of depositions in the Norfolk county land records (131:112), show that Susanna's father, Sampson Dunbar, had been a resident of Stoughton. The selectmen of Bridgewater were hoping that the town of Stoughton would assume responsibility [*sic*] for Susanna and her children.¹⁷

The older of Jacob and Susanna's sons were fortunate to attend the manual training school of their Uncle James Easton in North Bridgewater and become craftsmen.

16 F. E Howard of West Bridgewater to Overseers of the Poor, Kingston, 8 June 1869, Town House Attic Collection, 14-0006-MC27, Kingston Public Library.

¹⁷ Ann S. Lainhart, Op. cit.

Chapter 4: Social Conditions in the New England that Zebedee Left

New England in the 1820s was an inhospitable place for people of African descent who were trying to improve themselves and make their place in the world, despite the fact that Massachusetts was the birthplace of the American Revolution which espoused the principle that all men were created equal.

Benjamin Roberts, an avid Black abolitionist, writing in 1870, described the plight of people of colour in 1780s, immediately following the war for independence. He wrote of "colored" patriots who rallied as equal citizens of Massachusetts in the American Revolution, fighting "side by side with white soldiers." In the spirit of Crispus Attucks, "their ashes . . . mingled with the slain who fell defending the right." The narrative then chronicles Massachusetts's post-Revolution deterioration into six decades of racial tyranny, during which a brutal "white" majority subverted the struggle for equality at every turn. "Colorphobia deprived us of common schools and many other privileges: we were assailed and hooted at in the streets . . . and it was a dark day for all of us." ¹ Benjamin Roberts was a grandson of James Easton. It is worthwhile to know something of James Easton's life, because of what he accomplished, and because of his influence on our Zebedee Dunbar Talbot. Without James Easton, Zebedee would not have become the educated activist that he was.

James Easton (1754-1830) was an important figure of African ancestry in North Bridgewater, Massachusetts. He was "born of free parents probably of mixed lineage, near Middleborough, Massachusetts." ² Middleborough was an area where the Wampanoag tribes and African Americans had intermarried. Some genealogical evidence suggests that Easton came from that stock. ³ James embraced the ideas of the American Revolution as an opportunity to acquire equal citizenship. He served under General George Washington as a fortifications engineer. ⁴ Afterward, he moved to Brockton (formerly called North Bridgewater) to become an entrepreneur. He established a successful ironworks, where he manufactured "edge tools, farm implements, sea chain, and anchors. He also produced industrial iron used in the large building projects he supervised," ⁵ which included "special-order items, such as grillwork for Boston's new Tremont Theater and track for the new Marine Railway (upon which workers wheeled newly constructed vessels from shipyards to launching berths). As a contractor and skilled artisan, he possessed the dignified bearing of a gentleman at ease in Boston's blossoming commercial culture. "He was welcomed in the business circles of Boston as a man of strict integrity," wrote William Nell, "and the many who sought his advice on complicated matters styled him 'the black lawyer.'" ⁶

¹ "Our Progress in the Old Bay State," Benjamin F. Roberts, *The New Era*, Mar. 31, 1870, as cited in "The Roberts Case, the Easton Family, & the Dynamics of the Abolitionist Movement in Massachusetts, 1776–1870," George R. Price and James Brewer Stewart, *Massachusetts Historical Review*, Massachusetts Historical Society, Vol. 4, Race & Slavery (2002), pp. 89-115, <http://www.jstor.org/stable/25081172>.

² George R. Price and James Brewster Stewart, Introduction to *To Heal the Scourge of Prejudice: The Life and Writings of Hosea Easton* (Amherst: University of Massachusetts Press, 1999), 3

³ *Ibid.*, 5

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ William C. Nell, *Colored Patriots of the American Revolution*, (Boston, 1855), 32–33, as cited in "The Roberts Case, the Easton Family, & the Dynamics of the Abolitionist Movement in Massachusetts, 1776–1870," George R. Price and James Brewer Stewart, *Massachusetts Historical Review*,

James was a man who was willing to take action in his pursuit of equality. One example involved segregated church seating at the First Congregational Church, a.k.a. First Parish of North Bridgewater, Massachusetts. In this period, one of the ways churches financed the construction of their meeting houses was by the sale of pews, sometimes by auction with a fixed starting bid; there were some prime locations, so an auction provided a way to avoid favouritism. On 19 Mar 1789, when James was age thirty-five, and the father of two very young children, the church that he was attending voted to build a porch (balcony) and put seats there “for the negroes,” moving them from the main floor where they had been sitting, albeit in a pew reserved specifically to confine them.⁷ The Easton family “remained resolutely seated on the main floor. Another meeting was held 4 Aug 1800” ‘to see what measures the Parish will take to prevent the blacks from occupying the seats appropriated to the use of the white people, so as to prevent any disturbances in time of Public worships,’ [sic] at which time it was ‘Voted that the side galleries and the seats in the Body of the meeting house be appropriated to the use of the white people, and the seats in the porch above to the use of the blacks.’ Finally, exasperated whites had to eject them bodily.”⁸

“On another occasion, the family purchased a pew in a Baptist church. When the white parishioners coated it with tar, the Eastons, uncowed and defiant, arrived the following Sunday carrying seats of their own. When the laity prevented them from setting up their chairs, the family refused to move. They returned weekly until formal banishment forced them out.”⁹

James Easton was one of many post-Revolutionary African Americans who believed that the path to equality lay in self-improvement, uplifting the race. Black businessmen, clergy, educators, and other leaders saw this as a community effort rather than an independent one, and started organizations to help their people work toward acceptance and equality. These leaders encouraged others to follow their example and practice the values of temperance, piety, thrift, self-control, and education. They believed that “those who were defeated by the devastating impact of slavery and discrimination occupied the lower ranks, while those who exerted their free will for the sake of self-improvement, community strength, and racial equality occupied the higher ones . . . [there was an] assumption that to achieve equality mixed people of color must subdue their cultural distinctiveness to conform to Anglo-American norms. This effort required them to turn away from distinctive ethnic customs whose roots were [in] African and Native American cultures.”¹⁰

One of James Easton’s projects was especially important to the Talbot family story. Acting on his belief that education was of major importance in the betterment of people of colour, in the mid-1810s, attached to his iron foundry, Easton created an experimental,

Massachusetts Historical Society, Vol. 4, Race & Slavery (2002), pp. 89-115,
<http://www.jstor.org/stable/25081172>

⁷ Bradford Kingman, *History of North Bridgewater, Plymouth County Massachusetts, From its First Settlement to the Present Time, with Family Registers* [Boston: Published by the author, 1866], 95,
http://books.google.ca/books?id=_UeRYvnDTJQC&printsec=frontcover&dq=history+of+North+bridgewater&hl=en&sa=X&ei=cKTiUtmnNYnR2AW42YGICQ&ved=0CC0Q6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=history%20of%20North%20bridgewater&f=false, [accessed Jan 24, 2014]

⁸ Kingman

⁹ Price and Stewart, *To Heal the Scourge*, 6

¹⁰ Price and Stewart, 7-8

manual education school for “promising colored youth.”¹¹ It is believed to be the first of its kind in American history.

“Easton designed the school to combat illiteracy and unemployment among young ‘men of color’ . . . the enterprise underwrote the education of twenty young scholars who divided their days between academics and apprenticing as smiths, farmers, and shoemakers. The Eastons and their fellow teachers fostered ‘uplift’ by insisting on hard study and respectable comportment . . . Dedicated ‘colored men of master spirits and great minds’ instructed the students. Along with Easton and other benefactors, they all invested ‘many thousands of dollars’ into the school. Nothing in the development of education in the United States to that point approached the originality and ambition of Easton’s school.”¹²

Hosea Easton, James’ youngest son, described the training school project.

“At an early period of my life, I was extensively engaged in mechanism, associated with a number of other colored men of master spirits and great minds. The enterprise was followed for about twenty years, perseveringly, in direct opposition to public sentiment, and the tide of popular prejudice. So intent were the parties in carrying out the principles of intelligent active free men, that they sacrificed everything of comfort and ease to the object. The most rigid economy was adhered to at home and abroad. A regular school was established for the instruction of the youth connected with the factory, and the strictest rules of morality were supported with surprising assiduity; and ardent spirits found no place in the establishment. After expenditure of this vast labor and time, together with many thousands of dollars, the enterprise ended in total failure. By reason of the repeated surges of the tide of prejudice, the establishment, like a ship in a boisterous hurricane at sea, went beneath its waves, richly laden, well manned, and well managed, and all sunk to rise no more. Such was the interest felt by the parties concerned, and such was their sense of the need of such an establishment for the benefit of colored youth, that they might acquire trades and a corresponding education, that they exerted every nerve to call it into the notice of the public, that the professed friends of the colored people might have an opportunity to save it from becoming a wreck; but all in vain; prejudice had decreed its fate. It fell, and with it fell the hearts of several of its undertakers in despair, and their bodies into their graves.”¹³

James Easton died shortly afterward. James Easton had married Sarah Dunbar, daughter of Sampson Dunbar from his first wife Patience Crouch. Jacob Talbot, father of our Zebedee Dunbar Talbot, had married Sarah’s half-sister, Susanna Dunbar, a daughter of Sarah Sash, Sampson Dunbar’s second wife. Thus, the Talbot and the Easton families were

¹¹ Ibid., 8

¹² Roberts, *Our Progress in the Old Bay State*; Hosea Easton, *Treatise*, 110-11; as cited in James Brewer Stewart, *Abolitionist Politics and the Coming of the Civil War*, (Amherst: University of Massachusetts Press, 2008), 74-5

¹³ Hosea Easton, *A Treatise on the Intellectual Character and Civil and Political Condition of the Colored People of the U. States and the Prejudice Exercised Toward them; with a Sermon on the Duty of the Church to Them* (Isaac Knapp, Boston, 1837) As included in Price and Stewart, 110

closely connected by marriage. When James' school opened about 1814, Jacob's son Absalom Talbot was twenty; Jacob Jr. was seventeen, Royal (14), Israel (13), and Zebedee (11). It is quite likely that all of them were educated in the Easton school. Absalom,¹⁴ Jacob, and Israel,¹⁵ all became blacksmiths. Zebedee became a shoemaker.¹⁶ Royal Talbot died in 1830 leaving no record of his occupation.¹⁷ It should be noted here, that Zebedee Dunbar Talbot experienced, in addition to the benefits of a manual and general education, the frustrating failure of this uplifting enterprise. This would become the first of several similar, frustrating experiences that would have a major effect on his life decisions.

Zebedee would've heard about the restrictive laws that spurred Blacks of Cincinnati to strike out for a new settlement in Upper Canada in 1829. Cincinnati was located on the Ohio River, in the southwest corner of the free state of Ohio, across from Kentucky, a slave state. Its position made it a destination for refugees escaping southern slavery. That year, Cincinnati city officials who were troubled by the large increase in the Black population, decided to enforce laws that had been on the books since 1804 and 1807. A Black could not be employed unless he had a court-issued certificate of freedom. Blacks entering the state would have to post a \$500 bond as insurance against bad behaviour. Blacks were ineligible for military service, forbidden to carry guns, and could not serve on juries. They were given sixty days in which to register and post bonds. Mass meetings were held to discuss emigration.¹⁸

It was reported that British Lieutenant-Governor Sir John Colborne, in response to a request for asylum in Upper Canada, had said, "Tell the Republicans on our side of the line that we Royalists do not know men by their colour. Should you come to us you will be entitled to all the privileges of the rest of His Majesty's subjects."¹⁹ Zebedee and his brother Israel were among a group of Blacks from Massachusetts who emigrated to build a life in Canada. But where?

¹⁴ 1850 *United States Federal Census*, Schedule I - Free Inhabitants in the Town of Onondaga in the County of Onondaga State of New York enumerated by me on the 24th day of Sept 1850, S. O. Rockwell, ; Roll: M432_568; Page: 283; Image: 46. , Ancestry.com, 2005, http://interactive.ancestry.com/8054/4202536_00050/7808352?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302821/facts/citation/161852693048/edit/record, (accessed 31 Dec 2016).

¹⁵ Ann S. Lainhart, "Descendants of Tobey Talbot of Bridgewater, Massachusetts," under "8. Jacob Talbot," unpublished report, n.d., in the possession of the author.

In October 1825, in a successful lawsuit brought against Israel and Jacob Talbot of Londonderry, New Hampshire, formerly West Bridgewater, the two are identified as blacksmiths and partners, (Plymouth deeds 154: 158). Canadian Census records of 1851, 1861, 1871 for Israel confirm his occupation as blacksmith.

¹⁶ Lainhart, under "9. Isreal [*sic*] Talbot".

In December 1825, in a successful lawsuit brought by Nathan Hayward of North Bridgewater, against Israel and Zebedee Talbot, they are identified respectively as blacksmith and cordwainer (shoemaker), both of Londonderry New Hampshire, (Plymouth deeds 157:9).

In 1851, Zebedee gave up town life and became a farmer on virgin forest land. He died in 1879, three years after retiring from farming. In his death registration, his son Benjamin reported his occupation as shoemaker.

¹⁷ *Massachusetts, Town Records, 1620-1988*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011, http://interactive.ancestry.com/10130/dvm_PrimSrc000182-00613-0/1215?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302820/facts/citation/700195401766/edit/record, (accessed 31 Dec 2016).

¹⁸ Robin W. Winks, *The Blacks in Canada: A History, 2nd Edition*, (Montreal: McGill-Queens's University Press, 1997), 155.

¹⁹ Harriet Martineau, *The Martyr Age of the United States of America*, (Boston: 1839), 6, cited by Robin Winks, Op. cit., 155-6.

III. Zebedee Dunbar Talbot, Immigrant

Chapter 5: The Talbots Come to Upper Canada



Zebedee Dunbar Talbot was born on 16 Dec 1803¹, the fifth of nine sons born to Susanna Dunbar and Jacob Talbot of Bridgewater, Massachusetts.² He was probably named for his mother's brother, Zebedee Dunbar.

Nothing is known with certainty about Z. D. Talbot until December 1825, when at age twenty-two, he and his brother, Israel, age twenty-four, were being sought to settle a lawsuit brought by Nathan Hayward of North Bridgewater, held in the Court of Common Pleas in Plymouth, Massachusetts back in March of 1820. They would have been seventeen and nineteen at that time. The Talbots lost. A judgement had been rendered against them for "36 dollars and 70 cents damage and 16 dollars and 79 cents" court costs. The money had not been paid; the Talbot brothers had gone out-of-state to Londonderry, New Hampshire. The Massachusetts court sent a request to the Sheriff at Londonderry, that the "goods, chattels or lands of the said Israel and Zebedee within your precinct you cause to be paid unto the said Nathan," plus twenty-five cents for the cost of the current writ of request, plus any costs or fees incurred by the sheriff in executing the writ. If they lacked the resources to pay, "we command you to take the bodies of the said Israel and Zebedee and them commit unto our gaol in Plymouth" until they paid the full sum.³

Israel Talbot (1801 - 1888)

While residing in Londonderry, Israel returned to Bridgewater and married Adeline Pierce on 17 April 1824.⁴ Like Israel, she was a native of West Bridgewater, Massachusetts. They both were listed in the Parish of West Bridgewater census in 1820.

Also in Londonderry with Zebedee and Israel was another brother, Jacob. His presence is confirmed because of another lawsuit brought against Israel with Jacob as a co-defendant.⁵

¹ *Benjamin Franklin Talbot Family Bible*, in the possession of Ivan J. Houston, Los Angeles CA

² Ann S. Lainhart, *Descendants of Tobey Talbot of Bridgewater, Massachusetts*, under "9. Isreal [*sic*] Talbot," report in the possession of the author.

On 10 Dec. 1825 Nathan Hayward of North Bridgewater brought suit against Israel Talbot, blacksmith, and Zebedee Talbot, cordwainer, both of Londonderry (Plymouth deeds 157:9).

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ *Massachusetts, Town and Vital Records, 1620-1988*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011, http://interactive.ancestry.com/2495/41254_265479-00656/81133205?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302863/facts/citation/163356285587/edit/record, (accessed 5 Dec 2016).

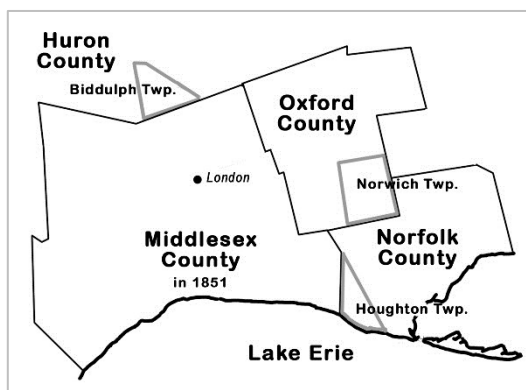
⁵ Lainhart, under "8. Jacob Talbot."

On 22 October 1825 Calvin Jotham Martrick of Stoughton, after recovering a judgement against Isreal [*sic*] and Jacob Talbot both of Londonderry, New Hampshire, late of West Bridgewater, blacksmiths and partners, had one acre in West Bridgewater set off to cover the cost of the damage and suit (Plymouth deeds 154: 158).

Apparently the suit was settled and Jacob returned to West Bridgewater, where he married Lydia Ashport on 21 Nov 1830.⁶ Israel, however, appears to have deserted his wife and left the country with Zebedee; the brothers next show up in the census records of Canada West.

Israel Talbot's settlement

Canadian census records can be found for 1842, but they are incomplete. Regular census taking began in 1851 and was then done every ten years. Israel appears in the 1851 Canadian Census records for Houghton Township, Norfolk County, just south of Norwich Township in Oxford County; he was recorded as a blacksmith in a “waggon shop.” He is listed as being “colored,” age thirty-four and born in Upper Canada.⁷ His recorded age and birthplace are inconsistent with his other data; at first, this might indicate that he is not our Israel, brother of Zebedee, but there are circumstances that suggest otherwise. Also, he may have been trying to disguise his identity. The next census record of 1861 shows Israel, blacksmith at the right age, race, and occupation, living in South Norwich, the southernmost township of the next county to the north, Oxford, at most a mere twenty-eight mile distance away.⁸



Houghton Township, Norfolk, is on the shore of Lake Erie. Many settlers arrived at this location after crossing the lake by boat. When Austin Steward came to join the new settlement in Biddulph, which would soon become known as the Wilberforce settlement and later Lucan, this was his means of entry. Of the trip and landing he wrote:

⁶ Ibid., also *Massachusetts Marriages, 1633-1850*, (ancestry.com, 2006), film 0164691, <http://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=7853&h=22543&ssrc=pt&tid=71322150&pid=30234303193&usePUB=true>, (accessed 3 Nov 2016).

⁷ 1851 Census of Canada East, Canada West, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, Houghton, Norfolk County, Canada West (Ontario); Schedule: A; Roll: C_11741; Page: 15; Line: 24, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2006, <http://interactive.ancestry.com/1061/e095-e002361420/2194762?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302817/facts/citation/163218476936/edit/record>, (accessed 3 Nov 2016).

⁸ 1861 Census of Canada, Library and Archives Canada; Ottawa, Ontario, Canada; Census Returns For 1861; Roll: C-1060-1061, page 1, line 48, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2009, http://interactive.ancestry.com/1570/4391949_00604/798150980?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302817/facts/citation/161852692955/edit/record, (accessed 3 Nov 2016).

In May, 1831, we bid adieu to our friends in Rochester [NY], and taking passage to Buffalo on a canal boat, we arrived in due time, and from whence we sailed for Port Stanley, or as it was sometimes called, Kettle Creek . . . The mouth of the creek makes a safe harbor at that place, where there is also a dock, one warehouse and several farm houses. The place was then very wild and picturesque in its appearance;⁹

Since Israel and Zebedee would have arrived only a year or two earlier, this is likely the first view they also would have had of Upper Canada. Having no connection to anyone already in Canada, not knowing where he would settle, it makes sense that Israel would start his new life near his landing point; this was an area settled by Quakers, known for their supportive attitude toward Black freedom seekers; even though Israel was a freeman, this area for settlement would still have been a good choice. Another supporting fact is that in 1864, when an Adelaide Talbot, daughter of Israel Talbot, married Elijah Chase of South Norwich, Oxford County, her marriage registration showed that her parents were Israel Talbot and a mysterious “Mar.”¹⁰ According to her death registration, Adelaide was born in 1846 at Long Point, about twelve miles east of Houghton Township, on Lake Erie, where Israel had first appeared in census records.¹¹ I speculate that Adelaide may have been the product of Israel’s sowing of wild oats when he was in Houghton Township. Adelaide also provides a link with Zebedee: According to the 1881 census, Zebedee’s teenaged granddaughter Emily, 8th child of Lorenzo, was living in Adelaide’s home in South Norwich; Emma and Adelaide were 1st cousins, once removed.¹² When Emily bore a son out-of-wedlock in 1879, Adelaide and Elijah raised him as their own.¹³ These relationships support the identity of this Israel Talbot as brother of Zebedee Dunbar Talbot.

⁹ Austin Steward, *Twenty-two Years a Slave, and Forty Years a Freeman*, (New York: Negro University Press, 1968), 184.

¹⁰ *Ontario, Canada, Marriages, 1801-1928*, Archives of Ontario; Series: MS248; Reel: 12, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010, <http://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=7921&h=915271&ssrc=pt&tid=71322150&pid=30234302861&usePUB=true>, (accessed 3 Nov 2016).

Adelaide’s mother, “Mar,” is a bit of a mystery. On Adelaide’s death registration, the reporting doctor recorded no name for her mother.¹⁰ See Archives of Ontario; Series: MS935; Reel: 223. Also census records for 1861 give Israel’s wife’s name as Catherine, also contributing to the idea that Adelaide may have been illegitimate.

¹¹ *Ontario, Canada Deaths, 1869-1934*, Archives of Ontario; Series: MS935; Reel: 223, Ancestry.com, 2007, http://interactive.ancestry.com/8946/ONMS935_223-0485/2753886?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302861/facts/citation/161852693193/edit/record, (accessed 3 Nov 2016).

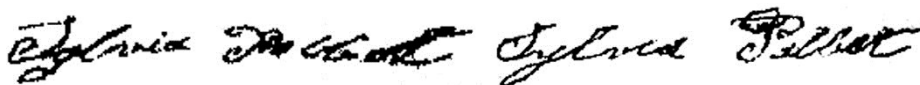
¹² *1881 Census of Canada, Norwich South, Oxford South, Ontario*; Roll: C_13267; Page: 25; Family No: 129, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2009, http://interactive.ancestry.com/1577/31229_C_13267-00012/253007?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302861/facts/citation/161852693190/edit/record, (accessed 3 Nov 2016).

¹³ *Ibid.*

Ontario, Canada Births, 1869-1913, Archives of Ontario, Series: MS929, Reel: 39, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2010, http://interactive.ancestry.com/8838/ONMS929_390726/1469282?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302503/facts/citation/700076061167/edit/record, (accessed 3 Nov 2016).

Zebedee Dunbar Talbot (1803 - 1879), his settlement

Zebedee came to Upper Canada about 1830, when he was about twenty-seven. With him were his nineteen-year-old bride, Sylvia Ann, and her two-year-old son, Lorenzo. She would have given birth to him when she was seventeen.



Sylvia's signatures on 12 Mar 1880 (age 69), when Zebedee's will was probated

“Who is Sylvia? What is she . . .”¹⁴ We don't know her maiden name. Sylvia was born 20 Jun 1811.¹⁵ Where she was born is uncertain. In census records, her birth place reported was “United States” – 1851, 1861, 1871, at Usborne Township, Huron County, and also in 1881 at Chatham, Kent County. The birthplace of her firstborn, Lorenzo, on 15 May 1828 (father unknown), appears as “United States” in the Canadian censuses of 1851, 1861 in Usborne and also in the 1881 census at Strathroy. In the 1871 census at Paris C.W. (Canada West), Lorenzo's birthplace was recorded as “Vermont.”

In 1905, at the Chautauqua County Almshouse, Jamestown, NY, it was recorded as “New Hampshire.” The information was probably provided by his daughter, Martha Jane (TALBOT) Roberts. According to the re-admittance form, Martha had thought that “New Hampshire” was the birthplace of Lorenzo's father, and that “Connecticut” was the birthplace of Lorenzo's mother, Sylvia Ann.

When the death registration of Sylvia Ann Talbot's oldest daughter, Julia Ann, was recorded, the informant was Julia's niece and lifelong companion, Sylvia Ann (LOGAN) Thurman Martin Oliver. She thought that her Aunt Julia's mother was born in Vermont. So it seems likely that Sylvia Ann Talbot was born somewhere in New England.

Lorenzo's “birthplaces” suggest that Sylvia might have been living in New England when she first became pregnant. Zebedee is not Lorenzo's biological father. Y-chromosome testing has shown that Zebedee's paternal line originated in West Africa, while Lorenzo's did not; his paternal line is from Northwestern European. Sylvia is identified, with the rest of her household as being a “Coloured Person, Mulatto, or Indian.” I imagine her to be mulatto, a teenager working in a New England household when she became pregnant at sixteen, by a man of European descent. Lorenzo's complexion suggests that his father or grandfather was white, and that his mother was likely light-skinned.

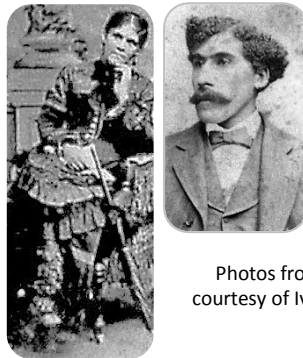


Lorenzo Talbot
Photo from Benjamin Talbot Family Bible,
courtesy of Ivan James Houston, Los Angeles CA

¹⁴ *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, Wm Shakespeare, Act 4, Scene 2.

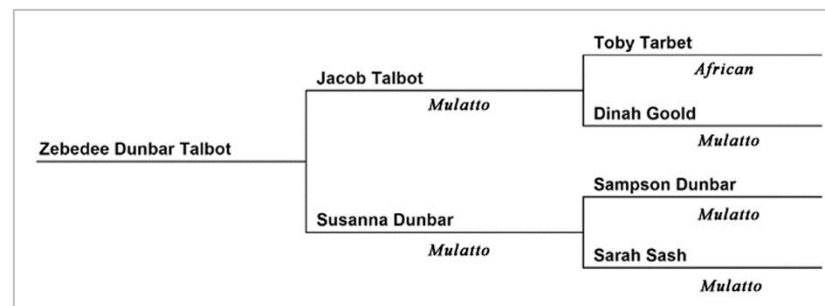
¹⁵ *Benjamin Franklin Talbot Family Bible*, in the possession of Ivan J. Houston, Los Angeles, CA.

The photos of some of her children suggest the same: that of Julia Ann, her first child fathered by Zebedee, and her sixth, Orelia Moses.



Photos from Benjamin Talbot Family Bible,
courtesy of Ivan James Houston, Los Angeles CA

Zebedee was of mixed race also.



1. Zebedee's mother, Susanna Dunbar, was mulatto. Susanna was the daughter of Sampson Dunbar and Sarah (**COLLEY**) Sash, both mulatto. The text of Sampson and Sarah's marriage record reads, "Feb^{ry}. 1st. Sampson Dunbar of this town [Braintree, MA] Sarah Sash of Stoughton. mulatto." This suggests that Sarah was mulatto.¹⁶ Sampson also was mulatto. "Sampson's birth record provides no information about his parentage, and simply notes that he was "a Malatto" [*sic*] in the service of Cornelius Thayer, Junior, and that he was born the '16th Day of June 1721.'" ¹⁷
2. Zebedee's father, Jacob Talbot, was mulatto. Jacob was the son of Toby Tarbet and Dinah Goold. Tobey Tarbet, enslaved in Massachusetts, was African-born: West African according to Y-chromosome DNA test results of several of his

¹⁶ *Massachusetts, Town and Vital Records, 1620-1988*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011, http://interactive.ancestry.com/2495/41254_265477-00876/82150394?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302826/facts/citation/700042665490/edit/record, (accessed 16 Jan 2016).

¹⁷ Bates, *Records of Braintree* [note 1], 818; Sprague, *Braintree* [note 1], ref. 1448R, as cited in "Sampson Dunbar and His Family," *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, Vol. 166, p. 190, Jul 2012, <http://mv.ancestry.com/viewer/76bd8893-2343-4859-a84e-cfac1d542f37/62733594/38091361449>, (accessed 12 Jun 2016).

direct, male Talbot descendants.¹⁸ Jacob's mother, Dinah Goold, also enslaved, was considered mulatto; her master's will was probated on the same day that she and Toby married. In it Ephraim Fobes had written, "... Also I give unto my said Daughter Mary my Mulattoe [*sic*] girl named Dina [*sic*]." ¹⁹

All of the above is part of an attempt to find Lorenzo's biological father. No record of his birth has been found, nor of a marriage of Sylvia Ann before his birth. Not even a record of Sylvia's marriage to Zebedee that might have provided a maiden name for Sylvia. There is only one record that assigns a surname to Sylvia, and that is her son James' marriage in 1864 to Susan Ross, a Scot; but James lied about who his father was, so he lacks credibility; there is no reason to believe his claim that his mother's maiden name was "Walker." (See Chapter 32: James Talbot.)

I originally thought that Zebedee, a shoemaker, would need clientele: a population large enough to provide income to support a family. I thought he would choose London, Upper Canada, as his new home. I found my assumption wrong.

1. In 1840, Asa R. Warren and Zebedee Talbot appear as witnesses on the wedding registration for Samuel Freeman and Janet Edgar, married by Rev. Wm. Proudfoot, U. A. Congregation, London.²⁰
2. In 1841, he and wife, Sylvia, were invited to stand up for Aby B Jones and Orilla Bonsor at their wedding at the Calvinist Baptist Church in London, Rev. Abraham Slood presiding.²¹

The early evidence merely supports the fact that he was near London. Wilberforce was a mere seventeen miles northwest of London.

¹⁸ See the chapter Talbot family DNA.

¹⁹ *Massachusetts, Town and Vital Records, 1620-1988*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, http://interactive.ancestry.com/2495/40369_263913__0017-00173/10820263?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302824/facts/citation/163284737818/edit/record, (accessed 12 Jun 2016).

"*Massachusetts, Town and Vital Records, 1620-1988*. Transcription of "Bridgewater Records, Third Volume, 1739-1784: Bridgewater Banns, 179; Bridgewater Marriages, 361." Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., *Massachusetts, Plymouth County Probate records, 1633-1967*, Family Search .org, Probate Records 1751-1755, volume 13, image 203-205 of 298, <https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-1961-31873-10567-51?cc=2018320>, (accessed 16 Jan 2016).

²⁰ *London District Marriages, 1832-1853*, Part 9 (Archives of Ontario, Toronto) 103178-3; series MS248, reel 3.

Ontario, Canada, Marriages, 1801-1928, 1933-1934, The Generations Network, Inc., 2007, http://interactive.ancestry.com/7921/31224_178754-00505/3846845?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302335/facts/citation/161852685576/edit/record, (accessed 3 Nov 2016).

Wm. Proudfoot was a missionary of the United Associate Synod of the Secession Church in Scotland (Presbyterian).

Wedding registration for marriage of Lemuel Freeman to Janet Edgar, 8 Jan 1840:

²¹ Ontario, Canada, Marriages, 1801-1928, 1933-1934, The Generations Network, Inc., ancestry.com, 2007, http://interactive.ancestry.com/7921/31224_178754-00519/3847213?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302335/facts/citation/161852685577/edit/record, (accessed 3 Nov 2016).

Wedding registration Aby B. Jones, 26 Dec 1841; London District Marriages, 1832-1853, part 2.

Chapter 6: Zebedee Talbot (1803 - 1879), in Wilberforce

The Quaker Connection

The Society of Friends (or Quakers) was a religious group that formed in England in the 1600s in reaction to the hierarchical, formal, state religion. Their beliefs included the idea that all were equal in the eyes of God: men, women, and all races and colours. They had strict rules of conduct that included honesty at all times and humility. They would not participate in war, but work toward its elimination.

In nineteenth century North America, branches of Quakers, known as Meetings, were located in the northern United States and in Upper Canada. Three areas of Quaker influence are important to our Talbot Family Story: New England, Norwich Township (north of eastern Lake Erie in Upper Canada), and Biddulph Township (northwest of London, Ontario). Zebedee Dunbar Talbot would have encountered Quakers and their principles in his home territory, Massachusetts. He may have learned of their settlement in Norwich Township before he and his brother Israel set out for Canada.

Many Quakers were known abolitionists, who did all they could for the movement while remaining, for the most part, inside the law. One such Quaker was Frederick Stover, of Norwich, Upper Canada.

The efforts of Frederick Stover of the Norwich Monthly Meeting assisted many Blacks to come to Canada in the 1830's. Through his travels to Yearly Meetings in the United States he became an abolitionist, working with abolitionists in the States and Canada to help the fugitives . . . Due to his known involvement with the purchase of land for the Wilberforce Settlement and later as a Board Member of the Dawn Mechanics Institute, he must have been an active abolitionist.¹

Launching the settlement

“The Wilberforce settlement, which was named after British antislavery leader William Wilberforce, was the first planned black community in Upper Canada.”² It was located in Biddulph Township, Huron County, Upper Canada, about twenty-seven km (seventeen miles) north of London, Ontario.³

¹ Joyce A. Pettigrew, *A Safe Haven: The Story of the Black Settlers of Oxford County*, The South Norwich Historical Society, 2006, 29.

² Winks, *Blacks in Canada*, 155-57; Pease and Pease, *Black Utopia*, 46-63, <http://docsouth.unc.edu/fpn/steward/support1.html#note11>, (accessed 31 Jan 2015).

³ In 1791, the British Colony of Quebec was divided into Upper Canada and Lower Canada (French-speaking). In 1841, Upper Canada and Lower Canada were “united” to become the Province of Canada; Upper Canada was renamed Canada West and Lower Canada became Canada East. In 1867, these two joined together with Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to become the Dominion of Canada. Canada West became the province of Ontario, and Canada East, became the province of Quebec. To add to the confusion, Biddulph Township was originally part of Huron County until 1865, when it became part of Middlesex County.



The settlement of Biddulph Township dates back to about the year 1830, when one Fredrick Stover, a Quaker from Norwich, Canada West, [raised the money for] what was known as the "Wilberforce" or Colored Settlement," situated where the Village of Lucan now stands, and a little to the North-west of it. [The land was purchased] from the Canada Company, which owned the whole Huron tract, 800 acres of land, at \$1.50 per acre, and settled thereon a colony of colored people.⁴

James C. Brown, one of the principal organizers of the Wilberforce settlement was interviewed by Benjamin Drew in the early 1850s. He told the story of how that settlement came to be:⁵

...the law of 1804, known as the Ohio black law, was revived in that State, and enforced. By this law, every colored man was to give bonds in \$500 not to become a town charge, and to find bonds also for his heirs. No one could employ a colored man or colored woman to do any kind of labor, under penalty of \$100. There were then about 3,000 colored people there – by this law they were thrown out of employment. I was then clearing \$600 a year and refused to give bonds. The colored people had a meeting and talked about a court of appeals to test the law. Some talked of going to Texas, - we knew not what to do; we were sore perplexed. I spoke to them of Canada, and we formed a Colonization Society, of which I was President. I wrote for the Board to Sir John Colborne, at Little York, now Toronto, to know if we could find in Canada an asylum for ourselves, our wives and children. Two members of the Board went with the letter to Toronto and were well received by Sir John. He

⁴ "Great Unsolved Mysteries of Canadian History: Heaven and Hell on Earth: The Massacre of the 'Black' Donnellys," "The Township of Biddulph," and "Pioneer Days and Early Settlement," <http://www.canadianmysteries.ca/sites/donnellys/archives/books/1108en.html>, (accessed 21 Jan 2015).

⁵ In the early 1850s, white American abolitionist Benjamin Drew was commissioned to travel to Canada West (now Ontario) to interview escaped slaves from the United States. At the time the population of Canada West was just short of a million and about 30,000 black people lived in the colony, most of whom were escaped slaves from south of the border. In the course of his journeys in Canada, Drew visited Chatham, Toronto, Galt, Hamilton, London, Dresden, Windsor, and a number of other communities. Google Books, http://books.google.co.uk/books/about/Narratives_of_fugitive_slaves_in_Canada.html?id=S2279qZIURwC, (accessed 28 Jan 2015).

wrote us to remove into Canada with our wives and children, if we chose to do so; and that so long as we remained true and loyal subjects, we should have every privilege extended to us that was enjoyed by any of her majesty's subjects, no distinction being made on account of color. I have his letter now in my possession – his memorable words. Mr. Hammonds, our friend, editor of a daily paper in Cincinnati, published the letter at my request. The publication made an excitement in the corporation of Cincinnati. Two or three of us, including myself, were sent for by the city government, next day. The reason was, as Mr. Hotchkiss said, that I, as one of the leading spirits, was doing a great deal of mischief; for every one that I took off to Canada was a sword drawn against the United States. At this time Cincinnati was full of women, without husbands, and their children. These were sent there by planters from Louisiana and Mississippi, and some from Tennessee, who had now got fortunes, and had found that white women could live in those States. In consequence, they had sent their slave-wives and children to Cincinnati, and set them free. They had begun to come about the close of the last war. Cincinnati was the great point for them. I was agent of a man who had eighteen of these headless families in one house. I asked the Mayor, "Now that they have deprived us of work, who is to go begging for these people, to keep them alive?" He said they were taking steps to have the law repealed, and wished me to stay any action about sending people to Canada.

I paid no attention to what he told me, and sent three wagon loads out to Sandusky next day. In three or four weeks I and my family left – came to Sandusky – thence I took a boat, the "Gov. Cass," and went to Little York, where I entered into a contract with the Canada company, for a township of land, agreeing to pay \$6,000 a year, for ten years. It was the township of Biddulph. The black law had now become inoperative in Cincinnati, and the colored people wrote me, that they could now walk without being pushed off the sidewalks, were well used, and were living in clover. Of 2,700 who were to have come, only 460 came out. They settled promiscuously in the province, buying land here and there, and getting work. Only five or six families of them settled in Biddulph. **Three weeks after they settled, fifteen families from Boston, Mass., met them there, where they remain.**⁶

Descriptions of Wilberforce Settlement

If Zebedee hadn't heard of the Wilberforce settlement back in Massachusetts, he certainly would have learned of it when he and Israel came to Upper Canada, landing in the area just south of Frederick Stover's Quaker settlement in Norwich Township. Zebedee went to Wilberforce. A few descriptions of the Wilberforce settlement have survived. Austin Stewart became one of the early leaders of the settlement. In his book he described it thus:

After some hard traveling, we finally arrived at the place where we found our brethren, it is true, but in quite destitute circumstances. Our fare was poor indeed, but as good as they could get. The township was one unbroken wilderness when

⁶ Benjamin Drew, *The Refugee, or the Narratives of Fugitive Slaves in Canada*, "The Narrative of J. C. Brown of Chatham," John P. Jewett & Co., Boston, 1856, 244-246.

purchased for the colony, and of course their lands must be cleared of the heavy timber before crops could be got in, hence, there was a great deal of destitution and suffering before their harvest could ripen after the land was prepared for the seed.

The day after I arrived at the settlement, which consisted of a few rude log cabins, a meeting was called to give the township a name. Several were suggested, but I at length motioned to name it in honor of the great [British] philanthropist, [William] Wilberforce.⁷ This was carried, and the township from that time has been known by that name. It is situated on what is known as the Huron Tract, Kent [*sic*] County, London District, and is the next north of the township of London. Our neighbours on the south were a company of Irish people, who owned the township, and on the west side, were a township of Welshmen, a hardy, industrious, and enterprising people.

In Wilberforce there were no white inhabitants; the land appeared to be level and handsome, with but one stream of any magnitude running through it; this was the Oxsable [*sic*] [Ausable], which was dry during a part of the year. All was one vast forest of heavy timber that would compare well with that of Western New York: Beech, maple, ash, elm, oak, whitewood, bass, Balm of Gilead, etc. The soil was good for corn, wheat rye, oats, and most kinds of the grain and vegetables raised in New York, and was a superior grazing country, about fifteen miles from London.⁸

⁷ William Wilberforce (1759-1833) was born into wealth, educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and went into politics, elected to parliament in 1780 at age 21. At age 27 he experienced a spiritual rebirth and took up the cause of the abolition of African slavery. "As early as 1789, he and Clarkson managed to have 12 resolutions against the slave trade introduced—only to be outmaneuvered on fine legal points. The pathway to abolition was blocked by vested interests, parliamentary filibustering, entrenched bigotry, international politics, slave unrest, personal sickness, and political fear. Other bills introduced by Wilberforce were defeated in 1791, 1792, 1793, 1797, 1798, 1799, 1804, and 1805 . . . His antislavery efforts finally bore fruit in 1807: Parliament abolished the slave trade in the British Empire. He then worked to ensure the slave trade laws were enforced and, finally, that slavery in the British Empire was abolished. Wilberforce's health prevented him from leading the last charge, though he heard three days before he died that the final passage of the emancipation bill was ensured in committee." Christianity Today, Christian History: "William Wilberforce: Antislavery politician," <http://www.christianitytoday.com/history/people/activists/william-wilberforce.html>, (accessed 5 Nov 2106).

⁸ Austin Stewart, *Twenty-two Years a Slave, and Forty Years a Freeman*; embracing a correspondence of several years, while president of Wilberforce colony, London, Canada West. New York: Negro Universities Press, 1968, 180-81.

In 1831, the following article appeared in a Boston newspaper.

IMPROVEMENTS AMONG COLORED PEOPLE.

We copy the following interesting article from the Rochester Observer. A correspondent of that paper says :

In passing through the African settlement in the township of Biddulph, known by the name of Wilberforce, I was much pleased to observe the exertions making among them to rise above prejudice and slavery. Judging from what I saw while there, I am of the opinion that this colony will ere long, convince the enemies of the African race, of having spoken wrong concerning them. So far as it relates to their indisposition for improvement and the higher circles of civilized life, I am ready to say that I saw a disposition in those colonists to raise themselves to the dignity of men and citizens—such a disposition and desire to elevate their character, as will induce the children of Shem to acknowledge their cousins the children of Ham. They have a prosperous day school, consisting of 20 or 30 children, who attend every day, decently clad. The instructor of this school is Miss P. the daughter of Rev. Mr. P. of New-York, whose character, ability and virtue will qualify her for her station.

On the Sabbath there are two sermons preached, one by Rev. Mr Paul, and the other by Rev. Enos Adams. Sabbath afternoon there is a Sabbath School, superintended by Mr Austin Steward, late of Rochester. All ages attend the Sabbath school, and manifest great eagerness to receive religious instruction.

The exertions which this company of despised blacks are making to raise themselves from their degraded situation, claim the sympathies and aid of Christians and philanthropists in their behalf. Like all other people, when engaged in any good cause, and moved to complete it from the best motives, they have no disposition to faint by the way.

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⁹ *The Liberator*, "Improvements Among Colored People," Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Editor, Boston MA, 5 Nov 1831, Vol 1, No. 45, page 4, <http://fair-use.org/the-liberator/1831/11/05/the-liberator-01-45.pdf>, (accessed 28 Jun 2015).

In 1832 Benjamin Lundy visited the young settlement on his tour of Upper Canada, “seeking further settlement possibilities for Blacks.” Canadian historian Fred Landon, in describing Lundy’s visit to Wilberforce, wrote:

The colony was isolated and Lundy had to walk the last twenty miles after taking the stage as far as London. He was high in his praise of the choice of agriculture land in the area and spoke with pride of the accomplishments the Wilberforce Blacks had made in clearing land, building a road, and getting their farms into production. The settlers he described as “sober, industrious, and thrifty. In their houses things mostly appear clean, neat, and comfortable.”¹⁰ He found that twenty-two families had bought land. There were about two hundred acres of land cleared and sixty acres sown with wheat. There were one hundred head of cattle, some swine, and some horses. Sawmills and grist mills had been constructed. In the U.S. these Blacks had shown a great desire for education and the group from Cincinnati had managed to operate their own schools briefly in the twenties in spite of the hostile attitude of the white community.¹¹ It is not surprising then to find that soon after the colony was founded, two schools were operating. By 1832 both Baptist and Methodist churches were functioning and a temperance society had been formed . . . Prior to the dwindling of the community and its churches, there are accounts which revealed the strong influence of the churches on the surrounding area. Neighbourhood settlers were attracted to the camp meetings and revivals and the Black ministers evidently travelled through the district.¹²

Lundy’s own description of the area was effusive, since his mission was to promote Black settlement in Upper Canada. He felt that, geographically, Wilberforce had every advantage for success. He wrote:

No place in the northern or north-western part of America presents a stronger and richer soil, or a country more beautifully situated for agricultural pursuits than this. It is covered with a heavy growth of timber, consisting of oak, hickory, sugar maple, beech, ash, poplar, bass, etc., etc., with some cherry and walnut; and along the streams may be seen a portion of elm and sycamore. The land, in general, is gently rolling, though very much diversified. Along the streams it is considerably uneven; yet there are no hills of magnitude; and between the water-courses in some places it is quite level. There are some fine springs and the water is clear and excellent. The soil appears generally to be a dark loam, intermixed with more or less clay and gravel; but there is very little sand; and the whole is deeply clothed with a black vegetable mould, which renders it extremely fertile. All kinds of grain, etc., produced north of

¹⁰ Fred Landon, “The Diary of Benjamin Lundy, Written during His Journey through Upper Canada, January 1832,” *Ontario Historical Society, Papers and Records XIX*, 1922, 115, as cited in Donald G. Simpson, *Under the North Star: Black Communities in Upper Canada Before Confederation*, Africa World Press, Inc., Trenton NJ, 2005, 175.

¹¹ Carter Woodson, *The Education of the Negro Prior to 1861*, Washington, 1919, as cited in Donald G. Simpson, *Under the North Star*, 175

¹² Donald G. Simpson, *Under the North Star*, 175-6.
The capitalization of “Blacks” is mine.

the Carolinas succeed well here. The ground is entirely clear of stone on the surface, but there are quarries (mostly of limestone) in the elevations, particularly along the streams.

Markets for the produce of this part of the country will be convenient, as it is but a short distance to Lake Erie, on the south, or Lake Huron, on the north – and the navigable waters of the Thames approach within a few miles of London, the seat of government for the district of the same name. Manufacturing may also be extensively carried on, the various streams with which the country abounds affording excellent facilities for the application of water power.

On a reference to the map it will be perceived that the Wilberforce Settlement is very nearly in the same latitude with Albany, in the state of New York. But the climate is much more mild than at that place, as there are no mountainous elevations to increase the rigors of winter as there are about the middle of New York and Pennsylvania. An account of the state of the weather was kept at Wilberforce, through the month of December . . . and it will be seen that the severity of the cold was not greater than it is frequently known to be much farther to the south. At no time during the present winter has the snow fallen as deep in this part of Canada as it has south of Lake Erie; and it has been observed by old settlers that it seldom or never does.¹³

It was the Canada Company that sold land to settlers coming into the region.

The Canada Company was a private chartered British land development company, incorporated by Royal Charter on August 19, 1826, under an act of the British Parliament, to aid in the colonization of a large part of Upper Canada, founded by John Galt who became its first Superintendent. The company was successful in populating the area called the Huron Tract.¹⁴

At first the company was happy to sell to the Black immigrants because the land was basically empty, but in the 1830s a flood of Irish settlers began to arrive. These soon “sent petitions to the provincial authorities asking that no more land be granted to Blacks. The Canada Company, fearful that their land sales would be hurt, stopped doing business with Black people.”¹⁵ This prevented the little Wilberforce colony from growing; soon it was completely surrounded and dominated by the Irish arrivals.

An agent of the Canada Company defended their actions by saying:

The greater number were people of bad character, idle and dissolute; dissention soon crept in amongst them . . . everything fell into confusion . . . The general bad conduct of the men of colour was such as to preclude all prospect of realizing the hopes of the commissioners and began to be felt as a serious obstacle to the sale of

¹³ Landon, “The Diary of Benjamin Lundy.”

¹⁴ University of Guelph Library, “Canada Company Papers,” <https://www.lib.uoguelph.ca/find/find-type-resource/archival-special-collections/regional-and-campus-history/canada-company>, (accessed 1 Dec 2019).

¹⁵ Ibid., 177.

the adjacent lands, unfortunately aiding the prejudice of the white people to settle in their neighbourhood. The commission, therefore, refused to sell them any more land, offered to take back the 800 acres and pay the full value of the improvements there on a liberal scale to enable them to follow their inclinations in some new place.¹⁶

The Canada Company was not alone in its low opinion of the Wilberforce settlers. The Reverend William Proudfoot (Anglican) of London wrote:

... the dwellings of blacks seem to be wretched. They are ill-constructed, ill built, very small. The clearings are generally small and very far from being well done. I saw almost none of the blacks. I suspect they are a race very indolent in this country as well as in their own. The race does not seem susceptible of early improvement.”¹⁷

[Historian Fred] Landon has put Proudfoot’s comments in perspective, reminding us that Proudfoot had been in Canada only six months and he still tended to compare Canadian conditions with those with which he was familiar in Scotland. He was equally critical of life among many white settlers.

Patrick Shirreff, [a Scottish] farmer, who passed through the area in 1834, had kinder words for the community:

On the boundary of the Huron tract, next to the London district, we passed a negro settlement. The houses of the coloured people appeared of a particular construction, having the chimney-stack on the outside of the log-house, and which stack is composed of thin sawn timber, placed horizontally, and mixed with clay. Their chief crop was Indian corn. Before my departure from Britain, I had heard this settlement instanced as a complete failure, and used as an argument against the emancipation of slaves, often a general topic of conversation. The houses, barns, fences, and general appearances of this settlement are certainly mean enough, but I consider it in most respects equal, and in some superior, to settlements of whites in the Huron tract of the same standing of three years.”¹⁸

Zebedee as resident

So this was the Wilberforce settlement. I believe Zebedee and his family were there.

Accounts of the settlement, written by some of its principal leaders, contain mention of only the most prominent players in the drama around its management and mismanagement. But some of the writings mention things about unnamed Wilberforce settlers that might be describing Zebedee:

- i. As quoted above from an account by J.C. Brown, one of Wilberforce’s founders, “Only five or six families of them [Cincinnati Blacks] settled in

¹⁶ Fred Landon, “History of the Wilberforce Refugee Colony in Middlesex County,” *London and Middlesex Historical Society Transactions*, 1917, 76, as cited as cited in Donald G. Simpson, *Under the North Star*, 177.

¹⁷ “Proudfoot Papers,” *Transactions of the London and Middlesex Historical Society*, XI, 1992, 87, as cited in Simpson, *Under the North Star*, 177

¹⁸ Patrick Shirreff, *Shirreff’s Tour Through North America*, (Edinburg: Oliver & Boyd, 1835), reprinted by Applewood books, Carlisle MA, 178.

- Biddulph. Three weeks after they settled, *fifteen families from Boston, Mass.*, met them there, where they remain.¹⁹ These may have included Zebedee Talbot, a shoemaker, born in West Bridgewater, just west of Boston.
- ii. Benjamin Lundy, an American abolitionist, visited Upper Canada in 1832, and published a diary of his trip for the purpose of “presenting to the colored people of the United States a statement of the conditions of life in the British provinces that might guide them in seeking a home where their freedom would not be threatened and where their children might grow up without the shadow of possible slavery hanging over them.”²⁰ In a description of the Wilberforce settlement Lundy stated, “. . . a tailor, *a shoemaker*, and a blacksmith reside among them.”²¹ Zebedee might have been that shoemaker.
 - iii. More generally he also wrote, “A number of very respectable and intelligent men have taken up their residence there.”²² Zebedee falls into that category. He was an educated man, well-respected, likely a graduate of his Uncle James Easton’s manual training school at North Bridgewater (now Brockton) Massachusetts, as were several of his brothers. Zebedee was frequently selected to be the recording secretary for public meetings throughout Upper Canada, meetings that promoted the abolition of slavery and education for the fugitives. Details of his involvement will appear later in his story.

A specific reference to Zebedee’s residence in Wilberforce appears in the account of a Convention held in London, C.W. on 2 Jun 1841, reported in a letter from white abolitionist Hiram Wilson in the 29 Jun 1841 edition of *The Friend of Man*, a weekly publication of the New York State Anti-Slavery Society, in Utica, NY.²³ Among those attending the convention were: Robert Johnson, of Brantford, U.C, one of the pioneer abolitionists of the State of New York, acting as chairperson; “Zebidee [*sic*] Talbot of Wilberforce” and Titus Basfield, of Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, acting as secretaries; the Rev. Samuel H. Brown, Presiding Elder of the African Methodist Conference of Canada, serving as chaplain.²⁴

¹⁹ Benjamin Drew, Op. cit. Italics mine.

²⁰ Landon, “The Diary of Benjamin Lundy.”

²¹ Ibid., 6. Italics mine.

²² Ibid., 5.

²³ *Hiram Wilson Biography*, <http://www.uwo.ca/huron/promisedland/wilson/Biography.html>, (accessed 27 Jan 2015).

Hiram Wilson (1803-1864) was a noted abolitionist and a principal member of the group that founded the Dawn Settlement at Dresden, U. C. In 1836, Wilson received a Theology Degree from Oberlin Theological Seminary. The President of Oberlin College gave Wilson a twenty-five dollar grant to travel to Upper Canada and look into the condition of the 20,000 free blacks who had taken refuge there. Wilson found that they still faced serious discrimination, economic impoverishment, and lack of educational opportunities. Over the next six years, Wilson traveled established ten schools in Upper Canada and recruited fourteen teachers from the ranks of Oberlin College graduates.

²⁴ This journal article was found by Ms. Guylaine Petrin, Bilingual Reference Librarian at York University, Toronto, ON, and emailed to me on 20 Jan 2015. This was the third such article containing a mention of Zebedee Talbot she had sent to me, but this was the first that attached Zebedee’s name to a place of residence. I had been researching based on the premise that Zebedee, the shoemaker, had likely settled in London to have access to a better market for his shoes than a rural area might provide.

Other than that mention of “Zebidee Talbot of Wilberforce,” I found no documented proof that Zebedee was at Wilberforce. There is a bit of circumstantial evidence that Zebedee may have been at Wilberforce: the record of his participation in events in nearby London:

1. Zebedee had social connections to Blacks in the neighbouring settlement of London, about seventeen miles (27 km) to the southeast. Alfred Thomas Jones and his brother Abel (Aby) B. Jones were prominent businessmen in the Black community in London at the time that Zebedee was there. Zebedee and his wife knew Aby intimately enough that Aby invited them to witness his marriage to Arilla Bonsor on the 26th of December, 1841.²⁵ It is significant that Zebedee and his wife were both signatories to the marriage of Aby B[edford] Jones.
2. The year previous, Asa R. Warren and Zebedee Talbot appear as witnesses on the wedding registration for Lemuel Freeman and Janet Edgar, married in 1840 by Rev. Wm. Proudfoot, U. A. Congregation, London, Upper Canada.²⁶
3. When Zebedee’s son, James, married a Scot, he gave a false name (John Talbot) for his father and a questionable one (Sylvia Ann Walker) for his mother, and gave his birthplace as London, C. W. Was he trying to hide, from his bride’s white family, the fact that his father was of African descent? There were well-known, Irish Talbots living in London. Was James passing for white? Biddulph as birthplace, known for the Black settlement there, would have brought James’ race into question.
4. Zebedee answered the call from the Middlesex militia based in London, to put down the rebels during the Rebellion of 1837. So clearly, he must’ve been nearby.

The Rebellion of 1837

In 1837, the call went out from the Middlesex Militia at London, for volunteers to rally to put down the rebels who were attempting to end the control of the governments of Upper and Lower Canada by elites, their families and friends, who controlled elected and public office. These reformers wanted to see truly responsible government, with elected officials answerable to the people. This was the Rebellion of 1837, one of the very few turbulent events in an otherwise humdrum history of central Canada. In the War of 1812, when American forces invaded Canada, the African Canadians’ position was in support of British rule that had provided a safe haven, at a time when slavery and the recapture of escaped slaves was sanctioned in the United States.

²⁵ *Ontario, Canada, Marriages, 1801-1928, 1933-1934*, The Generations Network, Inc., ancestry.com, 2007, http://interactive.ancestry.com/7921/31224_178754-00519/3847213?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302335/facts/citation/161852685577/edit/record, (accessed 3 Nov 2016).

Wedding registration Aby B. Jones, 26 Dec 1841; *London District Marriages, 1832-1853*, part 2.

²⁶ *London District Marriages, 1832-1853*, Part 9 (Archives of Ontario, Toronto) 103178-3; series MS248, reel 3.

Ontario, Canada, Marriages, 1801-1928, 1933-1934, The Generations Network, Inc., 2007, http://interactive.ancestry.com/7921/31224_178754-00505/3846845?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302335/facts/citation/161852685576/edit/record, (accessed 3 Nov 2016).

Background

At the end of the American Revolution (1775-1783), British Loyalist settlers poured into what was then the colony of Quebec. Many chose to go west to Niagara and beyond, and soon wanted a government separate from that of Quebec. In 1791 the province was divided into Lower Canada (now Quebec) and Upper Canada (now Ontario), each with its own government. Upper Canada had as its head a Lieutenant Governor, responsible to the Governor General at Quebec, the crown's representative in Canada. The lieutenant governor appointed an Executive Council to help create administrative policies, and a Legislative Council to initiate, revise, or reject legislation of an elected Assembly. The Assembly had very limited powers; this was done deliberately by the British to avoid replicating the conflicts caused by the legislatures in the former U.S. thirteen colonies with all their individual powers.

These Executive Councils consisted of the lieutenant governor's friends. These Anglican, white men controlled so much that they became extremely powerful. Their relatives and friends gained appointments and other monetary benefits. In Upper Canada they became known as the Family Compact.

One seventh of all unsurveyed land was set aside as Clergy Reserves – but, when they were sold, churches other than Anglican were cut out of any benefit. Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists and the like were angered. After the War of 1812, newly arrived American settlers resented the privileged class they saw and wished to see a reform of the government system – to become something more like the American system that better served the common people. By 1820 these discontented Reformers were working to promote their views and rouse the people to demand change. Some Reformers started newspapers to advance their ideas. They organized into a political party, the Reform Party, in opposition to the conservatives, the Tories. These two parties took turns winning the majority of seats in the assembly elections throughout the 1820s: Tories, Reformers, Tories, Reformers. Unable to get improvement through legislative means, the Reformers began to move toward an armed rebellion in both Upper and Lower Canada. The unrest included fist fights between these political groups.

Events

In the November of 1837, when the commander of British forces deemed the situation in Lower Canada to be worse than that in Upper Canada, he ordered all troops from Upper Canada to Quebec. The absence of British troops was seen by Toronto reformer, William Lyon Mackenzie, as an opportunity to launch an armed rebellion and take over the government. Believing a quick strike would rally thousands, Mackenzie planned the event for December 7th. On November 23rd the Patriotes (reformers) in Lower Canada fought a successful battle against the government forces. Mackenzie and his friends received word on Sunday, December 3rd that the government had learned of their plans for the 7th and was about to arrest the ringleaders. Mackenzie urged his men to take up arms immediately.

On Monday December 4th the rebels gathered at Montgomery's Tavern just north of Toronto. Some bystanders, loyal to the government, tried to break through the lines to warn the government. Shots were fired. A couple of people were killed before some got through to inform the L-G (Lieutenant Governor) of the uprising. Fortunately for the L-G, Mackenzie's

men delayed their action. Having no troops at his disposal, and only a small, poorly trained militia, the L-G issued an area-wide call to gather volunteers to put down the rebellion.

Over the next few days there were several skirmishes. Mackenzie's rebels, numbering from 400 then dropping to 200, were greatly outnumbered and defeated by the L-G's 1500. Mackenzie fled to the U.S. The detail of events you can read for yourself in Colin Read's *The Rebellion of 1837 in Upper Canada*.

In the Brantford area west of Toronto, news was received that the Toronto rebels had been successful, but that government forces were about to arrest local radical leaders to prevent further revolt. In response, local leaders, Charles Duncombe and Eliakum Malcolm, gathered rebel volunteers to strike a local blow to build on the Toronto success. They managed to gather 500 men. Fearing trouble in this western region, the government in Toronto dispatched 500 to quell any possible trouble. Together with about 100 warriors from the Six Nations Reserve near Brantford, they marched on Duncombe's rebels on December 13th. The rebels scattered and Duncombe fled to the U. S.

Like many reformers elsewhere in the province, those in the town of London were caught by surprise by the news of the Mackenzie rebellion. On 8 December a score or more met in the barroom of Flannagan's Tavern to decide what to do. Fearing that the local Tories would attack them in retaliation for the Toronto outrage, they formed a defensive association. They decided to "assemble in the neighbourhood of the Scotch [United Secession Presbyterian] Church on a signal being given, which signal was to be the firing of two Guns and the blowing of a Bugle"

On the eleventh, John B. Askin, the district clerk, and sheriff James Hamilton received a garbled account of these proceedings, which had it that the reformers were to fall upon London that night after firing their two guns and blowing their bugle. Askin then raised "all the inhabitants that could be relied upon." These, to the number of two hundred, readied the court house for defence. That night nothing happened, leaving Askin convinced "that the Zeal displayed by the Loyalist[s] . . . frustrated such plans as might have been in progress . . . by the Rebels" . . .

The news of Duncombe's activities reached London . . . and galvanized sheriff Hamilton and other officials into further action. On 14 December they summoned London's militiamen.²⁷

Zebedee's involvement:

Our Zebedee Dunbar Talbot volunteered, swelling the Middlesex militia's ranks to 334. Militia records show that he was on active duty as a Private from 16-18 December, and was paid four shillings for his service. He was among the men who were able to sign their own names on the record. Other Blacks who responded were Samuel A Freeman (Dec 18-20), (Zebedee was a signing witness at Samuel's wedding in London), Ephraim Taylor, and

²⁷ Colin Read and Ronald J. Stagg, *The Rebellion of 1837 in Upper Canada* (Ottawa: Carleton University Press, 1988), lxxviii-ix.

Joseph Taylor. The latter two served 15-20 Dec and are found in records for Wilberforce, Biddulph, prior to 1851.

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Pay List of a Detachment of Volunteers 4th Regiment Middlesex Militia under the Command of Colonel James Hamilton

Names	Rank	Period		Number of Days	Rate per Day	Amount		
		From	To			£	s	
Hamilton James	Soldier	11 December 1837	20	10	20/3	2	6	James Hamilton
Buller Simon	Soldier	11 December 1837	15	3	15/3	2	3	Simon Buller
Shaw Henry			14	3	42	4		
Talbot Richard			20	10	200	13	6	Richard Talbot temp. Able Seaman
Tandy William			20	10	200	4	6	William Tandy
Taylor Abraham			20	10	200	8		Abraham Taylor
Taylor Joseph			20	10	200	8		Joseph Taylor
Talbot John			15	3	45	4		John Talbot

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At that time, Zebedee (34), left Sylvia (26) and four children at home in Wilberforce: Lorenzo (9), Julia Ann (5), James (3), and John (1). He was gone less than a week: three days service plus travel time to and from London, about fifteen miles away. During his service Zebedee saw no military action. The local rebels had scattered: some leaders to the United States, a few briefly arrested, and the rest to their homes.

Why is Zebedee's militia service relevant to the Talbot Family History? By law all males between the ages of sixteen and sixty were subject to military service when called upon. Zebedee's response to the call for volunteers in December 1837 shows that he took his civic duty seriously. Moreover, it demonstrates his appreciation, like so many other Blacks, of the privilege of living in a land under the control of the British government. That government had provided a refuge for those Black refugees fleeing slavery in the United States. Although there was discrimination by the white settlers, and Zebedee was not a refugee himself, he may have valued the welcoming statement of British Lieutenant-Governor Sir John Colborne, who, in response to a request for a land grant by Cincinnati black emigrants, had said, "Tell the Republicans on our side of the line that we Royalists do not know men by their colour. Should you come to us you will be entitled to all the privileges of the rest of His Majesty's subjects."²⁹

During the War of 1812, Black settlers had stepped forward to defend their new home against the invasion of American forces. Now it was a fear of government control by American sympathizers that roused them. Blacks were not going to stand idly by and see their colony taken over by American settlers, as had happened in Texas, formerly part of

²⁸ Canada, *British Army and Canadian Militia Muster Rolls and Pay Lists, 1795-1850*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, http://interactive.ancestry.com/3230/40543_200075516900697/699672?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302335/facts/citation/163308709932/edit/record, (accessed 9 Nov 2016).

The image shown was edited to remove names in the middle of the list, to show the relevant names, and save space. Incidentally, Richard Talbot shown above is not related. There were Irish Talbots in London and area.

²⁹ Harriet Martineau, *The Martyr Age of the United States of America*, (Boston: 1839), 6, cited by Robin Winks, *Op. cit.*, 155-6.

Mexico. There were a lot of Americans among settlers in Canada. If they were to gain control of government, protection against slave owners reclaiming their property might end. Zebedee knew on which side his bread was buttered. A few years later he would also become active in groups promoting education for Black refugees and the abolition of slavery in the U.S.

You can read about Zebedee's abolitionist activities in Chapter 7.

Despite the London marriage registrations, Zebedee's militia involvement listed above, and the mention of "Zebidee Talbot of Wilberforce" in a newspaper article, there is no documented evidence of Zebedee's residence in Biddulph Township, where the Wilberforce settlement was located.

1. Zebedee is not listed in the 1842 Assessment List for Biddulph Township,
2. Zebedee is not listed in the 1842 Assessment Master List for all of Huron County, suggesting that he did not own property there. (He would appear in Huron County records after February 1851.)
3. Zebedee is not mentioned by name in any of the accounts of the Wilberforce settlement of Biddulph, suggesting that he took no prominent role.
4. Zebedee does not appear among the Ontario Land Grant recipients of Biddulph.

The Settlement's Failure

The Wilberforce settlement was short lived. Although the land was fertile and the climate mild, the settlement failed, primarily because of conflict among the elected leaders concerning the practice of begging for funds in the U.S. and Britain, outright theft of funds, and a general lack of business sense.

The failure to resolve internal disputes, the expense of endless lawsuits, and the blackened reputation of all the leaders had reduced the potentially promising settlement to a status considerably inferior to less formally organized Negro communities. The idea of an all-Negro self-help experiment had suffered a major setback, and especially so since observers agreed that the fifty-acre allotments were fertile and well-timbered, the location for markets was good, and the bulk of the settlers were temperate and religious . . . The Wilberforce Negroes were in no way above the mass of indigent Irish settlers who were arriving at the same time, and contrasts between poor whites and the philanthropically aided Negro farms were not to the Negroes' credit. Indeed, once the settlement was abandoned, it was the Irish settlers themselves who moved onto the farm lots and successfully brought them into production.³⁰

Sometime before the 1842 Assessment List for Biddulph Township, Zebedee moved his family out of Wilberforce. He would eventually establish himself back in this part of Upper Canada, but not in Biddulph. He would choose the next township to the north,

³⁰ Justine O'Danski, *Middlesex County*, London, ON, 1964, 13-14, as cited in Robin Winks, *The Blacks in Canada: A History*, 2nd edition, McGill-Queen's University Press, Montreal & Kingston, 1997.

Usborne. As an educated activist for the education of Negroes and the abolition of slavery, he must have been discouraged by the political infighting at Wilberforce. Also, his decision not to go back there may have been influenced by an incident of violence against his former Wilberforce neighbours.

“The London *Times* of May 4, 1849, one of London’s early newspapers, carried an official government advertisement issued by the Governor General, Lord Elgin, offering a reward of fifty pounds for information that would lead to the apprehension of persons who on the night of October 19, 1848, set fire to the barns and stacks of straw and grain of William Bell, Ephraim Taylor, and the Reverend Daniel A. Turner.”³¹

But after Zebedee established his farm in 1851 in Usborne Township, his children maintained social contact with the Black settlers who had remained in Biddulph.

1. Zebedee’s oldest daughter, Julia Ann, married Luke Harris in 1849.³² Luke’s father, Philip Harris,³³ was listed next to the Turner family in the 1851 census for Biddulph.³⁴ By 1851, Luke and Julia Harris were living next door to Zebedee’s property in neighbouring Usborne Township.³⁵
2. In 1864, Zebedee’s youngest daughter, Elmira Jane, married Philip Butler, of the prominent Butler family of Biddulph Township. Their young family was listed in the 1871 census as living in Biddulph. Philip was the son of Peter and Salome (**QUARKER**) Butler, whose descendants were among the last Black settlers remaining in Biddulph. Peter Butler (1800-1873) arranged that the Grand Trunk Railroad (1855) was routed to pass through his land in the western part of Lucan, leading to his prosperity.

³¹ Donald G. Simpson, *Under the North Star: Black Communities in Upper Canada*, Africa World Press, Inc., 2005, 179.

³² 1861 Census of Canada, Library and Archives Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, Enumeration District 4 of the Township of Usborne, in the County of Huron, Roll: C-1037, sheet 6, page 49.

³³ Philip Harris (1775-1857) and his wife, Vilana, were among the earliest Wilberforce settlers (1830) and remained at the colony until their deaths. Landon, "History of Wilberforce Refugee Colony," 42; Pease and Pease, *Black Utopia*, 58.

³⁴ 1851 Census of Canada East, Canada West, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, Biddulph, Huron County, Canada West (Ontario), Schedule: A, Roll: C_11728, Page: 13, line 23, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2006, <http://interactive.ancestry.com/1061/e095-e002353872/759384?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/200045402021/facts/citation/700164208691/edit/record>, (accessed 9 Nov 2016).

³⁵ 1851 Census of Canada East, Canada West, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, Usborne, Huron County, Canada West (Ontario); Schedule: A; Roll: C_11728; Page: 25; Line: 26, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2006, <http://interactive.ancestry.com/1061/e095-e002353973/761769?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302380/facts/citation/161852686322/edit/record>, (accessed 5 Nov 2016).



Jane Talbot
From the Benjamin Talbot family bible
Held by Ivan J. Houston, Los Angeles



Peter Butler,
her father-in-law

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An educated man with social concerns, Zebedee couldn't help but become involved in the Black issues of the day.

³⁶ Wikipedia, "Wilberforce Colony," http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wilberforce_Colony#mediaviewer/File:ButlerWilberforce.jpg, (accessed 28 Jan 2015).

Chapter 7: Zebedee, The Activist

Zebedee Dunbar Talbot was more than an educated shoemaker. He took an active role in the region when it came to matters of the abolition of slavery in the U.S. and the education of Blacks in Canada West (C.W.). There are records of his participation in a variety of public meetings to deal with those issues.

Zebedee at Ancaster, Upper Canada, 1840

On 11 Mar 1840, a “Great Meeting of Coloured People” gathered at the village of Ancaster, U.C. [Upper Canada].



A notice of the meeting had been printed in “the newspapers of the province.” The purpose of the meeting was “to confer together and to pass such resolutions as the social, moral, religious, and political condition of the coloured population of this colony appeared to require, in order that these resolutions might be laid before the Grand Abolition Convention, to be held in the city of London [England], in June next.”¹

The thirteen resolutions passed included the following:

- A statement of the number of Black settlers the group represented:

Resolved – That from the returns made of the coloured population of this province, (although some are yet wanting,) from such towns and townships as have sent in those returns, the whole amounts to twelve thousand five hundred and eleven.

- A request for a land grant:

Resolved – That it is expedient humbly to address our most Gracious Queen [Victoria] for a grant of land, in order to being colonized thereon, as we could then render assistance to each other, which our present scattered condition prevents.

- A request that the British parliament pass a law mandating trial by jury to determine the validity of charges brought by a slave owner against a Black settler:

¹ “Great Meeting of Coloured People at Ancaster,” *The British Colonist*, Toronto, April 8, 1840, in an email from Guylaine Petrin, 30 Aug 2014.

Resolved – That this meeting deem it expedient to petition Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, as also the Provincial Legislature, that a law may be passed, by which, in the case of a slave having escaped from bondage, into any British province, and claimed by the slaveholder, on pretext of felony or other crime, that he or she be not surrendered, (as is now the case,) but be placed in confinement until the next assizes for the district in which he or she may be resident shall be held, and the facts of the offence charged be tried by a Jury, either Grand or Petit, before the escaped slave be handed over to the authorities of the United States for trial there; as this meeting is fully aware that it is too often a mere pretext of the slaveholder to get the slave back, in order to inflict the most cruel and rigorous treatment.

- An expression of the prejudicial treatment people of colour were receiving in schools and churches:

Resolved – That although the British constitution draws no distinction between the sons of Adam, of whatever complexion their skin may be, extending to all equal justice and protection, yet we feel, that we are practically denied such blessings and advantages by being excluded from district and other schools on account of colour, and debarred the privilege of intermixing with our other fellow creatures in the House of God—thereby visiting upon us the same unchristianlike treatment that our brethren are forced to submit to in the neighbouring republic.

- A group of resolutions thanking newspaper publishers for advertising the meeting and for reporting its proceedings, concluding with a thank you to the meeting's facilitators:

Resolved – That the thanks of this meeting are due to the Chairman and Secretary, for their attention and impartiality in their respective situations, while conducting the affairs of this meeting.

(Signed) Robert Jackson, Chairman

Ebenezer Talbot, Secretary

GREAT MEETING OF COLOURED PEOPLE AT ANCASTER.

Pursuant to notice, given through the newspapers of the province, delegates assembled at the village of Ancaster from every part of the province, on Wednesday the 11th day of March, 1840, to confer together and to pass such resolutions as the social, moral, religious and political condition of the coloured population of this colony appeared to require, in order that these resolutions might be forwarded to England to be laid before the Grand Abolition Convention, to be held in the city of London.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Eneas Griffin, Mr. Robert Jackson of Brantford was called to the chair, and Mr. Ebenezer Talbot was elected secretary—Messrs. Samuel Nelson and Nehemiah Smith acting as assistant secretaries.

Resolved—That no person other than members be allowed to have a voice in the meeting without permission from the chair.

Resolved—That a committee of five be appointed to draft resolutions to be presented to this meeting for its consideration, and that such committee be composed of Mr. William Freeman, Mr. Nehemiah Smith, Mr. Eneas Griffin, Mr. James Thomas, Mr. Peter Obanyoun. The committee prepared and offered the following resolutions:—

Resolved—That from the returns made of the coloured population of this province, (although some are yet wanting,) from such towns and townships as have sent in those returns, the whole amounts to twelve thousand five hundred and eleven.

Resolved—That it is expedient humbly to address our most Gracious Queen for a grant of land, in order to being colonized thereon, as we could then render assistance to each other, which our present scattered condition prevents.

Resolved—That this meeting deem it expedient to petition Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, as also the Provincial Legislature, that a law may be passed, by which, in the case of a slave having escaped from bondage, into any British province, and claimed by the slaveholder, on pretext of felony or other crime, that he or she be not surrendered, (as is now the case,) but be placed in confinement until the next assizes for the district in which he or she may be resident shall be held, and the facts of the offence charged be tried by a Jury, either Grand or Petit, before the escaped slave be handed over to the authorities of the United States for trial there; as this meeting is fully aware that it is too often a mere pretext of the slaveholder to get the slave back, in order to inflict the most cruel and rigorous treatment.

Resolved—That it is expedient that we address the next Provincial Legislature, that an act be passed (in our benefit, similar to the Alien Act, passed by the Provincial Legislature in 1828, for as the law now stands, as regards aliens who wish to become subjects it operates most injuriously against us: we emigrate to this and other British colonies to enjoy that liberty and protection which alone is afforded by the British Government and law, and it is our wish, inasmuch as it will be for our advantage, that we enjoy those blessings fully and wholly in common with other subjects and not in part, and that Her Majesty be petitioned in the event of such an act being passed, to give Her Royal assent thereto.

Resolved—That although the British constitution draws no distinction between the sons of Adam, or whatever complexion their skin may be, extending to all equal justice and protection, yet we feel, that we are practically denied such blessings and advantages by being excluded from district and other schools on account of colour, and debarred the privilege of intermingling with our fellow creatures in the House of God—thereby visiting upon us the same unchristianlike treatment that our brethren are forced to submit to in the neighbouring republic.

Resolved—That having seen a notice in some of the newspapers of the day, of a motion that has been made in the Congress of the United States of America, in view for its object the opening of a negotiation between the Government of the United States of America and that of Great Britain, to obtain the surrender of all slaves that escape, and those we suppose they have escaped from the States into Canada, motion in issue the violence, as infamous and outrageous, and so repugnant to every feeling of justice—of right-of humanity, and of moral and religion, that if acted upon, we feel assured will call down upon such a people and upon government the execrations of mankind generally, and the friends of the coloured man in every part of the globe is particularly: which motion marks the inconsistency of the character of that government that in its boasted "Declaration of Independence," first declares "that all men are born free and equal, and yet enslaves millions of our race. Satisfied as we are, however, that we enjoy, and that so such infamous proposition will ever be listened to by the Government of Great Britain. We only notice it to draw the attention of Government, and to pray, that should it be made, that it will be treated with that contempt which it merits as an insult to the cause of humanity, and to the honour and dignity of the British Crown, as well deserves.

Resolved—That Dr. Thomas Rolph, late of Ancaster, but now in England, possesses our entire confidence, and that he be our Delegate, to represent us at the Grand Abolition Convention, to be held in the city of London, in June next, and that a copy of the proceedings forwarded to him, to be by him laid before the Convention, and to make such other use of them as he may see proper to promote the happiness, and increase the prosperity of the coloured race throughout the world, and secure for them that liberty and safety in these colonies that is now being done to be found.

Resolved—That a General Convention be held annually in this province, for the purpose of transacting business for the coloured population, and that the first meeting be held in the town of Brantford, on the first Monday of January, 1841.

Resolved—That the Editors of the different newspapers who did us the favour to publish the call for this meeting, except our thanks for their kindness in so doing, and that they be requested further to oblige us by giving a place in their respective newspapers to these proceedings in our behalf, and cause them to be forwarded to Dr. Rolph, and to one of the Editors of the friendly newspapers for publication, requesting the others to be kind enough to copy them.

Resolved—That the thanks of this meeting are due to the Chairman and Secretary, for their attention and impartiality in their respective situations, while conducting the affairs of this meeting.

(Signed) ROBERT JACKSON, Chairman.
EBENEZER TALBOT, Secretary.

THE BRITISH COLONIST.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1840.

Our latest New York papers, are to the evening of 31st March, and they contain no later intelligence from England.

Thursday last was observed by the citizens of Toronto as a holiday, in honor of the Queen's marriage. The day was exceedingly fine, and the general appearance of the city, from the decorations displayed by the inhabitants, quite appropriate to the occasion. The houses in the principal streets were decorated with evergreens, &c., and along King Street,

This account of the Ancaster meeting was published in The British Colonist, Toronto. It reported that an "Ebenezer Talbot was elected secretary." There are five reasons why I believe this Ebenezer Talbot is our own Zebedee Dunbar Talbot:

- Talbot is not a common name among Ontario Canadians of African descent. In my research I have found no "Ebenezer Talbot." We don't know who submitted the newspaper account, but I think he may not have been familiar with the New Testament and had not encountered the "Zebedee" name. I think he had a vague memory of the "Z" and the "B" and a bunch of "E's, and reported the name as Ebenezer. [Smile: this was not a Dickens' *A Christmas Carol* influence; that story was not published until three years later.]
- A week later, on 19 Mar 1840, Zebedee was recorded as "Z. Talbot," seconding motions at a similar public meeting of the coloured citizens of London. [reported below]
- A year later, on 2 Jun 1841, "Zebidee [sic] Talbot of Wilberforce" was recorded as secretary of a convention of coloured delegates, held at London to plan for the British American Institute, a manual training school for coloured youth, later established at Dawn, near Dresden (Ontario). [also reported below]

² Ibid.

- iv. Seven years later, on 27 Mar 1847, Z. Dunbar Talbot was chosen to be secretary at a meeting of coloured people in the Queen's Bush to draft a letter in support of the missionaries who were delivering education there. Apparently Zebedee was known for his literary skills. Being chosen secretary at the Queen's Bush gathering adds credence to his having been the secretary at Ancaster.
- v. A man who would later have close ties to Zebedee, Peter Obanyoun of Brantford, was at the Ancaster meeting. Sarah Susannah Obanyoun, Peter's daughter (not yet born) would marry Zebedee's son, Arthur K. Talbot, in Huron County in 1864. The next year, Arthur would appear in the voters' list for Usborne Township on his father-in-law's Lot 13 in the south east border (SEB) lots, in addition to his own land, the north half of lot 6, concession 10, next to his father, Zebedee, on the south half.³ In 1866, Peter "Obanyan" [*sic*] appears in the Voters List as the owner of lot 13 SEB, but only for that year; he is not listed there in 1867. Arthur and Sarah would be recorded as living on Lot 13, in the 1871 census for Usborne.

Zebedee at a London Public Meeting, 1840

"[A] public meeting [was] held on the 19th of March, 1840, by the colored inhabitants of London, in the London District, for the purpose of considering the baseness of the following resolution, offered in the American Congress, by [a] Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, respecting the colored people of this and other British Provinces in North America . . .

"Resolved, That the President of the U. States be requested to urge upon the government of her Britannic Majesty to have it settled by treaty stipulation between the governments of the two countries, that the local authorities of her Majesty's possessions in North American shall, upon the application of any citizen of the U. States, being the owner of any fugitive slave which may be within any of said possessions, or the agent of such owner, upon proof of the ownership of such slave being made, deliver such slave to the owner; and in the event of her Majesty's government refusing to settle, by treaty, the principle of delivering up the fugitive slave, then the President ought to insist upon a treaty stipulation between the two governments, by which that of her Britannic Majesty shall be bound to pay to the owner of any fugitive slave, whose ownership may be established, the reasonable value of such slave in the State or Territory from which such slave may have eloped . . ." ⁴

In summary, congressman Davis' resolution was requesting the President to negotiate a treaty with Britain that would compel Canadian or West Indian authorities either: 1. to return any fugitive slave to its proven owner or, 2. pay the owner the value of the slave. It is interesting to note that the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 contained some of the same wording as this resolution of 1840, ten years earlier.

³ *Usborne Township Voters Lists*, Huron County Museum and Historic Gaol, Archives, (1858-1965), entry 513-514.

⁴ *The Emancipator*, 15 May 1840, New York, NY, Volume: V, Issue: 3 Page: 11

The attendees drafted a set of resolutions which they submitted for publication, to make known the reaction and the concern of the colored people of London, Upper Canada, and no doubt to demonstrate to Americans the level of literacy of the free Blacks living there. A summary of the resolutions is below:

1. Resolved: The Davis resolution is an insult to us British subjects.
2. Resolved: We have no fear that the Queen [Victoria] would consent; Britain is working toward the unconditional abolition of slavery worldwide.
3. Resolved: We will resist “any attempt in future to enslave our race of people.”

The last resolution, below, showed that the people in attendance didn’t lack a sense of humour:

4. Resolved: “that if her Majesty should think best to deliver up her colored subjects of Upper Canada, Lower Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, to the Americans to be their slaves, we only ask one request, which is this; we estimate our number in British North America at twenty thousand strong, and we should like to be delivered in one body, somewhere between Charleston, South Carolina, and Pensacola, with the privilege of inviting forty thousand of our colored brethren from the British West Indies, and forty thousand from Haiti, to see us safely landed in our region of slavery. In which case, perhaps, we might hear a voice like one of old did, which said, ‘Stand still, and see the salvation of god;’ in which thousands of the Israelites received their freedom.”

Principals attending the meeting included Joseph Smith, who submitted an account to *The Emancipator*, a New York publication. The group selected Stephen Virginia to act as chair; he later immigrated to Jamaica in 1845.⁵

Two secretaries were appointed: Aby Bedford Jones, a successful London businessman, who would ask Zebedee to witness his marriage in London, U. C., later that year (26 Dec 1841); and S. S. Paul.

Mentioned in the article were brothers, Aby Bedford Jones and Alfred Thomas Jones, both of London.

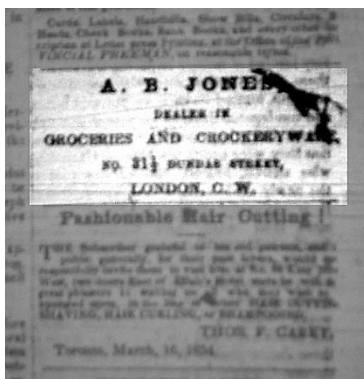
The Reverend Samuel Ringgold Ward, visiting London in the early 1850s, a few years after Zebedee had left, wrote that Negroes in general were hated by the lower classes, with whom they were in competition for jobs and housing.

In the Town of London . . . there are some coloured families and individuals who are not only equal, but superior to many of the inhabitants, of whatever colour. Here, our people do not live so much in distinct districts as in Chatham and some other towns. Abel Bedford Jones has his shop, his residence, and most of his town property, in one of the best streets, in the centre of town. His brother, Alfred Thomas Jones, a druggist, is in one of the best business positions in the town. There is not a town in Canada where the respectable coloured people enjoy more of the esteem of the best classes, than London. Here, too, the lower classes are, according to their custom, Negro-haters.⁶

⁵ Email from Guylaine Petrin, received 14 Jan 2014.

⁶ Samuel Ringgold Ward, *Autobiography of a Fugitive Negro: His Anti-slavery Labours in the United States, Canada, and England*, (London: John Snow, 1855), 209-10.

The Jones brothers were former slaves, who had purchased their freedom in Kentucky and were now successful businessmen, owning property in what was later downtown London.⁷ Aby Jones was a Baptist and helped establish the first Black Baptist church in London; “he purchased the church property on Horton Street just west of Wellington Street in 1845 and donated to the congregation.”⁸ An ad in the Provincial Freeman on 25 Mar 1854 promoted his grocery business. Court records from 1856 list Aby as a hairdresser.



9

Alfred was a druggist, (herbalist).

Also mentioned was Israel Lewis. Lewis' involvement with the Wilberforce colony was a mixed blessing: he was instrumental in its establishment and its failure. When the colony was set up and officers elected, Israel Lewis was assigned to be an agent to solicit funds in the U.S. for the Wilberforce settlement. He was accused of stealing the money he had gathered. In 1841 he was recorded as still living in Huron County.¹⁰ At that time, Huron was the county in which the Wilberforce settlement was located, in Biddulph Township.

Israel Lewis (?-ca. 1841), a founder and early leader of the Wilberforce settlement, escaped with his wife from slavery, settled in Cincinnati, and became a prominent member of the city's black community by the late 1820s. In 1829, when a group of Cincinnati blacks decided to immigrate to Upper Canada, Lewis and Thomas Cresap met with Sir John Colborne, the lieutenant governor of the province, obtained his approval for the settlement, and negotiated the acquisition of a tract of

⁷ There are court records showing that four of Alfred's holdings, “lots 11 and 12 south [side] of Dundas Street and lots 11 and 12 north [side] of King Street in the Town of London”, and one of Aby's, “the west part of Lot No. 17 north [side] of Dundas”, were put up as security for a £100 loan from Edward Matthews, architect, without the proper documentation for a mortgage. Matthews died. Alfred Jones went bankrupt. One of Alfred's creditors was trying to recover his debt by attaching Alfred's property, but Matthew's heir asserted that the property was hers because Alfred had defaulted on the loan. The case had been decided in 1853, but an appeal was heard in 1856. *Reports of Cases Adjudged in the Court of Chancery of Upper Canada during the year 1856 by Alexander Grant, Esq., Barrister at Law*. Vol. 5, R. Carswell, Toronto, 1877. 1-98.

⁸ Donald G. Simpson, *Under the North Star: Black Communities in Upper Canada*, (Africa World Press, Inc., 2005), 171.

⁹ An ad in the Provincial Freeman, 25 April 1854

¹⁰ Donald A. McKenzie, *Upper Canada Naturalization Records 1828-1850*, Ontario Genealogical Society, Toronto, 1991.

In 1865 Biddulph became a township of Middlesex County.

land from the Canada Land Company. Arriving in Upper Canada during the summer of 1829, Lewis was one of the first settlers of the new colony and a prominent community leader. He marked out the settlement's land purchase into parcels, petitioned the Ohio legislature for assistance with the resettlement of the Cincinnati blacks, supervised the construction of a road at the settlement, and returned to the United States to solicit funds for the fledgling colony.

After Austin Steward arrived at Wilberforce in 1831, Lewis lost his position of prominence. He acted as an agent for the settlement until 1 April 1832 when he severed his connection with the board of managers. He formed a rival organization to challenge the leadership at Wilberforce and remained active in the settlement's affairs (thereby contributing to the factionalism) by establishing schools, distributing relief, and collecting funds. From the late 1830s until at least 1841, Lewis solicited contributions for Wilberforce in the Midwest, New York State, and Upper Canada despite condemnation in the press, in northern black communities, and at Wilberforce, where, by the summer of 1839, he had lost most of his support. Throughout the 1830s, Lewis's critics charged him with using the money he collected for his own benefit. The bickering and controversy his willfulness encouraged did much to damage the colony's chances for survival. His feud with Austin Steward brought the colony bad publicity; the shortcomings that it revealed persuaded the Baptist Missionary Society of Upper Canada to withdraw support from Wilberforce in 1837 and to encourage other philanthropists to follow their example, arguing that the colony was incapable of appointing competent agents. Nevertheless, Lewis pursued his plan to establish a manual labor institute; in 1840 he unsuccessfully petitioned the Upper Canada House of Assembly for a charter to form a black educational organization called the Wilberforce Benevolent School Company of Upper Canada. Lewis died in poverty in a Montreal hospital.¹¹

“Mr. Israel Lewis and Mr. A. T. (Alfred Thomas) Jones offered the following resolutions, seconded by Messrs. Carter and Z. Talbot.”

¹¹ CG [*Christian Guardian* Toronto], 30 July, 22 August 1829; Lib [*The Liberator*], 9 April 1831, 11, 23 February, 2, 9, March, 13 April 1833, 8 March 1834, 16 July 1836 [1:0245, 0271, 0273, 0399, 3:0133]; P [*Philanthropist*], 17 June 1836 [1:0670]; E [*Emancipator*], 11 August 1836; CA [*Colored American* (New York)], 15 July 1837, 16 February, 13 July, 24 August 1839, 18 September 1841 [3:0132, 4:0210]; FM [*Friend of Man* (Utica, N.Y.)], 14 March 1838; NASS [*National Anti-Slavery Standard*], 3 June 1841 [4:0042]; Steward, *Twenty-Two Years a Slave*, 108, 171-73, 209, 214 [1:0288]; Pease and Pease *Black Utopia*, 53-54, 57, 58; Winks, *Blacks in Canada*, 160; Landon, "History of the Wilberforce Refugee Colony," 42; Marilyn Bailey, "From Cincinnati, Ohio, to Wilberforce, Canada: A Note on Antebellum Colonization," *JNH* [*Journal of Negro History*] 58: 431-36 (October 1973); Journal of the Assembly of Upper Canada, 5th Session, 13th Parliament, 20-21 January 1840, <http://docsouth.unc.edu/fpn/steward/support1.html#note11>, (accessed 31 Jan 2015)

For the Emancipator
Dear Sir,—Below you will perceive resolutions passed at a meeting in London, U. C. You will perceive that we have seen Mr. Davis' resolution, and you may depend we have not winked at it, but on the contrary have, as we always most strenuously will, condemned such barefaced and scandalous insult and contempt on our race, and the British flag. By inserting this in your valuable paper, you will confer a great favor on the colored population in both Canada, and oblige
Your obedient servant,
JOSEPH SHURT

HAMILTON, UPPER CANADA, May 1st, 1840.
At a public meeting held on the 12th of March, 1840, by the colored inhabitants of London, in the London District, for the purpose of considering the tenor of the following resolution, offered in the American Congress by Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, concerning the colored population of the United States, British Provinces in North America. Mr. S. Virginia was called to the chair, and Messrs. A. B. Jones, and S. S. Paul appointed secretaries, whereon the meeting called for the reading of Mr. Davis' resolution, which is as follows:

"Resolved, That the President of the U. S. States be requested to urge upon the government of Her Britannic Majesty to have it settled by treaty stipulations between the governments of the two countries, that the local authorities of her Majesty's possessions in North America shall, upon the application of any citizen of the U. States, bring the owner of any fugitive slave which may be within any of said possessions, or the agent of such owner, upon proof of the ownership of such slave being made, deliver such slave to the owner; and in the event of her Majesty's government refusing to settle, by treaty, the principle of delivering up the fugitive slave, then the President ought to insist upon a treaty stipulation between the two governments, by which that of her Britannic Majesty shall be bound to pay to the owner of any fugitive slave, whose ownership may be established, the reasonable value of such slave in the State or Territory from which such slave may have escaped."

Mr. Israel Lewis and Mr. A. T. Jones offered the following resolutions, seconded by Messrs. Carter and Z. Talbot.
1. Resolved, That we view Mr. Davis' resolution as an insult to us as British subjects, and should Mr. Davis' resolution meet with success, it would be the means of reducing us, our wives and our children, who are enjoying British liberty, to a state of British slavery: this idea alone is revolting to every nation and tribe on earth, but the slaveholding Americans.

2. Resolved, That we have little fear of our gracious lady, the Queen, ever countenancing such a measure, for it would be operating against the great principle she has laid down, and is now acting upon at the expense of so many millions of dollars, viz. the total and unconditional abolition of slavery throughout the world. God crown her efforts with success.

3. Resolved, That the time has come when we should resist peacefully, or violently as the case may be, every attempt in future to enslave our race of people.

4. Resolved, That if in case her Majesty should think best to deliver up her colored subjects of Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, to the Americans to be their slaves, we only ask one request, which is this; we estimate our numbers in British North America at twenty thousand strong, and we should like to be delivered in one body, somewhere between Charleston, S. C. and Pensacola, with the privilege of having forty thousand of our colored brethren from the British West Indies, and forty thousand from Haiti, to see us safely landed in our region of slavery. In such case, perhaps, we might hear a voice like one of old said, "Stand still, and see the salvation of God;" in which thousands of the Israelites received their freedom.

Moved by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Williams,
5. Resolved, That as I never was in the slaveholding States, if you all go in a body I will go with you.
(And two or three other minor resolutions.)

British Provinces in North America. Mr. S. Virginia was called to the chair, and Messrs. A. B. Jones, and S. S. Paul appointed secretaries, whereon the meeting called for the reading of Mr. Davis' resolution, which is as follows

Mr. Israel Lewis and Mr. A. T. Jones offered the following resolutions, seconded by Messrs. Carter and Z. Talbot.

Zebedee At the London U.C. Convention, 1841

On 2 Jun 1841 a group of coloured delegates, concerned about education, convened for three days in London, Upper Canada (U.C.). The following resolutions passed unanimously:

A call for the establishment of a manual labour school in U.C.	Resolved, That great attempts, when made in humble reliance on the mighty arm of the Lord, are often crowned with glorious results; that the time has come for us to rise and shake ourselves from the dust, and take a higher stand in the cause; that we earnestly call upon our brethren and the friends of humanity generally, to rally for the support of a manual labor school in some suitable place in this Province, where those who are thirsting for the light of science, as well as for civil and religious freedom may come and drink freely from the living fountain, and prepare themselves for usefulness in their heavenly Master's vineyard.
Decision to form a committee to find a location for the school	Resolved, That in this grand enterprise for the mental and moral elevation of our race, private considerations and local interests should yield to the good of the people, and that we now proceed to appoint a committee of three commissioners, whose duty it shall be to explore the country, search out and recommend the most suitable location for a manual labor school, and that said committee be required to report as soon as practicable, the result of their researches.
Three men appointed to committee	Resolved, That the three commissioners now appointed, consisting of the Rev. Hiram Wilson, of Toronto, Rev. Josiah Henson, of Colchester, and Henry Shelby, of Dawn, possess full power to decide upon a location, provided they have the concurrence of James Canning Fuller. [<i>a prominent Quaker philanthropist from Skaneateles, New York and principal donor</i>]

Character requirements of student applicants	Resolved, That a well regulated [<i>sic</i>] school, on the manual labor plan, like a well-disciplined bee-hive, must necessarily reject the drones, and embrace and encourage only the temperate, industrious, and enterprising; therefore we cannot hold out the least encouragement to such as will not give their minds to study and their hands to useful labor.
Thank you to British and American donors	Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt, and sincere thanks to the friends of religion and humanity in Great Britain and the United States, who have looked upon us in our "low estate," and generously contributed of their substance in aid of education amongst us.
Thank you to American missionary teachers	Resolved, That our dear brethren and sisters from the United States, who have labored faithfully amongst us as teachers, are entitled to our grateful remembrances and hearty thanks, may God bless and abundantly reward them for their labors of love.
School not limited to coloured	Resolved, That in the establishment of an institution of learning, which we fondly contemplate, we recognize, in the light of divine truth, the oneness of the human family, and are decidedly opposed to any exclusive feelings or invidious distinctions on account of complexion. On the other hand, we would cordially welcome to our confidence and kind regard all persons of reputable standing, whatever may be their nation, condition, or color.
Thanks to those who supported the Amistad captives in their quest to return to Africa	Resolved, That we feel bound to give thanks to Almighty God for the merciful deliverance of the Amistad [slave ship] captives from the dreadful doom which for a long time appeared to await them, and that those brethren who espoused their righteous cause, in the midst of opposition and obloquy – stood by them in times of suffering and peril – and are now devising liberal means of educating and returning them in safety to their native country, are entitled to the lasting gratitude and warmest wishes of all true philanthropists. We hope and trust that they will reap a rich reward in spiritual blessings.

A report of this event appeared in a letter from Hiram Wilson in the 29 Jun 1841 edition of *The Friend of Man*, a weekly publication of the New York State Anti-Slavery Society, in Utica, NY.¹²

¹² *Hiram Wilson Biography*, <http://www.uwo.ca/huron/promisedland/wilson/Biography.html>, (accessed 27 Jan 2015).

Hiram Wilson (1803-1864) was a noted abolitionist and a principal member of the group that founded the Dawn Settlement at Dresden, U. C. In 1836, Wilson received a Theology Degree from Oberlin Theological Seminary. The President of Oberlin College gave Wilson a twenty-five dollar grant to travel to Upper Canada and look into the condition of the 20,000 free blacks who had taken refuge there. Wilson found that they still faced serious discrimination, economic impoverishment, and lack of educational opportunities. Over the next six years, Wilson traveled and established ten schools in Upper Canada and recruited fourteen teachers from the ranks of Oberlin College graduates.

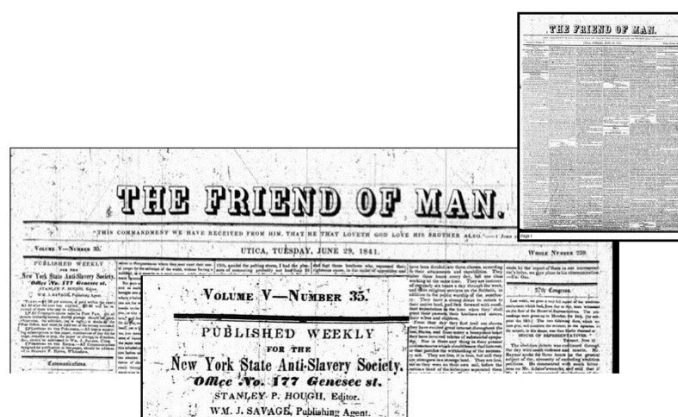
In June of 1841, Wilson and Josiah Henson called a convention of Canadian freedmen to discuss the establishment of a school to educate the children of fugitive slaves. Henson said, "Our children could gain those elements of knowledge which are usually taught in a grammar-school." Henson also thought that in addition to scholarly pursuits, boys should be taught mechanical arts such as millwork, carpentry, and blacksmithing, and girls should be instructed in the domestic arts.

Wilson and Henson bought 200 acres of land near the Sydenham River to build near the hamlet of Dawn in Southwestern, Upper Canada (Ontario). Dawn was heavily forested, which provided game and material to sustain the community. Many Blacks were attracted to this community, enticed by the promise of education and opportunity.

Wilson and Henson's efforts caught the attention of a prominent Quaker philanthropist named James Canning Fuller from Skaneateles, New York. On 12 Dec 1841, Fuller joined Henson and Wilson in establishing their dream of a school for the Dawn Fugitive Slave settlement, called the British-American Institute. By 1845, there were seventy students taught by Wilson's first wife, Hannah. During the first few years of the settlement the population was almost 500 and by the 1850's Dawn's population was predominately Black.

He closed his letter with a description of the zealously of the delegates:

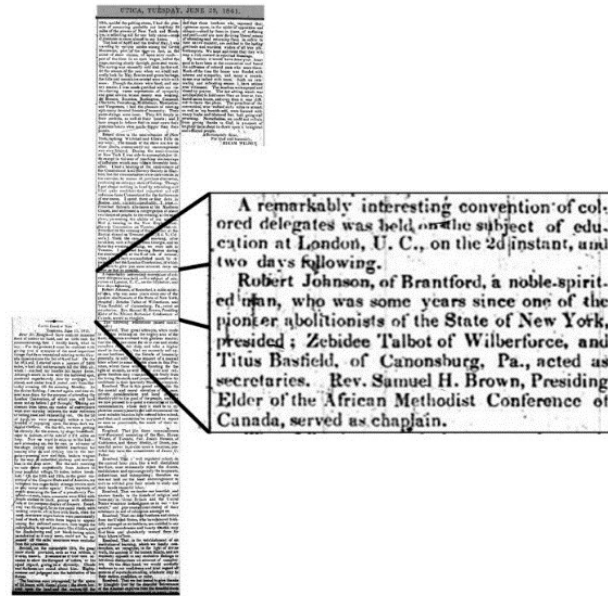
My brother, it would have done your heart good to have been at the convention and heard the addresses of colored men who were there. Much of the time the house was flooded with interest and sympathy, and many a countenance was bathed with tears. Such an interesting and refreshing season I have seldom ever witnessed. The sessions were opened and closed by prayer. The last sitting, which was not expected to hold more than an hour or two, lasted seven hours, and even then, it was difficult to leave the place. The president of the convention, who walked sixty miles to attend, as well as my humble self, were favored with weary limbs and blistered feet, both going and returning. Nevertheless, we could not refrain from giving thanks to God, in prospect of brighter days about to dawn upon a benighted and afflicted people.¹³



Among those attending the convention were: Robert Johnson, of Brantford, U.C, one of the pioneer abolitionists of the State of New York, acting a chairperson; Zebidee Talbot of Wilberforce, and Titus Basfield, of Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, acting as secretaries; the Rev. Samuel H. Brown, Presiding Elder of the African Methodist Conference of Canada, serving as chaplain. This is the first naming of our Zebedee's pre-1851 location in any document.¹⁴

¹³ *The Friend of Man*, "Communications," Volume 5, Number 35, 29 June 1841, http://fom.library.cornell.edu/cgi-bin/cornell-fom?a=d&d=TFOM18410629.2.2&srpos=2&e=-----en-20--1--txt-txIN-wilson+AND++shelby-----#_2 (accessed 26 Jan 2015).

¹⁴ This journal article was found by Ms. Guylaine Petrin, Bilingual Reference Librarian at York University, Toronto, ON, and emailed to me on 20 Jan 2015. This was the third such article containing a mention of Zebedee Talbot she had sent to me, but this was the first that attached Zebedee's name to a place of residence. I had been researching based on the premise that Zebedee, the shoemaker, had likely settled in London to have access to a better market for his shoes than a rural setting might provide.



The report that “Robert Johnson of Brantford . . . one of the pioneer abolitionists of the State of New York, presided” may have been an error on the part of the letter writer.¹⁵ There had been a convention of concerned coloured people in London on March 11th of the previous year. At that meeting “Mr. Robert Jackson of Brantford was called to the chair.”¹⁶ This is probably the same man; it doesn’t seem likely that there would be two such men with similar names, both respected for their leadership abilities, called to chair meeting of a similar nature, attended by some of the same Black activists. A search of census records revealed that there was a Black Robert Jackson, about two years younger than Zebedee, born in the United States, a barber, living in the village of Galt, Waterloo County in 1851. This might be the same Robert Jackson, having moved about 16 miles north from the Brantford area to Galt.

The listing of “Zebedee Talbot of Wilberforce” suggests that Zebedee may have been part of the original Wilberforce settlement in Biddulph Township, Huron County.

Of 2,700 [Cincinnati Blacks] who were to have come [to start a new settlement in Upper Canada], only 460 came out. They settled promiscuously in the province, buying land here and there, and getting work. Only five or six families of them settled in Biddulph. **Three weeks after they settled, fifteen families from Boston, Mass., met them there, where they remain.**¹⁷

Zebedee, his wife Sylvia Ann with her son Lorenzo, and Zebedee’s brother Israel may have been among those Massachusetts families. Israel could be counted among those who “settled promiscuously in the province,” since he first stopped at Houghton Township,

¹⁵ *The Friend of Man*, “Communications,” Op Cit.

¹⁶ *The British Colonist*, “Great Meeting of Coloured People at Ancaster,” April 8, 1840, in an email from Guylaine Petrin, 30 Aug 2014.

¹⁷ Benjamin Drew, *The Refugee, or the Narratives of Fugitive Slaves in Canada*, “The Narrative of J. C. Brown of Chatham,” (Boston: John P. Jewett & Co., 1856), 244-246.

Norfolk County, on the shore of Lake Erie, and finally put down roots a short distance to the north, in South Norwich Township, Oxford County.



So Zebedee had an important role in the meeting that planned for a training institution as advocated by Hiram Wilson and Josiah Henson.

There was trouble at Wilberforce. The settlement was not living up to its potential.

Even Hiram Wilson, staunch antislavery enthusiast and benefactor of Canadian Negroes, was depressed by Wilberforce. “That the true friends of colored Americans many not be forever gulled and deceived by colonization humbugs,” he wrote antislavery editor, William Goodell, “permit me to state that the Wilberforce colony is a miserable concern . . . There are not more that 18 or 20 families there. Some of them are wretchedly poor — others in a more thriving condition, but all much the worse for the begging campaigns of Israel Lewis and others. Had they been taught as in other parts of the province, to sustain themselves by their own industry, instead of looking for foreign aid, their condition would be much better than it is.” A year later, 1839, he added that Wilberforce was beset with “endless controversies and lawsuits between [the American agent] Lewis and the settlers.” It “is now,” he observed elsewhere, “inferior to several other settlements.”¹⁸

As an educated activist for the education of Negroes and the abolition of slavery, he must have been discouraged by the political infighting at Wilberforce. One of the plans for Wilberforce, one that must have had special appeal for Zebedee, concerned education. Some

¹⁸ Hiram Wilson to William Goodell, February 20, 1838, in the *Friend of Man*, March 14, 1838. Wilson to Brother Isham, January 1 and 7, 1839, in the *Michigan Observer*, n.d., as copied by the *Colored American*, February 16, 1839. Wilson, in an 1839 answer to a questionnaire, quoted in Rolph, *Emigration and Colonization*, 311, as cited in *Black Utopia: Negro Communal Experiments in America*, William H. Pease and Jane H. Pease, The State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, 1963, 51.

had hoped to establish a college or theological seminary at Wilberforce and fundraising was done in the United States and Great Britain to that end.

The educational plans of the community were grandiose. The fulfillment was pitifully inadequate. At the time Wilberforce was being organized, there was an attempt in New Haven, Connecticut, to establish a colored manual labor school on the collegiate level. But, because of popular pressure against the venture, it had never even begun. The idea survived; and Wilberforce became the projected location for a Negro college. Nathaniel Paul went off to England to raise money for the college, and specific plans were made to establish a theological school . . . The plan was ideal, the motive laudable, the achievement negligible. Never was a college or a theological seminary founded at Wilberforce. Never, indeed, was there anything but the most rudimentary of common school education . . . The failure of its educational plans was symbolic of the total failure of the Wilberforce settlement.¹⁹

The college was never established and the Wilberforce settlement itself was failing. Zebedee must've been disappointed. But perhaps a second opportunity for a successful school and new Black settlement was on the horizon.

The selection committee formed at the London Convention of 1841, for which Zebedee had been a secretary, chose a site in Dawn Township, Kent County, Canada West. It was a site favoured by Josiah Henson and Hiram Wilson from the beginning. In 1840, James C. Fuller had gone to England and raised about \$1500 in initial funding for the school. "In November, 1841, the first block of land was actually purchased, 200 acres for about \$800 . . . [and] on December 12, 1842, a manual labor school was opened with twelve students. Thus began the British-American Institute."²⁰

Perhaps this would be a second chance for Zebedee. Such a school would not be unlike his Uncle James Easton's school in Massachusetts, where Zebedee had obtained his general education and learned his shoemaking trade. This might provide Zebedee with an opportunity to pass his shoemaking craft and language skills to the next generation.

Zebedee at the Queen's Bush meeting, 1847

[The *italics* and **bold** font are mine.]

On March 27, 1847, concerned parents assembled for a public meeting to discuss the welfare of their community and the education of their children. Wesleyan Methodist minister, the Reverend Dorsey Ambush, opened the meeting with prayer. *Born as a slave in 1814, Ambush had lived in Washington D. C., before moving to Canada West . . .* The parents then chose Peter Edward Susand as president of the meeting. *Born in 1803, Susand had lived as a slave in New Orleans. by 1837 he had escaped and lived in Oakville, Upper Canada, with his wife, Elizabeth Liticott, a native of England, and their three young children. Six years later the Susands were*

¹⁹ William H. Pease and Jane H. Pease, *Black Utopia: Negro Communal Experiments in America*, (Madison: The State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1963), 51-2.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, 62.

*farming in Wellesley Township on lot 1, concession 12. Dennis Jackson, who had lived in Peel Township since 1843, served as vice-president of the meeting. James F. Elliot and **Z. Dunbar Talbot acted as secretaries. Talbot remains an elusive figure**, but Elliot had arrived in Peel Township in February 1844 and had settled on Lot 9, concession 3. **Elliot and Talbot were likely chosen secretaries of the meeting because of their writing ability.** [Italics and bold font are mine. The italicized portions show that the author has uncovered something about the persons named, contrasted with the nothing known about Z. Dunbar Talbot. The bold font highlights the mentions of Zebedee Talbot.]*

After electing officers for the meeting, the assemblage then began a discussion of the community's relationship with Fidelia Coburn and the other missionaries. Peter E. Susand delivered a prosaic speech before the large crowd, in which he used biblical imagery to encourage community support for the missionaries. He compared them to the biblical hero, Moses, who had delivered his people from slavery into the Promised Land. Susand described Canada as the Promised Land for fugitive slaves and declared that, "Moses is still with us in the form of teachers, who are instructing our children."

[Excerpt from Zebedee's speech]

Z. Dunbar Talbot rose . . . and addressed the meeting with [a] . . . powerful speech in which he stated:

"For generations past, the colored race has been controlled by the arbitrary will of others. The arts and science have been advancing to perfection, but not by means of the cultivated intellect of the colored man. As a distinct part of mankind we have been retrograding, or at least stationary; not because we are incapable of advancement, for some of the greatest men the world ever saw have been colored men, and even at the present day we may boast of a few 'giant minds,' but as a people we have been deprived of the means of improvement, and of advancing with the age. At the present time a brighter era is dawning upon us. Public opinion is being aroused to give us our rights, and let us rejoice. The way is now opening and the means are provided for the education of our children, and the improvement of our race."

After Talbot's speech, the assemblage adopted . . . resolutions in support of the missionaries."²¹

When I discovered this book in 2006, before I knew anything of Zebedee's activism described above, I thought, "At last I know where Zebedee lived before 1851!" But after studying the text more closely, I realized that all I really knew was:

1. Zebedee attended a meeting in the Queen's Bush on 27 Mar 1847,
2. His language and writing skill were known well enough for him to be chosen as one of two secretaries for the meeting, and

²¹ Linda Brown-Kubisch, *The Queen's Bush Settlement: Black Pioneers, 1839-1865*, Natural Heritage Books, Toronto, 2004, 91-92.

3. He made a speech (the content of which was reported in the *True Wesleyan*, 17 Apr 1847, a publication of and quoted in the above-named book).

Ms. Brown-Kubisch refers to him as “an elusive figure.” Why elusive? I think it is because, in her research of Queen’s Bush settlers whose names were recorded somewhere, she could find no other data on Zebedee, not even his first name. Notice, in the section quoted, how she includes some descriptive data (*which I have put into italics*) about the president, vice-president and the second secretary of the meeting. The data was drawn from area documents: Elizabeth Hancocks, *County Marriage Registers of Ontario, Canada, 1858-1869, Volume 32, Waterloo County*; 1851 Canadian Census, Canada West, Waterloo County, Wellesley Township 85; 1851 Canadian Census, Canada West, Wellington County, Peel Township; Elora Agency Application, Applicants for Land, Peel Township, entry dated October 6, 1846. The author also drew data from the 1832 Gore District Census and Assessment, Woolrich Township, the *List of Thomas Vipond’s Receipt*” (settlers who had not repaid money loaned by the local missionary), the 1843 list of Queen’s Bush signatories attached to petitions to Charles Metcalfe, Governor General, and to Lord Elgin, Governor General, in 1847 and in 1850. Nowhere does Zebedee’s name appear.

Why was Zebedee at that meeting? Had he been invited to attend because of his “secretarial” skills or his past involvement with issues around education? Had he taken an interest having read a published notice of meeting? Was he considering moving into that region? According to the *Population Return for the Township of Dawn for 1846*, he was living in the Dawn settlement and involved in the British American Institute, which was struggling with leadership conflicts and financial mismanagement. Did others from Dawn accompany him to the Queen’s Bush? Unfortunately, there is no list of attendees to examine. Was Zebedee’s speech impromptu or prepared?

Interestingly, there is documentation that Luke Harris was a Queen’s Bush settler. In 1849, Luke became the husband of Zebedee’s daughter, Julia Ann.

“Mark Harris (1823 - ?) arrived in Peel Township in March 1842, along with London and Luke Harris. The exact relationship of these three men is unknown, but they may have been brothers. Luke Harris settled on the north half of lot 11, concession 2, but in 1846 he moved with Isaac Jecks to lot 14, concession 2. Mark and London Harris claimed 100 acres on the west half of lot 15, concession 2, and within one year they had cleared and cultivated six acres. All three men appear on the 1843 and 1847 Queen’s Bush petitions, but by 1861, only Mark Harris remained in the township.”²²

Canada Company records show that Luke Harris was granted lot 7, concession 10, in Usborne Township, Huron County on 23 Aug 1851. In 1849, he had married Julia Ann Talbot and was recorded in the 1851 Canadian Census as living in a shanty on this new property, adjacent to his father-in-law, Zebedee. This explains why Luke no longer appeared in the Wellington County censuses.

This is the last record found for Zebedee’s activism. By 1847, eight of his nine children had been born. He had travelled from his home in the Dawn settlement, Kent County, to attend this meeting in the Queen’s Bush, probably because its subject was education of Black

²² Ibid, 205.

immigrants and their children, his major social concern. Four years later, he would uproot his family for the second time and move them back to Huron County, to carve out an existence on virgin forest land. He would farm there for the next twenty-five years. It appears that he withdrew completely from social activism and promoting educational opportunities for Black settlers.

Freedmen's Convention, Toronto U.C., 1851

On 10 September 1851, a North American Convention of Colored Freemen met at St. Lawrence Hall in Toronto. The majority voted to encourage the immigration of refugee Blacks to Canada. Among the delegates were men prominent in the work of promoting the welfare of settlers of African descent: Henry Bibb (Sandwich), editor of the *Voice of the Fugitive* newspaper and convention chairman; Rev. Hiram Wilson (St. Catharines), one of the founders of the BAI (British American Institute) at Dawn; Josiah Henson (Dawn), also a BAI founder; W.P. Newman (Dawn), a major player in the BAI management power struggle; John Scoble (England), sent to resolve the squabbling at the BAI, James C. Brown (Chatham), one of the founders of the Wilberforce settlement and trustee of the BAI; and Dr. Martin R. Delaney (Pittsburgh, PA), physician, journalist and abolitionist.²³

There is no indication that Zebedee Dunbar Talbot attended.

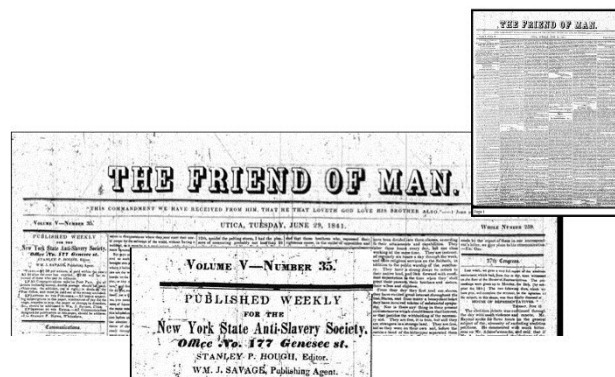
²³ *Colored Conventions: Bringing Nineteenth-Century Black Organizing to Digital Life*, "Proceedings for the North American Convention held in Toronto, Canada, 1851," North American Convention (1851: Toronto, Canada), <http://coloredconventions.org/items/show/324>, (accessed 7 Nov 2016).

Chapter 8: Zebedee at Dawn

In the 1858 version of Josiah Henson's autobiography, he told of meeting

“a Congregational missionary from Massachusetts, by the name of Hiram Wilson, who took an interest in our people . . . he wrote to a Quaker friend of his, an Englishman, by the name of James C. Fuller, residing at Skenaeateles, New York.” Fuller, on a trip to England, raised \$1500 “which had been subscribed for our benefit . . . I had my own opinion pretty decidedly as to what it was best for us all to do with it. But, in order to come to a satisfactory conclusion, the first thing to be done was to call a convention of delegates from every settlement of blacks that was within reach . . . Mr. Wilson and myself called such a convention, therefore, to meet in London, Upper Canada, and it was held in June 1838.”¹

Henson's memory was a bit off. An account of the convention, written by Hiram Wilson and published in the 29 Jun 1841 edition of *The Friend of Man*, a weekly publication of the New York State Anti-Slavery Society in Utica, NY, gave the date of the convention as 2-4 Jun 1841.



Henson also said:

[He] urged the appropriation of the money to the establishment of a manual labor school, where our children could be taught those elements of knowledge which are usually the occupations of a grammar school, and where the boys could be taught, in addition, the practice of some mechanical art, and the girls could be instructed in those domestic arts which are the proper occupation and the ornament of their sex.²

Our Zebedee Talbot attended this convention. In the published account he was identified as “Zebidee [*sic*] Talbot of Wilberforce,” one of two chosen to act as secretary for the meeting; this is a testimony to the respect of his language skills that was held in the community. The committee of three, chosen “to explore the country, search out, and recommend the most suitable location,” selected a site in Dawn Township on the bank of the Sydenham River, just outside of present-day Dresden, and two hundred acres were purchased

¹ Josiah Henson, *Father Henson's Story of His Own Life*, J. P. Jewett and co., Boston, 1858, 168-9.

² Ibid.

to establish the British American Institute. The setting was “fertile, gently undulating land, well wooded with black walnut, white oak, ash, hickory, and maple trees.”³

The community at Dawn grew up around the Institute, because the school drew coloured people to the area. In most communities the school served the community; at Dawn the community existed to serve the school. The settlement was also administered by the managers of the school. The Institute owned about three hundred acres and settlers owned about fifteen hundred acres in the surrounding area, where they raised corn, wheat, oats, and tobacco. By the early 1850s the settlement had a saw mill, a grist mill, a rope factory, and a brick yard. Lumber was its largest export.⁴

Principals in the founding were Hiram Wilson and Josiah Henson, two members of the site selection committee. These two moved their families to the Dawn settlement. Zebedee Talbot also moved his family to Dawn. The family appeared in the 1846 Population Return of Dawn Township;⁵ the listing consisted of Zebedee (43), Sylvia Ann (35), Lorenzo (18), Julia Ann (14), James (12), John (10), Arthur (8), Emeline (6), Moses (4), and Benjamin (1). In addition to the desire to be part of this new education project, Zebedee may have decided he could no longer live in Wilberforce, with its squabbles among the leadership and the mismanagement of funds. Far from living up to its potential of becoming a Black Utopia, the Wilberforce settlement was a failure. The new Dawn project with its manual labour school would be more in keeping with Zebedee’s hopes for the education of Black settlers.

The British American Institute

Description of school and settlement

In an 1842 report published in William Lloyd Garrison’s weekly newspaper, *The Liberator*, Hiram Wilson described the school and settlement at Dawn:

Your attention is earnestly invited to the British-American Institute of Science and Industry, lately founded in the Township of Dawn, which promises to be extensively useful. It is designed not to supersede, but greatly to subserve the interests of common schools, by training up teachers, and is to be conducted strictly on the manual labor system. Students, over fifteen years of age, are to have instruction free of cost, and be furnished with plain, but wholesome diet, and lodging at \$1.00 per week, to be paid in work, for which they will be allowed five cents per hour. They are to be trained thoroughly upon a full and practical system of discipline, which aims to cultivate the *entire being*, and elicit the fairest and fullest possible developments of the physical, intellectual and moral powers. A little more than a year ago, 200 acres of unimproved land were purchased near the head of navigation, on the river Sydenham, sixty miles north by east from Detroit.

Possessing all the advantages of a healthy climate, of a milder type than that of central New-York [*sic*], or the more southern States of New-England [*sic*], a

³ Fergus M. Bordewich, *Bound for Canaan: The Triumph of the Underground Railroad*, Harper Perennial, Toronto, 2005, 265.

⁴ William H Pease and Jane H. Pease, *Black Utopia: Negro Communal Experiments in America* (Madison WI: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1963), 65.

⁵ *Population Return for the Township of Dawn for 1846*, Ontario Archives, MS 390, Reel 1.

navigable river abounding with fish, and communicating with the waters of the great American lakes – a fertile and productive soil, well timbered, well watered, and most beautifully situated – the efficient and persevering hand of industry – the protecting shield and fostering care of a powerful government – the auspices of British and American philanthropy combined, and above all, the propitious smiles of Heaven, it cannot but flourish and prosper, and be a blessing to the country and to posterity.

We wish our British friends who contributed their gold and silver for the object, into the hands of our trusty friend, James C. Fuller, to know, that upon this beautiful spot, which seems, by traces left, to have been a pleasure-ground for Indians in by-gone years, a small company representing three different nations, formed a semi-circle under the spreading branches of a mighty oak, a little more than a year since, gave thanks to God Most High – with reverence bowed the knee, and consecrated the ground to the King of kings, and to the cause of Humanity.

There are now twelve acres cleared and mostly under good fence, three-dwelling-houses up and occupied, as also a school-house of a story and a half, affording a school-room sufficiently large for fifty or sixty scholars, with a dormitory that will accommodate twenty. The school was organized on the 12th inst., with nine young men. We should not despise the day of small things. By dint of assiduous and persevering toil, we have prepared accommodations for thirty boarding students, and expect to have that number the present winter. We hope, ere long, to have the Institution chartered by an act of the Provincial Parliament . . . Respectfully submitted, HIRAM WILSON, Agent and Missionary. Dawn Mills, County of Kent, Canada West, December 31st, 1842.”⁶

In 1842, none of Zebedee’s children was old enough to have become a student of the British-American Institute. His eldest, step-son Lorenzo, was only fourteen that year. We don’t know where Zebedee’s family was in 1842. The newspaper account of the 1841 convention that planned for the Dawn settlement named him as a resident of Wilberforce, but he was not listed in the 1835 Assessment Roll for Biddulph Township, where Wilberforce was located.

He does not appear in the 1842 Assessment List and Population Return: Township of Biddulph.⁷ But he does appear in the 1846 Population Return for the Township of Dawn as Zebedee Talbot with a Methodist household of nine, with the following breakdown of ages:

1846 Population Count at Dawn Settlement
courtesy of Guylaine Petrin

⁶ *Sixth Annual Report of the Canadian Missions*, by Hiram Wilson, as published in *The Liberator*, William Lloyd Garrison, ed., 17 Mar 1843.

⁷ *1842 Assessment List and Population Return: Township of Biddulph*, <http://www.huroncounty.ca/library/assess/bidd1842.htm>, (accessed 21 Sep 2015).

	males		females	
Age categories reported	under 16	over 16	under 16	over 16
Ages according to Benjamin Talbot Family Bible birth records	James-12 John-10 Arthur-8 Moses-4 Benjamin-0	Zebedee- 43 Lorenzo- 18	Julia Ann- 14 Emeline- 6	Sylvia Ann- 35
Count of members in each age group Dawn Twp. 1846 return	4	2	2	1

Benjamin, born on 14 Apr 1845, was not included in the count; the data may have been collected before his birth or he may simply have been missed. The combination of these two records suggests that Zebedee and Sylvia may have moved their family to Dawn Township in 1842, before the Biddulph assessment was made.

In 1846, Lorenzo was the only one of Zebedee's children old enough to possibly be admitted to the Institute. The other children may have attended the 1848 "primary school" run by Mrs. Lorena Parker which had from "thirty to fifty students."⁸

Pease reports that

... in the beginning the British-American Institute seemed to flourish. It taught elementary academic subjects and provided basic vocational training. Its two divisions, juvenile and adult, served students from ages five to twenty-five or older. During most of the 1840's its total enrollment was between sixty and eighty students. "I can safely say," reported Elias E. Kirkland in the Canada Mission Report for 1844, "that as a company of students, robbed as they have been of any advantages of education – having arrived at manhood with scarcely any discipline of mind, they have made good progress. They are very attentive to their books, and exhibit a perseverance truly commendable."⁹

Zebedee's children had the added advantage of having a father, born free, educated in Massachusetts, and already esteemed among Blacks in Upper Canada for his literacy.

The Dawn Settlement's failure

By 1850, despite an enthusiastic beginning, the British-American Institute and its settlement, like Wilberforce, was a failure. The cause: poor management. Hiram Wilson was honest, dedicated, and sincere, but incompetent as an administrator.¹⁰ Josiah Henson was frequently accused of mismanagement of funds, but at several public inquiries he successfully defended his administrative actions. "In Henson's own lights [*sic*] [he was] a devoted and honest leader: but to others an imperious, illiterate, incompetent, and overweening patriarch."¹¹

⁸ Pease and Pease, *Black Utopia*, 66.

⁹ Ibid., 67.

¹⁰ Ibid., 71.

¹¹ Ibid., 76.

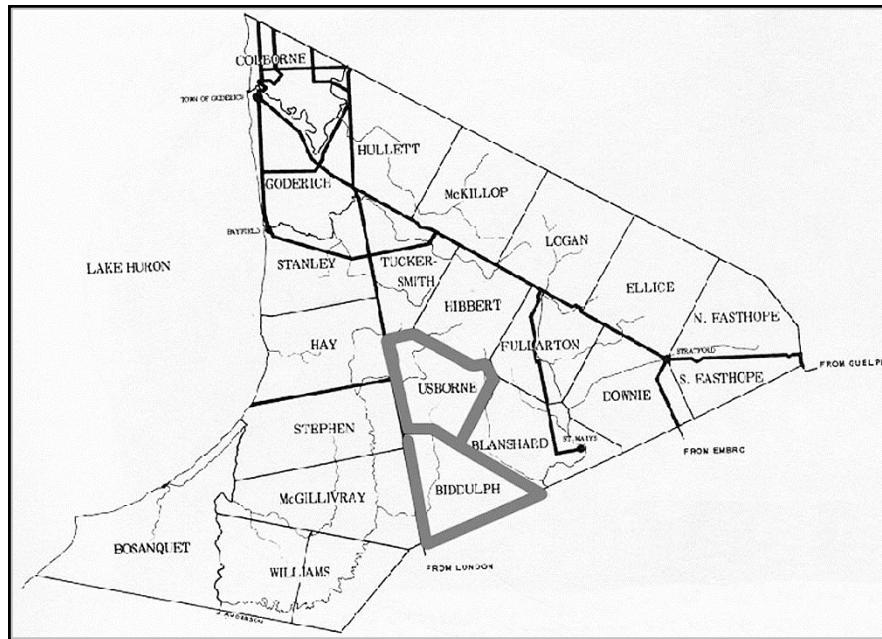
By 1850, Zebedee had had enough. Wilberforce had failed from mismanagement, dishonesty, and conflict among the leaders. At Dawn, it was déjà vu. Zebedee may have decided that those who argued for assimilation were right: a successful life in Upper Canada would best be achieved, not in a predominantly Black settlement, but in the community at large, as a self-sufficient farmer. He packed up his family and headed east again, but not to Wilberforce. In addition to his previous experience in that failed settlement, he may have been dissuaded by violence against Wilberforce Blacks by their white neighbours.

“The London *Times* of May 4, 1849, one of London’s early newspapers, carried an official government advertisement issued by the Governor General, Lord Elgin, offering a reward of fifty pounds for information that would lead to the apprehension of persons who on the night of October 19, 1848, set fire to the barns and stacks of straw and grain of William Bell, Ephraim Taylor, and the Reverend Daniel A. Turner.”¹²

Zebedee moved his family to the wilderness of Usborne Township, Huron County, just north of Wilberforce.

¹² Donald G. Simpson, *Under the North Star: Black Communities in Upper Canada* (Trenton, NJ: Africa World Press, 2005), 179.

Chapter 9: Zebedee in Usborne



Zebedee chose to move his family to an area north-west of London, a short distance north of the Town of Lucan in Biddulph County, into an area that would become known as Usborne Township, now a part of Huron County, Ontario.

The Canada Company

Zebedee's lease

In February 1851, Zebedee was granted a lease from the Canada Company for lot 6, in concession 10: a hundred acre parcel of virgin forest. He was to lease the land at an annual rate of £3 15 shillings for ten years, at which time the balance of £78 2s 6p would be due. His family became the only pioneer family of African descent in Usborne Township and all of Huron County.¹ Zebedee made his first rental payment on the day of the grant.

¹ 1851 *Census of Canada East, Canada West, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, Huron County, Canada West (Ontario), Canada*; Schedule: A; Roll: C_11728; Page: 13; line 23, The Generations Network, Inc., 2006, <http://interactive.ancestry.com/1061/e095-e002353973/761771?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302335/facts/citation/161852685572/edit/record>, (accessed 18 Nov 2016).

Date of Lease.	Name of Lessee.	Township.	Con-cession.	Lot.	No. of Acres.	Upset Price and Amount.	Annual Rent.	Date of Payment.	Rent Paid.	Total Rent Paid.
	<i>Walter Hantor</i>	<i>Huron</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>78 2 6</i>	<i>3 10</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>1861</i>	<i>3 15</i>	<i>3 15</i>
	<i>to Alex. H. Donald</i>	<i>Huron</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>78 2 6</i>	<i>3 10</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>1861</i>	<i>3 15</i>	<i>3 15</i>
										<i>16 17</i>
	<i>Converted to sale No. 4698 Aug 1/1861</i>									
	<i>Zebedee D. Talbot</i>	<i>Huron</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>78 2 6</i>	<i>3 10</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>1861</i>	<i>3 15</i>
	<i>to W. E. Sanders</i>	<i>Huron</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>78 2 6</i>	<i>3 10</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>1861</i>	<i>3 15</i>
										<i>1 34 10</i>
	<i>Converted to sale No. 4698 Aug 1/1861</i>									
						CC B3 VOL 31 PAGE 277				

Canada Company lease to Zebedee D. Talbot

The usual terms of a lease were as follows: A settler would pay rent over a ten year period. He could purchase the land at any time therein for the fixed price. If at the end of the ten year term he was unable to pay the purchase price, he would forfeit the land and it would be offered up for sale to anyone willing to pay the outstanding rent and purchase price.³ The full amount would fall due for Zebedee in 1861.

Treatment of Black settlers

It is remarkable that the Canada Company was willing to lease to Zebedee. Unhappy with its prior dealings with Black settlers at Wilberforce and under pressure from Irish immigrants flooding the area, the company had publicly declared that it would provide no further land to Black settlers. When describing the failure of Wilberforce, one of the settlement's administrators, Austin Steward, wrote:

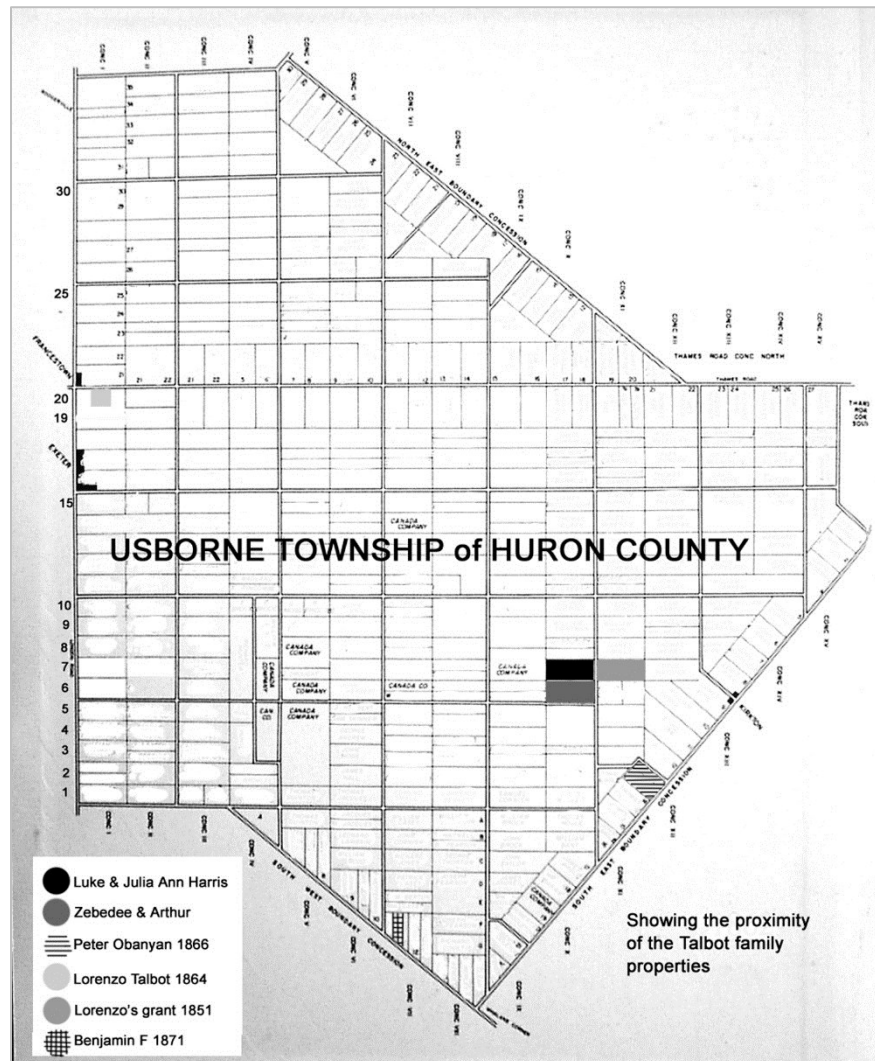
The "Canada Company," . . . was an association of wealthy gentlemen, residing in England; something like the East India Company, especially regarding the title of lands. They had sent on their agent and purchased a large tract of land known as the "Huron Tract," extending from London to Lake Huron, where they laid out a village, named Goderich, sixty miles distant from Wilberforce. With this company, Mr. [Israel] Lewis had contracted for a township of land, as agent for the Cincinnati refugees; but [the] failing [of the refugees] to meet the demand, the company kindly extended the time of payment; but when that time also passed without receiving anything from Lewis, the general agent, Mr. Jones became so indignant, that he

² Canada Company, Perth Archives, Stratford ON: CC B3 Vol. 31, 277.

³ Robert Charles Lee, *The Canada Company and the Huron Tract, 1826-1853: Personalities, Profits and Politics*, (Toronto: National Heritage, 2004), 172.

utterly refused to sell a foot of land to any colored person whatever. This proved to be one of the greatest detriments to the prosperity of the colony it ever met.⁴

Was this still the company policy when Zebedee was looking to acquire land in that area in 1851? Apparently not. Or, perhaps Zebedee made such a favourable impression on the land agent that the barrier was lifted for him. His son, Lorenzo, and son-in-law, Luke Harris, were also leased land nearby.



“The first settlers in Usborne Township arrived in the winter of 1832 . . . The settlement of the Township proceeded very slowly until about 1850, when it began to develop rapidly . . . roads were little more than a track through the bush. In 1842 there

⁴ Austin Steward, *Twenty-two Years a Slave, and Forty Years a Freeman* (New York: Negro University Press, 1968), 190-1.

were hardly more than 160 persons listed as residents in the Township. By 1871, 29 years later, the population was recorded as 3831 persons.”⁵

Zebedee and family were among them from 1851 to 1872.

In 1991, the Usborne Sesquicentennial Committee compiled a history of the township. Despite his residence there for twenty-one years, Zebedee did not get a mention in their book. This despite how unique his presence was: his family were the only people of African descent in the entire township, according to the 1851 Canadian census records. The census showed one elderly hermit as the only other person of African descent in all of Huron County. Later, the Simon Peter Obanyoun family would join them, and Zebedee’s son, Arthur, would marry a daughter of that family. The oversight is understandable; none of Zebedee’s descendants was still in the area in the 20th century.

Pioneer start-up on virgin forest land

The authors, however, did an excellent job of describing what circumstances were for settlers trying to make a start on undeveloped land. What follows is that description:

The life of the early settlers and pioneers was extremely hard and difficult. Some families were fortunate to have a shanty to move into when they arrived. A common practice was for the man to go ahead and clear a couple of acres or so, and then build a small dwelling with the timber from the clearing, and the next year, bring in the family. It is perhaps stretching the meaning of the word to call these shanties ‘dwellings’, since they were often as small as 10 by 12 feet. They could not be much larger since there were no horses or oxen to move heavier logs into place, nor would there necessarily be any neighbours nearby to help lift the timbers into place.⁶

The census taker, in 1852, found Zebedee’s family in three separate shanties: The first containing step-son, Lorenzo, his wife, Martha Francis, and their infant son, Willard Alexander; the second holding daughter, Julia Ann, and husband, Luke Harris, and daughter Alvira;⁷ the third housing Zebedee, his wife Sylvia Ann, and the remaining seven of his children.

⁵ Walter E. Creedy, ed., *Between the Fences: Usborne Township 1842-1992*, (Exeter, Ontario, Usborne Sesquicentennial Committee, 1991), 5.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ This is the only record of the existence of a child of Julia Ann and Luke Harris. According to the 1851 census, Luke was Wesleyan Methodist, but there is no Wesleyan Baptismal Record for Alvira. (There are records for three of Lorenzo’s later children, however.) The Harrises had no children in the 1861 census, and I have found no death or burial record for an Alvira Harris. It may be that Julia was taking care of her sister, Elmira, when the census taker came knocking and the child was recorded in this and Zebedee’s households.

18	Wm. Hunt	"	do	do	Darlington	55	1	
19	Thos. Lee	"	do	do	Unknown	25	1	
20	John Freeman	do	Egypt	Epis		45	1	
21	John McHugh	do	Scotland	Pres.	Unknown	26	1	
22	Quinn Talbot	do	United States	Baptist		23	1	
23	Thomas Talbot	"	do	Baptist		19	1	
24	Wilford Talbot	"	Canada	do		1	1	
25	John Harris	do	do	Pres. Meth.		25	1	
26	John Harris	"	do	do		18	1	
27	John Harris	"	do	do		2	1	
28	Zebedee Talbot	do	United States	do		48	1	
29	Isabella Talbot	"	do	do		40	1	
30	John Talbot	"	Canada	do		18	1	
31	John Talbot	"	do	do		16	1	
32	Arthur Talbot	"	do	do		14	1	
33	William Talbot	"	do	do		12	1	
34	Moses Talbot	"	do	do		10	1	
35	Benjamin Talbot	"	do	do		8	1	
36	Isabella Talbot	"	do	do		3	1	
37	John Freeman	do	Egypt	Epis		25	1	
38	Isabella Freeman	"	do	do		20	1	
39	William Gray	do	Egypt	do		28	1	
40	Barth Gray	"	do	do		24	1	

8

I am now quoting at length from the Walter E. Creedy, ed., *Between the Fences*, because it contains such a marvellous, detailed description of how difficult it would have been for Zebedee to clear his land for planting, and to build a log cabin.

Those unfamiliar with timber will get some sense of the difficulties when it is realized that a maple log, 12 feet long and about 8 inches at the butt weighs 300 pounds when green. A 12 foot oak log, three feet at the end (and this was a typical tree of that time) weighs well over 2000 pounds. The task of putting up a shanty in the bush was itself a difficult job, and since there was no lime available there was no mortar for filling the chinks between logs. Moss and clay had to suffice, although it is recorded that many of the first shanties simply let the wind blow through the first winter. When they were 'winterized,' a fireplace would have a chimney made of woven twigs and lined with clay -- which worked fairly well until the clay became cracked and fell off, which meant the shanty burned down. Even with the better quality chimneys in the next dwelling, the log house, fires were common because of sparks from the open fireplace as well as overheated chimneys in the wintertime.

Clearing the land

As far as is known, almost the entire township was covered with dense hardwood ranging up to 100 feet in height with no branches for as much as 50 feet. This writer's barn has a rafter plate 56 feet long, 10" square, of hand hewn rock elm, suggesting that the tree would have been between 80 and 100 feet. The white oaks may well have been larger. It is not too surprising that some of the pioneers found the task of clearing just too great a task to face and sold their holdings to others. Those who set about clearing the land followed a more or less standard practice. The technique was to 'windrow' the trees if possible, so it was first necessary to try to

⁸ 1851 Census of Canada West, Canada East, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, Op. cit.

determine how to get the greatest number of trees to fall together in a row. When this was determined, the next step was ‘underbrushing,’ clearing the underbrush into the proposed tree row. The underbrush provided kindling for the enormous bonfire of mature trees. The next stage was the cutting of all the tall trees into the windrow. This was not only a slow and arduous task but it did not always go according to plan. The forest cover in the township formed a dense canopy, which protected the individual trees from falling over in high winds. But once the canopy was broken up as the trees were felled they tended to fall over in windy weather, going whichever way the wind pushed them. Again, in an age of chainsaws and other power machinery, we tend to forget how long it took to get a tree down. A hardwood tree, 30-40 inches at the butt might require up to an hour’s work to cut the notch and then fell the tree. Then, after letting the tops dry down, the windrow was set on fire.

To us, 150 years later, this procedure seems to be an enormous waste. But the immediate need for the pioneers was agricultural land. The trees had to be removed and even if there was a sawmill at Exeter, it was simply impossible to get the logs to the mill. There were very few oxen and heavy wagons were non-existent. The settlers had little choice in the matter and the trees had to be gotten out of the way. Nevertheless, the trees were not a total loss; after the burning there were the ashes remaining, and these were gathered and taken to the nearest ashery. Early records show that an ashery existed at Elimville. [just northwest of Zebedee’s land] The ashes were soaked with water and the leach-water was then boiled down into what was called ‘pearl ash’, the original ‘potash’, and this was shipped out to be refined and used in the manufacture of soap. For many families this meant the first small cash income.

One of the conditions of leasing land from the Canada Company was that each year some improvements were to be made. The requirements were minimal and more of the order of showing good intentions to clear and use the land. In any case, the necessities for making a living exceeded the minimum requirement, since for many, perhaps most, of the settlers the immediate challenge was food production, and if possible some cash income for other necessities – above all, tools. The practice was to plant potatoes, if they were available as seed, and wheat. Turnips, oats and barley appeared later when the family was able to obtain some livestock. Wheat could be ground for flour and also sold, and potatoes would grow almost anywhere and in great quantities. For the first few years the family would not have meat-producing animals. There was however, a considerable amount of wild game in the area and the streams and rivers were well stocked with fish. As soon as the family could afford it, livestock was purchased and sheep were in great demand both for wool and meat.

For the first several years, the crops had to be planted among the stumps. At first, the simplest of tools was all that was needed – a rake or simple harrow – since there was no grass or weeds growing under the hardwood canopy. Weeds and grass appeared later and with them came the need for more extensive cultivation. The yields were not particularly large in comparison with 150 years later, and 20 bushels to the acre was a good yield. Five acres of wheat was a large crop for a family to

handle, but 100 bushels of wheat provided a substantial cash income as well as meeting the needs of the family for a large part of their food.

The price per bushel of wheat in those days was very high in comparison with 1990 prices. The outbreak of the American Civil War in 1860 pushed the price of wheat up to \$1.50 a bushel, and in 1872 the price of wheat was \$2.00 a bushel. In 1990 dollars, this would be about \$30.00 a bushel. A good pair of boots could be purchased for a dollar, and a heavy coat for two or three dollars. Wheat gave many of the pioneers their start, and made possible the building of the brick house. [None of the Talbots erected a brick house in Usborne Township; they remained in log houses.]

Building the log cabin

The first major construction effort of the pioneer family after clearing two or three acres was the log cabin. This was a project that required careful planning and required considerable labour, and could not really proceed unless the family itself had the labour resources or neighbours available. There were several details the family had to consider. There were some pines and other conifers in the Township, but the evidence available to us now indicates that most of the virgin forest in the township was hardwoods. Hardwood are simply not a good wood for building log cabins. They tend to rot out rather quickly or, in the case of the native white oak and hickory, are heavy and hard to work with. Yellow birch could not be used at all, nor could the silver or red or hard maple. Of the lot, hickory, white ash, cherry, and oak were the most durable.

Next, the builder had to consider that all hardwoods, particularly when the diameter of the log is 12" or less, develop deep checks or cracks on drying out. If these were on the up side of the log and exposed to weather, they would accumulate water and the decaying process would proceed very rapidly – three or four years and the log would be ‘dozy’ or ‘punky’ in the centre, and on a log cabin this was serious since the only repair procedure was to replace that log in the wall. On balance, one might suspect that one of the reasons why many families built their first brick house within 20 years of settling in the township was the evidence of decay in their log house. (There were, of course, several other reasons.) This is not to say that the local hardwoods could not, with careful attention to detail and careful planning, provide a durable and long lasting dwelling. The logs had to be cut and seasoned for at least a full year and especially in the hot summer sun. It was also necessary to cut the logs in the spring when the first growth occurred since this allowed them to be readily debarked. The seasoning was absolutely essential since hardwood shrinks about 10% in diameter on drying, and the drier the log the less likelihood that the mortar and chinking would fall out.

Next the builder had to try, if possible, to place the log structure on a stone or masonry foundation. This was not, it seems, adhered to, and often the first rows of logs was simply laid on a row of flat stones. With the freezing and thawing and the weight of logs on top, the stones simply sank into the ground so that the first course of logs came in contact with the soil. As soon as this occurred, the bottom course of

logs rotted out. If the process went on evenly around the cabin, the cabin slowly settled lower and lower until in a relatively short time it was entirely uninhabitable.

The chinking of the logs required lime and sand. For most of the land in Usborne this was not an insurmountable problem since many of the stones scattered around the field were limestone. It was then only necessary to ‘burn’ these and there was a technique for doing this using the local wood. By piling the wood and limestones in the right way, covering the mound with earth, lime was made. This was something of an art, as was the technique for ‘burning’ brick for the houses. A number of the older brick houses in the township had the bricks made from clay obtained on the farm. Sand was readily available for almost everyone in the township. Once these materials were gathered together the building of the log house could proceed. The more elaborate cabins may have had squared timbers for the walls, although it seems that the common practice was simply to use the seasoned round timbers.

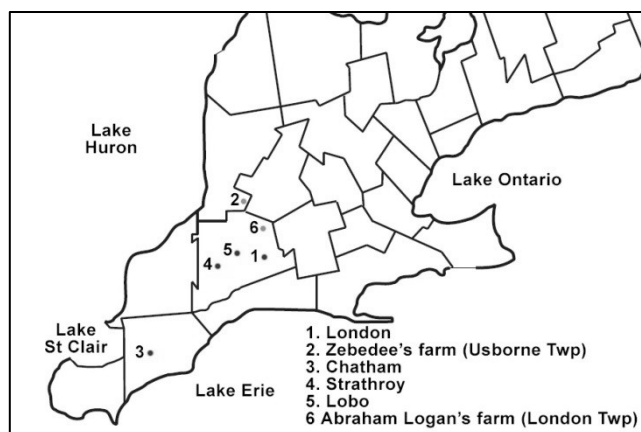
It is likely that some of the first cabins had wooden floors and sawn lumber was available from McConnell’s sawmill in Exeter. However, there was the difficulty of getting the logs to the mill and the lumber home again, or, if the logs were not supplied, of buying the lumber. It is more likely that earth floors were the norm. The fireplace was usually at one end. Some of the cabins were one and a half stories with an upstairs, where some of the family slept – which, on reflection, must have been rather cold in the winter.

A well-built cabin was quite snug and warm, especially when still well-protected by the surrounding bush. As the trees came down, winter winds tended to blow through the chinks and cracks in the walls, windows and doors. But the cabins were small, because of the difficulty of handling larger logs, and as the family expanded, living quarters rapidly became very cramped.⁹

By the 1861 census, Zebedee’s household had shrunk. The listing included Zebedee (56), Sylvia (50), and children: Lorenzo (29), John (24), Arthur (22), and Elmira (12). Lorenzo was listed here and a second time with his own family in neighbouring Stephen Township, to the west. Missing were James (30), Emeline (23), Moses (19), and Benjamin (15).¹⁰

⁹ Creedy, *Between the Fences*, 5-6.

¹⁰ 1861 Census of Canada, Enumeration District 4 of the Township of Usborne, in the County of Huron, Op. cit.



James was recorded in the household of Malcolm McCall, blacksmith, in Lobo Township, Middlesex County, just west of London.¹¹ In 1856, Emeline married Abraham Logan of London Township¹² and moved to his farm; by the time of the 1861 census they had two daughters.¹³ Moses and Benjamin were both in the town of Chatham: Moses was listed as an apprentice in the household of William Street, blacksmith (“colored”),¹⁴ and Benjamin was listed as a labourer, living in the household of Nathan Hawkins, grocer (“mulatto”).¹⁵

When the ten year lease period was up, Zebedee was unable to pay the principal. The only land rental payment Zebedee made was the initial one in February 1851. This was not an uncommon event. There was an economic downturn in 1850 and the years following were lean. Many Black lease holders were defaulting throughout the Huron Tract; many settlers thought that their annual rent payments were being made to reduce the principal. This had become so large a problem that the Canada Company put a notice in the *Provincial Freeman* (Mary Ann Shadd’s newspaper, primarily by and for Blacks), explaining the lease agreements.

¹¹ 1861 *Canadian Census*, Lobo Township, Middlesex County, Archives of Canada, # C-1049, dist 1, p 11, line 23, Malcolm McCall conc 4, lot 12, James Talbot, line 29, http://interactive.ancestry.com/1570/4108145_00523/794588397?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/200047178779/facts/citation/700171197571/edit/record, (accessed 18 Nov 2016).

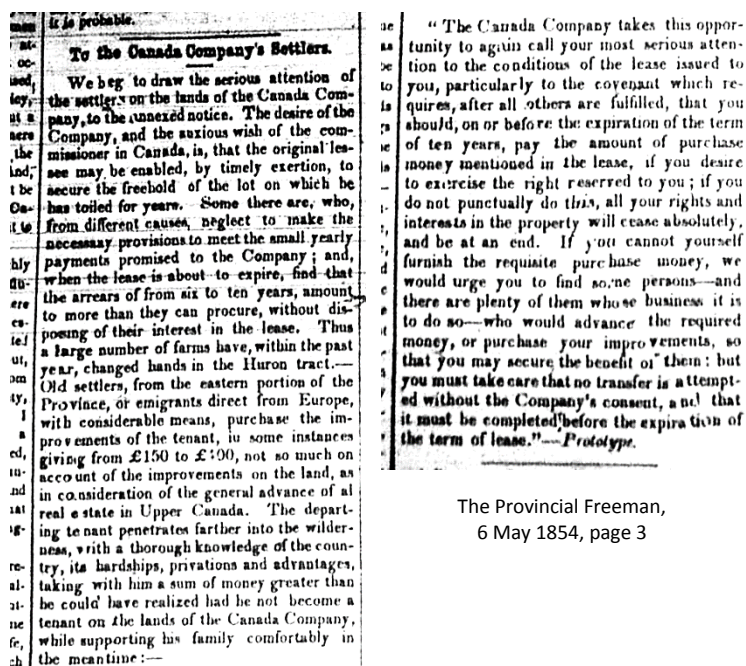
¹² Canadian Genealogy Index, 1600s-1900s, *Marriage Registers of Upper Canada/Canada West*, Vol 3, Huron District, 1841-1870, *Huron District Marriage Register*, Original Book, R.G. 80-27-1, Vol. 13, Microfilm MS 248 Reel #2, Provincial Archives of Ontario, Toronto, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., <http://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=7920&h=48111&ssrc=pt&tid=71322150&pid=30234302377&usePUB=true>, (accessed 18 Nov 2016).

¹³ *Ontario Census, 1861*, database, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MQQL-3SL> : 8 November 2014), Abraham, Ameline, Selena & Silvan Logan, Ontario, Canada; citing p. 168, line 13-16; Library and Archives Canada film number , Public Archives, Toronto; FHL microfilm 349,296.

¹⁴ 1861 *Census of Canada*, Town of Chatham, Kent, Canada West, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2009, http://interactive.ancestry.com/1570/4391555_00211/797465302?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302376/facts/citation/161852686204/edit/record, (accessed 18 Nov 2016).

¹⁵ 1861 *Census of Canada*, Town of Chatham, Kent, Canada West, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2009, http://interactive.ancestry.com/1570/4391555_00288/797467182?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302375/facts/citation/161852686173/edit/record, (accessed 18 Nov 2016).

To the Canada Company's Settlers



The Provincial Freeman,
6 May 1854, page 3

16

We beg to draw the serious attention of the settlers on the lands of the Canada Company, to the annexed notice. The desire of the Company, and the anxious wish of the commissioner in Canada, is, that the original lessee may be enabled, by timely exertion, to secure the freehold of the lot on which he has toiled for years. Some there are, who, from different causes, neglect to make the necessary provisions to meet the small yearly payments promised to the Company; and, when the lease is about to expire, find that the arrears of from six to ten years, amount to more than they can procure, without disposing of their interest in the lease. Thus a large number of farms have, within the past year, changed hands in the Huron tract. — Old settlers, from the eastern portion of the Province, or emigrants directly from Europe, with considerable means, purchase the improvements of the tenant, in some instances giving from £150 to £400, not so much on account of the improvements on the land, as in consideration of the general advance of all real estate in Upper Canada. The departing tenant penetrates farther into the wilderness, with a thorough knowledge of the country, its hardships, privations and advantages, taking with him a sum of money greater than he could have realized had he not become a tenant on the lands of the Canada Company, while supporting his family comfortable in the meantime: --

“The Canada Company takes this opportunity to again call your most serious attention to the conditions of the lease issued to you, particularly to the covenant which requires, after all others are fulfilled, that you should, on or before the

¹⁶ INK – ODW Newspaper Collection, The Provincial Freeman, “To the Canada Company's Settlers,” 6 May 1854, page 3, <http://ink.ourdigitalworld.org/viewer/cecil/focus/ink/newspapers/pf/reel1/000151-x0-y0-z1-r0-0-0>, (accessed 26 Dec 2019).

expiration of the term of ten years, pay the amount of purchase money mentioned in the lease, if you desire to exercise the right reserved to you; if you do not punctually do this, all your rights and interests in the property will cease absolutely, and be at an end. If you cannot yourself furnish the requisite purchase money, we would urge you to find some persons—and there are plenty of them whose business is to do so—who would advance the required money, or purchase your improvements, so that you may secure the benefit of them; but you must take care that no transfer is attempted without the Company's consent, and that it must be completed before the expiration of the term of lease." -- Prototype

In advance of the February 2nd due date, on 22 Jan 1861, William Sanders of the village of Exeter purchased Zebedee's land from the Canada Company for £78 2s 6d, plus back rent and interest. Would Zebedee have to pack up his family, vacate his log cabin, and abandon the farm into which he had put ten years hard labour? No. Sanders had agreed to purchase the land for Zebedee and sell it back to him and his son Arthur.

X⁷¹

LOT 6 *Top of Usborne* **CONCESSION** X

No. of Volume	No. of Instrument	Instrument	Its Date	Date of Receipt	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	QUANTITY OF LAND	CONSIDERATION OR AMOUNT OF MORTGAGE	REMARKS
II	402	S. R.	31 May 1861	23 April 1861	The Canada Company	William Sanders	all = 100		
III	200	D. S.	29 Dec 1863	26 May 1864	William Sanders et al.	Arthur Talbot	1/2 = 50		
	201	D. S.	29 Dec 1863	26 May 1864	W. Sanders et al.	Zebedee & Talbot	1/2 = 50		
	202	Mortg.	29 Dec 1863	26 May 1864	Zebedee & Talbot et al.	William Sanders	1/2 = 50	\$400	1/1/5
	364	Mortg.	15 Aug 1865	10 March 1865	Zebedee & Talbot et al.	Canada Landed Credit Co.	1/2 = 50	\$400	26/1/1865
	445	Deed	19 Feb 1865	2 Jan 1866	William Sanders	Zebedee & Talbot	1/2 = 50		26/1/1865
VI	522	Mortg.	11 April 1871	15 April 1871	Arthur Talbot et al.	James & Son Smith	1/2 = 50	\$500	26/1/1871
	449	Deed	27 Apr 72	1 May 72	J. D. Talbot et al.	James & Son Smith	1/2 = 50		26/1/1872
	450	Mortg.	27 Apr 72	1 May 72	J. D. Talbot et al.	J. D. Talbot	1/2 = 50	\$700	26/1/1872
VII	822	Deed	18 Dec 72	18 Dec 72	James & Son Smith	J. D. Talbot	1/2 = 50		26/1/1872
VIII	1162	Deed	4 Feb 74	1 Dec 74	Arthur & Zebedee	Arthur Cannon	1/2 = 50		26/1/1874
	1262	Deed	21 Dec 74	24 Feb 75	Arthur Cannon	Arthur Talbot	1/2 = 50		26/1/1875
	1396	Deed	27 Feb 76	27 Feb 76	J. D. Talbot	John Fuller	1/2 = 50		26/1/1876

On 29 Dec 1863, Arthur purchased the north fifty acres for \$450 and Zebedee the south fifty for \$800. (item III, above)¹⁷ I assume the difference in price was because Zebedee had improved the south half, while the north half was still bush. Records in the Land Registry Office, Goderich, show that Sanders took back a mortgage of \$400, half the purchase price, suggesting that Zebedee had been able to come up with the other \$400 in cash. Two years later, on 19 Apr 1865, Zebedee was able to pay Sanders his \$400 and own the land, outright. On 15 Jul 1865, Zebedee mortgaged the land to the Canada Landed Credit Company for \$450, witnessed by the same William Sanders.¹⁸

By the time of the 1871 census, all of his children were gone, leaving Zebedee (66, he was actually 67 until December), Sylvia (58, she would be 60 in June), and a granddaughter,

¹⁷ Goderich land office records for Usborne Township, conc. 10, lot 6

¹⁸ Ibid.

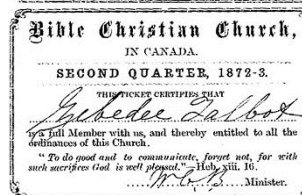
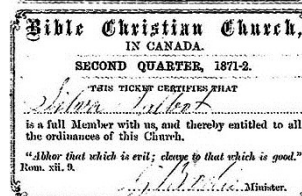
Martha Jane (13), Lorenzo's child.¹⁹ Martha Jane was no doubt there to assist with the housework.

Rehoboth Bible Christian Church (1862-1884) Lot 9, Con. 10

On March 25, 1862, the members of the Rehoboth Bible Christian Church decided to buy from Robert Creery, Lot 9, Con. 10, 24 rods of land. The deed was issued in Sept. 1862.

On March 25, 1862, Robert Creery and his wife Mary of the Twp. of Usborne, United Counties of Huron and Bruce and the Province of Canada, sold to the trustees, Thomas Clarke, Chancey Fuller, Matthew Routley, George Dunkley and Samuel Skinner, 24 rods of ground for \$1.00. Signed by John Hooper, minister, Village of Exeter, Joseph Creery, Robert Creery, on September 20, 1862.

Bible Christian Church Missionary Society of 1866. Rehoboth meeting. Annual Report: Collected by Misses J. Wynn and I. Godbolt. Mr. Chancey Fuller \$1.50, Mr. Luke and Sylvia Harris \$1.00, Thos Clarke \$2.00, George Hutcheson \$1.00, Elim boys \$1.00, collected by Miss Francis, Mr. W. Pridham \$1.00.



Zebedee and Sylvia, Luke and Julia Ann, had belonged to the Rehoboth Bible Christian Church, that had operated from Concession 10, Lot 9 from 1862-1864. That was a short walk from Zebedee in Lot 6 and Luke in Lot 7 of the tenth concession. There is a record of a donation to the church's Mission Society of \$1.00 by "Luke and Sylvia [*sic*] Harris" and these, above, were membership tickets found in the Benjamin Franklin Talbot Bible issued to Zebedee and Sylvia Talbot in 1871-1873. (Luke's wife was Julia Ann Harris; there was no Sylvia Harris.)

Zebedee retires from farming

On 27 Apr 1872, Zebedee sold his farm to Chauncey Fuller, a neighbour on lot five, concession eleven, for \$1,900, taking back a mortgage of \$700, with the condition that Zebedee discharge the existing \$450 mortgage. On 16 Nov 1872, Zebedee cleared that debt. On 3 Jan 1876, Chauncey Fuller discharged the \$700 mortgage, giving him the south fifty acres of lot six - concession ten, free and clear.²⁰

In retirement, Zebedee and Sylvia moved into the town of Strathroy where they were joined by sons Benjamin and Lorenzo, and their families, the three households in separate dwellings. Assessment records show that in 1876, Zebedee, Sylvia, and a dog were the only occupants of a house which he had purchased, valued at \$300. Benjamin had married

¹⁹ *Census of Canada, 1871, Usborne, Huron South, Ontario*; Library and Archives Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Roll: C-9929; Page: 25; Family No: 82, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2009, <http://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=7922&h=332818&ssrc=pt&tid=4014263&pid=-1661652859&usePUB=true>, (accessed 18 Nov 2016).

²⁰ Goderich land office records for Usborne Township, conc. 10, lot 6

Elizabeth Ann Hine on 7 Jul 1870;²¹ they and two daughters occupied a rented house. Lorenzo, wife Martha Frances, and four children were also in a rented house. Benjamin left Strathroy sometime before the 1878 Assessment Roll was taken, moving his family and parents to 57 Princess Street, Chatham.²² Zebedee died there on 3 Nov 1879; Benjamin registered the death on 5 Nov 1879.²³

Zebedee's last will and testament

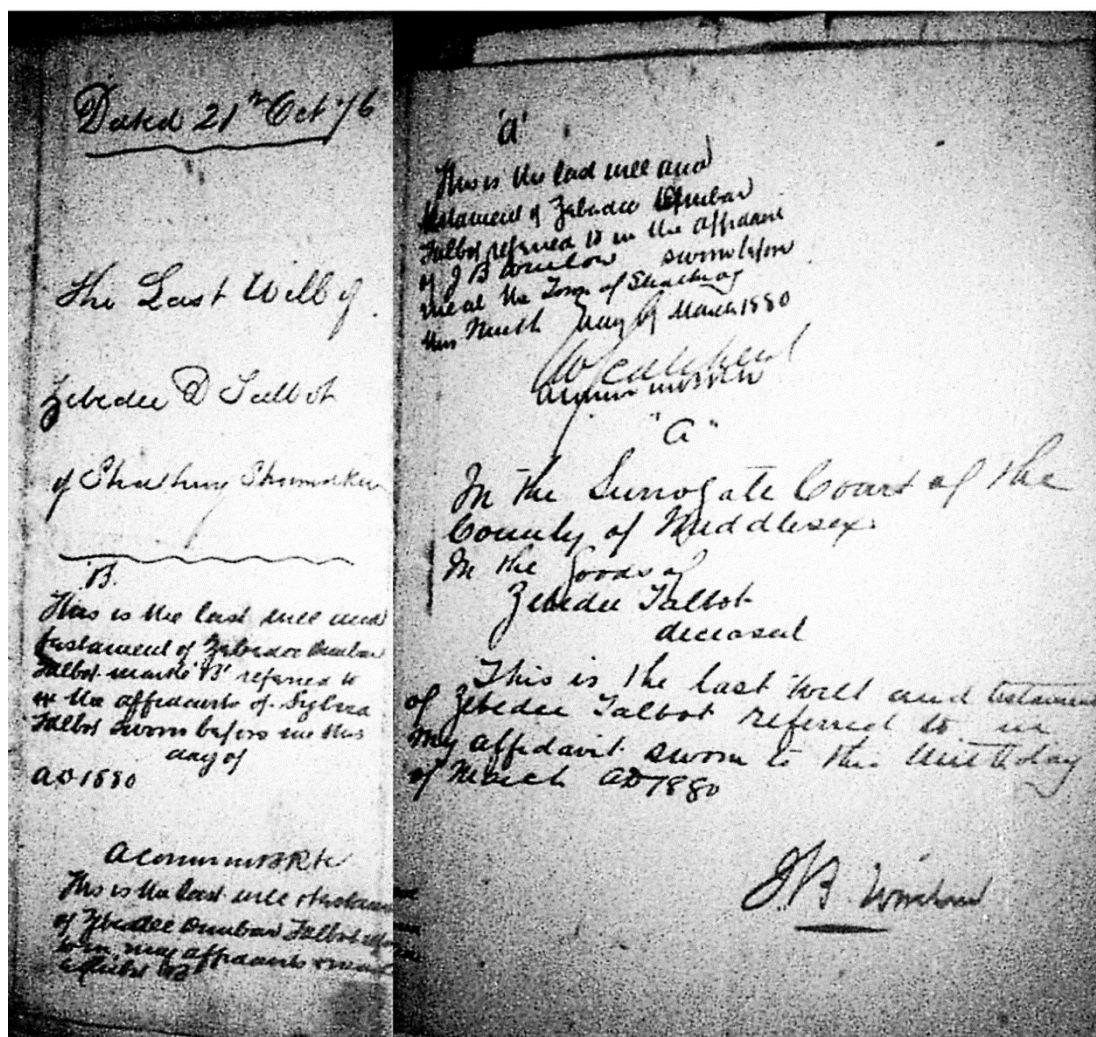
Zebedee left a will, naming Sylvia as his Executrix. She filed the petition to the Surrogate County Probate Court on 12 March 1880. His estate, valued at \$350, consisted primarily of his Strathroy property. He left everything to Sylvia for "the term of her life only;" after her demise, the house and its two-and-one-eighth acre property in Strathroy was left to their son, Benjamin. To his "Son John, residing in California," he bequeathed "a legacy of One Hundred Dollars to be paid by my Executrix to him or his legal representatives One year after my decease."²⁴ It is interesting to note that Zebedee's will named only two of his nine children. One wonders why John was singled out as beneficiary; was he his father's "beloved," like the disciple, John, mentioned at the Last Supper? Benjamin as heir is understandable: He acted as his parents' caretaker in their old age.

²¹ Ontario, Canada Marriages, 1857-1924, Archives of Ontario; Series: MS932, Reel: 3, The Generations Network, Inc., 2007, http://interactive.ancestry.com/7921/ONMS932_3-0089/2540914?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/4014263/person/-1397195391/facts/citation/100198124566/edit/record, (accessed 18 Nov 2016).

²² *Strathroy Assessment Records*, Huron County Museum and Historic Gaol, Goderich, Ontario, (accessed 13 Jun 2007).

²³ Ontario, Canada Deaths, 1869-1934, Archives of Ontario, MS935_21, The Generations Network, Inc., 2007, http://interactive.ancestry.com/8946/ONMS935_21-0491/1327461?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/4014263/person/-1661652859/facts/citation/-1641297970/edit/record, (accessed 18 Nov 2016).

²⁴ *Zebedee Talbot's Will*, Kent County Surrogate Court Records 1880, No. 382, Ontario Archives G51, reel 217.



The Surrogate Court of the
County of *Windsor*

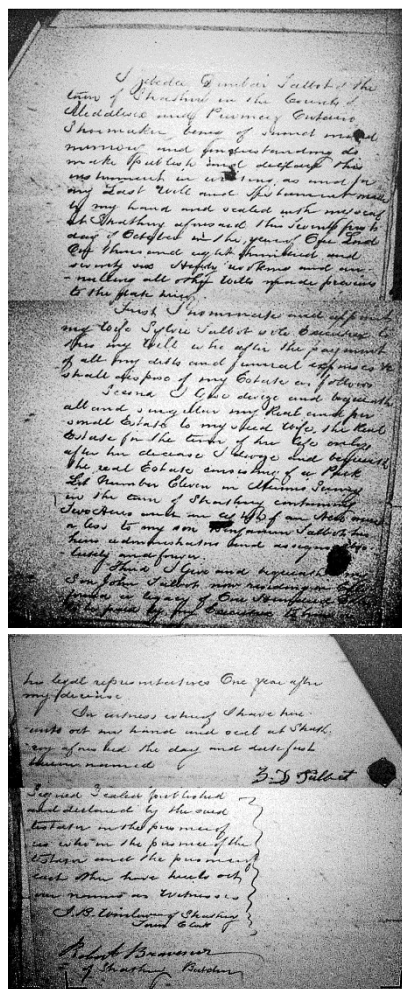
The Petition of *Egloria Talbot*
of the *Town* of *Orkham* in the County
of *New Windsor*

Humbly Sheweth:
That *Zebedee Dunbar Talbot*
late of the *Town* of *Orkham* in the
County of *Windsor* *Orkham* in the
deceased, died on
or about the *Third* day of *November* in the year
of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and *seventy-nine*
at *Town of Orkham* in the County of *New Windsor*, and
that the said deceased at the time of his death had a fixed place of abode at
157 Princess Street
in the *Town* of *Orkham* in the said County of
New Windsor and Province of *Ontario*
That the said deceased in his lifetime duly made his last Will and Testament,
bearing date the *twenty-first* day of *October*
in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and *seventy-nine*

That your Petitioner *is the* executrix named in the said Will
That the value of the personal estate and effects of the said deceased which *he*
in any way died possessed of or entitled to, and for and in respect to which a
probate of the said Will *is* to be granted are of or about the value of
Three hundred and fifty dollars, to the best of your Petitioner's
knowledge and belief

Wherefore your Petitioner pray, that probate of the said Will
of the said deceased may be granted to *her* by this Honourable Court.
Dated the *Twenty-fifth* day of *March* A.D. 18*80*
Egloria Talbot

LGL



"I, Zebedee Dunbar Talbot, of the town of Strathroy in the County of Middlesex and Province of Ontario, Shoemaker, being of sound mind, memory and understanding, do make, publish and declare this instrument in writing as and for my Last Will and Testament made by my hand and sealed with my seal at Strathroy aforesaid this Twenty-first day of October in the year of Our Lord One Thousand eight hundred and seventy six, Hereby revoking and annulling all other wills made previous to the state will.

First, I nominate and appoint my wife, Sylvia Talbot to be Executrix to this my Will who, after the payment of all my debts and funeral expenses to shall (sic) dispose of my Estate as follows.

Second, I also devise [sic] and bequeath all and singular my Real and personal Estate to my said wife, the real Estate for the term of her life only, after her decease I devise and bequeath the real Estate consisting of a Part Lot Number Eleven in Numis Survey in the town of Strathroy containing Two Acres and an eighth of an Acre, more or less, to my son, Benjamin Talbot, his heirs, administrators and assigns absolutely and forever.

Third I Give and Bequeath to my Son John Talbot, now residing in California a legacy of One Hundred Dollars to be paid by my Executrix to him or his legal representatives One year after my decease.

In witness whereof I have unto set my hand and seal at Strathroy aforesaid the day and date first therein named.

Z. D. Talbot"

Sylvia Ann died on 31 Aug 1885, also in Chatham, Ontario.²⁵ Records of burial have been found for neither Zebedee Dunbar Talbot nor his wife, Sylvia Ann.

Zebedee Dunbar Talbot and Sylvia Ann ?? had the following children:

- (i) Lorenzo (1828),
- (ii) Julia Ann (1832),
- (iii) James (1834),
- (iv) John (1836),
- (v) Arthur Kees (1838),
- (vi) Emeline (1840),
- (vii) Orelus Moses (1842),
- (viii) Benjamin Franklin (1845),
- (ix) Elmira Jane (1849).

²⁵ Ontario, Canada Deaths, 1869-1934, Town of Chatham, Kent, Ontario, Canada, Archives of Ontario, MS935_40, The Generations Network, Inc., 2007, http://interactive.ancestry.com/8946/ONMS935_40-0527/2762282?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/4014263/person/-1661650909/facts/citation/-119680079/edit/record, (accessed 19 Nov 2016).

Chapter 10: Your Guide to Navigating the Descendants' Chapters of this Book

Conventions used in this book

A married woman's maiden name is shown in BOLD UPPERCASE, within parentheses, followed by her married surnames in the order she acquired them, e.g. Betty Louise (**TALBOT**) Anthony Ballard.

A person's age or date of birth follows their name, in brackets, e.g. Charles (35). The year of their birth follows the name directly, e.g. Amanda 1887.

When names are quoted from a named source, the name will appear as in the source record, followed by the known or assumed proper name, or alternate name, followed by the nicknames capitalized within square brackets, e.g. Mamie [Katie]; this is an attempt to clearly identify the person and, perhaps, illustrate the confusion caused by a variation in names, from record to record. Uncertainty about the match of nickname to person is indicated by adding a question mark, e.g. Mamie [Katie?] or Mamie [aka Katie?], so as to say, "Mamie, also known possibly, as Katie."

Below is a worst case example and appears only once, in a list of children. Please accept my apology in advance.

Mida 1887 [Amanda Maud, aka Mannie, or Mandy?] (3).

In the record she appears as Mida, age three, born in 1887. Her given name I believe to be Amanda Maud, but she sometimes appears in records as Mannie or, perhaps, Mandy. Just to add to the confusion, she had a sister nicknamed Mamie. How did they miss using Maud or Maudie? Where did they get Mida? Perhaps the nickname came from a toddler being unable to pronounce the name of a sibling; it happened with my first granddaughter who said Froofie for her Aunt Ruth, and Moanie for her baby sister, Simone.

In a quote, the author's comments appear in square brackets, e.g. Aunt Millie [widow of Alvin Creed Talbot]. The speaker's parenthetical remarks or reactions are in parentheses, e.g. "I never did that again. (laughing)."

I have used the no-longer-politically-correct, masculine pronoun where needed in a general, singular way, rather than "his/her," or the now accepted "their" for a singular person. Call me old-fashioned; I don't mind. I have titled the book "Sons of Zebedee – Daughters too!: A Talbot Family History" to echo the New Testament occurrence, and mirror the 18th and 19th century ancestors' predilection for biblical children's names.

The order in which descendants' stories are arranged

This information will be of value when you get to the descendants' stories, later in this book. It explains their arrangement and the notation used to identify their birth order or ancestors in their headings.

For Genealogists: I used a modified Register System to present and number the order of descendants' stories. It is "modified" in that I did not group descendants according to their generation, as in the strict Register System.

Each subject's story heading includes his name, birth date, and death date. The lower case Roman numeral in brackets is their BIRTH ORDER NUMBER. In the example below, Arthur is the fourth-born child, as shown by (iv) in the heading.

e.g. (iv) Arthur Kees Talbot (1838 - 1916):

Beneath the heading, in parentheses, are the names of the person's Talbot ancestors, in the left-right order of parent, grandparent, great-grandparent, etc.

e.g. (iv) Arthur Kees Talbot (1838 - 1916):

(Zebedee, Jacob Talbot, Toby Tarbet)

In the case where there is no surname shown for an ancestor, assume that there has been no change in surname from the ancestors to the right, as when the ancestors in the sequence are all male.

Middle names of ancestors are usually given in the list, to distinguish ancestors with the same first name, but where the middle name is itself a surname, it is omitted to avoid confusion. In the example above, Zebedee's middle name, Dunbar, his mother's surname, is omitted. His surname is Talbot. (The change from Tarbet to Talbot was one of historic pronunciation and spelling.)

e.g. (i) Beverly Scott McCard (1926 - 1994):

(Gertrude Elizabeth Harrison, Mabel Sophia, Arthur, Zebedee, Jacob Talbot, Toby Tarbet)

In the above example, examining the ancestors from right to left, the first occurring female name is "Mabel Sophia Talbot," her surname assumed from the rightmost one, in this case that of her great-grandfather, Jacob Talbot. Because her daughter appears in the list, there is naturally a change in surname to that of the daughter's father, Harrison. When Beverly McCard appears in an ancestor's list, it will result in another change in surname, as shown below.

(i) Sharon Louise McCard (1949 -):

(Beverly Scott McCard, Gertrude Elizabeth Harrison, Mabel Sophia, Arthur, Zebedee, Jacob Talbot, Toby Tarbet)

At the end of a person's story, is a list of his/her children. Each child has a BIRTH ORDER NUMBER (Roman numeral in lower case: (i), (ii), (iii), etc.)

If a child produced descendants, a STORY NUMBER (1, 2, 3) appears to the left of the BIRTH ORDER NUMBER. His/her story will be told following all the stories of his childless siblings.

e.g. Arthur Kees Talbot and Sarah Obanyoun had the following children:

- (i) Alfred Dunbar (1865),
- (ii) Alice Priscilla (1867),
1. (iii) Eli Joseph (1870),
2. (iv) Oliver Wallace (1872),
- (v) Levi Calvin (1875),
- (vi) Benjamin Franklin (1878),
3. (vii) Mabel Sophia (1880),
- (viii) George John (1886),
- (ix) Julia (1889).

The stories of the children who have no descendants will be told before the stories of those who had descendants, in birth order, omitting those producing descendants, as shown below.

- (i) Alfred Dunbar (1865),
- (ii) Alice Priscilla (1867),
- then
- (v) Levi Calvin (1875),
- (vi) Benjamin Franklin (1878),
- then
- (viii) George John (1886),
- (ix) Julia (1889).

The stories of the children producing descendants will follow. The STORY NUMBER will appear in the heading of a person's story, to help you locate it.

1. (iii) Eli Joseph Talbot (1870 - 1934):

(Arthur, Zebedee, Jacob Talbot, Toby Tarbet))

In any chapter, a STORY NUMBER is used once only. So Eli Joseph's first child producing descendants was assigned the STORY NUMBER of 4, since 1, 2, and 3 were already assigned.

e.g. Eli Joseph Talbot and Mary P. Booker had the following children:

4. (i) Ethel Mae (1894),
- (ii) Clarice V. (1901),
5. (iii) Hazel C. (1903),
- (iv) Adelaide F. (1907).

Each of Zebedee Talbot's children received his own chapter.

Lorenzo Talbot had fifteen children, nine of whom produced children; seven of those nine required their own chapters, because of the large number of their descendants. The stories of the six who had no known children or few descendants, were included with Lorenzo in his chapter.

IV. Zebedee's Stepson and his Descendants

Chapter 11: Lorenzo Talbot (1828 - 1907)

Zebedee Dunbar Talbot and Sylvia Ann ?? had the following children:

- (i) Lorenzo (1828),**
- (ii) Julia Anne (1832),
- (iii) James (1834),
- (iv) John (1836),
- (v) Arthur Kees (1838),
- (vi) Emeline (1840),
- (vii) Orelus Moses (1842),
- (viii) Benjamin Franklin (1845),
- (ix) Elmira Jane (1849).

Lorenzo Talbot (1828 - 1907):

(Unknown Brewster)¹



Photo from
Benjamin F. Talbot Family Bible
Courtesy of
Ivan James Houston

Introduction:

Lorenzo Talbot is my great-great-grandfather, the stepson of Zebedee Dunbar Talbot. He was born in 1828 in the USA. He came to Canada with his mother, Sylvia Ann (maiden name unknown), who married Zebedee Dunbar Talbot in 1830, when Lorenzo was about two years old. The adult Lorenzo attempted the pioneer life of a farmer, but gave that up for carpentry. He fathered fifteen children with his sole wife. With so many children it is understandable the family was poor, and that only some of them were able to make a successful living. But there are many mysteries still to be solved. Who was Lorenzo's father? Why is his paternal DNA showing ancestry from northwestern Europe? Where was he before 1851? Why was he in jail in Stratford? Why, with fourteen adult children, did he end his life at age seventy-nine, alone in a poorhouse in New York State? Why did his wife leave him in Jamestown, New York, and join a daughter in West Virginia, claiming she was a widow? Why was Lorenzo's wife's face scratched out of a family photo in a granddaughter's photo album? Some of these questions will be answered in his story that follows, and some will remain a mystery.

¹ The family of Lorenzo's biological father was discovered in July 2016 via Y-chromosome DNA testing. Details can be found in Chapter 1: The Journey of Discovery.

Lorenzo's Story:

Lorenzo was born 15 May 1828 somewhere in the United States.² His birthplace is uncertain; in the Canadian censuses of 1851, 1871, 1881 and the 1892 New York census it was recorded simply as "United States." In the 1861 Canadian census Lorenzo was recorded twice: once at his father's home in Usborne township where his birthplace was given as the USA, and again at his own home in Stephen township where someone, probably his wife, gave it as "Vermont." During the 1900 U.S. Census in New York State, taken when he was in the Chautauqua County poorhouse, someone reported his birthplace as "Canada," probably because he had emigrated from there. When data was being provided to the poorhouse by his daughter, Martha Jane, his birthplace was recorded as "New Hampshire" on his 1905 re-admission form, and likewise on his 1907 death certificate. I have not been able to find, anywhere, a birth record for Lorenzo, nor any data on his mother, Sylvia Ann, prior to her being with her spouse Zebedee Dunbar Talbot in Canada.³

Lorenzo's ancestry

Zebedee Dunbar Talbot is not Lorenzo's biological father. This was determined from Y-chromosome DNA testing⁴ of Theodore Regis Talbot, a direct male descendant of

² *Benjamin Franklin Talbot Family Bible*, in the possession of Ivan J. Houston, Los Angeles, CA.

³ *1851 Census of Canada West, Canada East, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia*, (Ancestry.com online database, Provo Utah, 2006), Huron County, District 16, Sub-district Usborne no. 137, page 25, line 28, roll C_11728, schedule A, <http://interactive.ancestry.com/1061/e095-e002353973/761771?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302335/facts/citation/161852685572/edit/record>, (accessed 13 Sep 2016).

1861 Census of Canada, Enumeration District 4 of the Township of Usborne, in the County of Huron, Library and Archives Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, Roll: C-1037, sheet 6, page 49, ancestry.com, 2006, http://interactive.ancestry.com/1570/4391938_00269/798044545?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302335/facts/citation/161852685574/edit/record, (accessed 13 Sep 2016).

1861 Census of Canada, Stephen Township, Huron County, Library and Archives Canada; Ottawa, Ontario, Canada; *Census Returns For 1861*; Roll: C-1037, Ancestry.com, 2009, http://interactive.ancestry.com/1570/4391937_00671/797739533?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302381/facts/citation/161852686360/edit/record, (accessed 13 Sep 2016).

1871 Canadian Census, Paris, Brant North, Ontario, Roll: C-9916; Page: 4; Family No: 16, ancestry.com, 2009, http://interactive.ancestry.com/1578/4396291_00250/1197409?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302381/facts/citation/161852686364/edit/record, (accessed 13 Sep 2016).

1881 Canadian Census, Strathroy, Middlesex West, Ontario; Roll: C_13269; Page: 5; Family No: 23, ancestry.com, 2009, http://interactive.ancestry.com/1577/31229_C_13269-00378/343055?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302381/facts/citation/161852686363/edit/record, (accessed 13 Sep 2016).

New York, State Census, 1892, Jamestown, Ward 2, Election District 3, page 4, ancestry.com, 2012, http://interactive.ancestry.com/3212/41121_B125428-00464/113173?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302381/facts/citation/161852686368/edit/record, (accessed 13 Sep 2016).

Chautauqua County poorhouse, re-admission record, Census of Inmates in Almshouses and Poorhouses, 1875-1921; Series: A1978; Reel: A1978:15; Record Number: 109, ancestry.com, 2011, http://interactive.ancestry.com/1083/31864_243800-00107/4452?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302381/facts/citation/161852686367/edit/record, (accessed 13 Sep 2016).

⁴ Males carry an X and a Y-chromosome. Females have two X-chromosomes. Therefore, a son's Y-chromosome can only be received from his father. The Y-chromosome passed down the male ancestor chain

Lorenzo, and also the test of Jeffery Thomas Talbot, directly descended from Zebedee's son James; James was born in London, Ontario, in 1834, four years after Zebedee's marriage in 1830. Physical records clearly establish the validity of each of these men's ancestry. Jeffery's Y-chromosome test showed his line originated in West Africa; Ted's test showed a northwestern European origin.⁵ Ted and Jeffery are 4th cousins once removed by virtue of having Sylvia Ann Talbot as their common blood ancestor, since both Lorenzo and James were her biological sons. The results suggested that Zebedee was Lorenzo's step-father. The results were confirmed when Jeffery's African results matched those of Robert Elvin Talbot of Bangor, Maine, a direct descendant of Zebedee's Uncle Abraham. So Jeffery is clearly a descendant of Zebedee Dunbar Talbot, while Lorenzo's descendants are not. Lorenzo's descendants are Talbots in name only.

Lorenzo's marriage

The first record we have of Lorenzo's existence is his birthdate recorded in the bible of his brother, Benjamin Franklin Talbot. The next is the 1851 Canadian Census where he is with wife, Martha Frances, and a one-year-old son, Willard Alexander. His location was recorded in 1846 as Dawn Township, Kent County, and then in 1851 as Usborne Township, Huron County. His boyhood years were likely spent in the settlement called Wilberforce in Biddulph Township, the place with which his father was identified in an 1840 newspaper article.⁶ Willard Norman Talbot, the son of Lorenzo's firstborn, Willard Alexander, when providing data for a death registration, gave his Willard's birthplace as "Dunndask," which I assume is Dundas, Ontario; so Lorenzo may have been there at age twenty-three, though I have not found any evidence to support this.

We do not know where or when Lorenzo married Martha Frances. We are not certain of her maiden name. In 1932, when Henry Lorenzo Talbot reported the death of his father, Simon Andrew Talbot, third child of Lorenzo, Henry believed that Moore was the maiden name of his dad's mother, "Martha Frances, wife of Lorenzo."⁷ In the data on file at the Lakeview Cemetery, Jamestown, NY, in connection with the death of Simon's sister, Martha Jane (**TALBOT**) Roberts in 1937, her mother's maiden name was recorded as "White." The Michigan marriage registration of her son George Allan also names her as Martha White.⁸

may undergo a mutation (change); the distance two relatives are apart in generations, the greater the likelihood of a change. The approximate degree of distance two subjects are apart can be determined by the number and degree of changes.

e.g. Jeffery and Robert are 7 – 15 generations apart by results. (Jeffery is 8 generations away and Robert is 7 generations away from Tobey Tarbet, their common ancestor.)

⁵ In the interest of Jeffery's and Ted's privacy, the specifics of their DNA tests will not be published here.

⁶ *Population Return for the Township of Dawn for 1846*, Ontario Archives, MS 390, Reel 1.

Hiram Wilson, letter to the editor, *The Friend of Man*, Volume 5, Number 35, 29 June 1841.

⁷ *Ontario, Canada, Deaths, 1869-1938 and Deaths Overseas, 1939-1947*, Archives of Ontario; Series: MS 935; Reel: 440, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2007, http://interactive.ancestry.com/8946/ONMS935_4400175/2194842?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302410/facts/citation/161852686759/edit/record, (accessed 27 Sep 2016).

⁸ *Michigan, Marriage Records, 1867-1952*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2015, http://interactive.ancestry.com/9093/41326_342348-00497/603003?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302404/facts/citation/700081171465/edit/record, (accessed 27 Sep 2016).

This may have been only because she was Caucasian. Other assorted records simply say, “Unknown.” But we do have her photograph.



Martha Frances ??
From the Arthur L. Talbot collection,
courtesy of Brian Narhi, historian,
St. Catharines, Ontario

It was easy to identify this photo as being Martha Frances. It was labelled by the photographer as having been taken in 1891 in “Jamestown, N.Y.” In Jamestown at that time were the following Talbots: Lorenzo and wife Martha Frances, their daughters Sarah, Caroline and Frances Alida, and daughter Martha Jane (**TALBOT**) Roberts and her husband Daniel. The only one old enough to be the woman in this photo was Martha. In addition, the woman is Caucasian. This explains the light complexions of most of her children.

Canada Company land grant

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Date of Lease.	Name of Lessee.	Township.	Con- cessions.	Lot.	No. of Acres.	Upset Price and Amount.	Annual Rent.	Date of Payment.	Rent Paid.	Total Rent Paid.
1852	Lorenzo Talbot	Usborne	11	7	100	£93 15s	£4 10s	1852 Aug 28	£4 10s	
1861	Dennis Finn					£37 17s 6d		1861 Dec 30	£37 17s 6d	
Converted to Sale in 1861 Dec 30										

Lorenzo received a grant of land on lease from the Canada Company on 28 Aug 1852. It was for a hundred acre Lot 7, on Concession 11, Usborne Township, across the road from his sister and brother-in-law, Julia Ann and Luke Harris, (Lot 7, Concession 10). The land was valued at £93 15s, with an annual rent of £4 10s. Lorenzo paid the first year’s rent on the day the land was granted. Like his father’s, the first payment was the only one he made. On 30 Dec 1861, the Canada Company sold Lorenzo’s lot to Dennis Finn, who paid the £37 17s 6d owing in back rent, in addition to the sale price.

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Date of Lease.	Name of Lessee.	Township.	Con- cessions.	Lot.	No. of Acres.	Upset Price and Amount.	Annual Rent.	Date of Payment.	Rent Paid.	Total Rent Paid.
1852	Lorenzo Talbot - Western	11		7	100	25678 160 242 6.13 6 116 1 6.2	93.15	1852 Aug 25	4.10	
	Converted to Sale 10/7/54									

9

Escape from Stratford Jail

During the night of 14 Sep 1854, Lorenzo Talbot escaped from the jail in Stratford, Canada West. We don't know why he was there. Below is a record of a special session held the following day to reprimand the gaoler for allowing his escape.

<p>Clk of Peace Office Stratford Friday 15th Sept 1854</p> <p>At a Special Session of the Magistrates of the County of Perth, called by special notice by request to the Clerk of the Peace, held this Fifteenth day of September Eighteen hundred and fifty four</p> <p>Present Wm. F. McCulloch, John Sharman and Andrew Marteith, Esquires – Mr. McCulloch Chairman. The Clerk of the Peace states that he was requested to call this special Sessions of the Magistrates, to take into consideration the escape of the prisoner Lorenzo Talbot, who escaped from Gaol between last night and this morning.</p> <p>The Magistrates agreed to offer a reward of £20 for the apprehension of the prisoner to be advertised in the Perth News, and fifty copies as Handbills to be circulated.</p> <p>That the magistrates consider that the conduct of the Gaoler, John McCall, is reprehensible so far as not having given earlier information of the escape to the Magistrates or the Sherriff, and also in not having locked the prisoner up in one of the separate cells for another?? security. -- They also consider that the Gaoler is highly reprehensible in not having visited the cells till nine o'clock in the morning, which he had not done by his own admission.</p> <p>The Clerk of the Peace was directed to communicate an extract of these minutes to the Sherriff, and to report the same to the evening Quarter?? Sessions.</p> <p>W. F. McCulloch, J. P. Chairman</p>	<p>Clerk of Peace Office Stratford Friday 15th Sept 1854</p> <p>At a Special Session of the Magistrates of the County of Perth, called by special notice by request to the Clerk of the Peace, held this Fifteenth day of September Eighteen hundred and fifty four</p> <p>Present Wm. F. McCulloch, John Sharman and Andrew Marteith, Esquires – Mr. McCulloch Chairman. The Clerk of the Peace states that he was requested to call this special Sessions of the Magistrates, to take into consideration the escape of the prisoner Lorenzo Talbot, who escaped from Gaol between last night and this morning.</p> <p>The Magistrates agreed to offer a reward of £20 for the apprehension of the prisoner to be advertised in the Perth News, and fifty copies as Handbills to be circulated.</p> <p>That the magistrates consider that the conduct of the Gaoler, John McCall, is reprehensible so far as not having given earlier information of the escape to the Magistrates or the Sherriff, and also in not having locked the prisoner up in one of the separate cells for another?? security. -- They also consider that the Gaoler is highly reprehensible in not having visited the cells till nine o'clock in the morning, which he had not done by his own admission.</p> <p>The Clerk of the Peace was directed to communicate an extract of these minutes to the Sherriff, and to report the same to the evening Quarter?? Sessions.</p> <p>W. F. McCulloch, J. P. Chairman</p>
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⁹ Perth Archives, Stratford, ON, 23 Nov 2005.

¹⁰ Perth County Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace minutes, 1854, 1861-1876, RG 22-91, Archives of Ontario, Toronto.

I haven't yet found any record of why he was incarcerated. The search continues.

A Special Session of the Magistrates was held at the Clerk of the Peace office on the 15th September, 1854, to consider the escape of Lorenzo Talbot from gaol, and Gaoler John McColl was censured for his conduct in the premises . . . The escaped prisoner referred to above seems to have been recaptured, and an order for £20 was given to Leonard Blackburn of Chatham, as a reward therefor [sic].¹¹

In Usborne and Stephen Townships, Huron County

Lorenzo probably abandoned his Usborne land sometime before 21 Sep 1857. On that date three of his four children, Willard (6), Simon (1), and Martha Jane (2 wk.) were baptized in Stephen Twp., by Rev. E. L. Koyle, with the parents' residence given as Stephen Township.¹²

The 1861 Canadian Census shows Lorenzo and family were still living in Stephen Township, Huron County, the adjacent township west of Usborne. This was close enough that he may have been assisting on his father's Usborne Township farm, accounting for his being recorded at that site also. His family had grown by the addition of two children, James Wesley in 1859 and Arthur in 1860.¹³

The 1864 Usborne Township Voters List shows a Laurence [sic] Talbot, labourer, living at Concession 1, part of Lot 20.¹⁴ That location was in a tiny hamlet called Francetown, now a part of Exeter, Ontario. By then, daughters Almenia in 1862, and Emily in 1864, had joined the family.¹⁵

¹¹ William Johnston, *History of the County of Perth from 1825 to 1902*, Stratford, Ontario, 1903, 117. "Therefor" is an archaic form meaning for that object or purpose, in exchange for this or that or it. It is mostly used formally or in legal documents.

¹² Ida Reed, *Wesleyan Methodist Baptisms*, Victoria University, Toronto, vol. 2, page 91, http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~wjmartin/wm-t_2.htm, (accessed 27 Sep 2016).

These are transcriptions, a secondary source. The data has been confirmed by examination of microfilm of the original document.

It is strange that Altha Ann (5) was skipped over by this ceremony; perhaps she was too ill to attend.

¹³ *1861 Census of Canada*, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2009, http://interactive.ancestry.com/1570/4391937_00671/797739537?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302410/facts/citation/161852686763/edit/record, (accessed 27 Sep 2016).

¹⁴ *1864 Usborne Township Voters List*, Laurence Talbot, Goderich Museum Archives, Entry #586, Goderich, Ontario, (accessed 15 Jun 2007).

¹⁵ Emily's Death registration gives her place of birth as Burford Township, Brant County, but other records indicate the family wasn't in Burford till after 1871. Death records are notoriously unreliable for birth information because they depend on a survivor's knowledge of the deceased.

Ontario, Canada Deaths, 1869-1934, Ancestry.com, 2007, http://interactive.ancestry.com/8946/ONMS935_76-0125/2786463?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302405/facts/citation/161852686600/edit/record, (accessed 27 Sep 2016).

1871 Census of Canada, Paris, Brant North, Ontario, Op. cit.

Ontario, Canada Voter Lists, 1867-1900, Burford Township 1874, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2008, http://interactive.ancestry.com/1281/RDCAN1900B_109607_0001-00003/266285?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302381/facts/citation/700125025709/edit/record, (accessed 27 Sep 2016).

In Paris, Ontario

By 1871, Lorenzo and family were in Paris, Ontario. This is the Paris connection that somehow got handed down, in family lore, as the birthplace of his son, my great-grandfather Simon Andrew Talbot. At the time of the 1871 Canadian Census, Simon was already fifteen. At that time, in Lorenzo's household were Lorenzo (38), Martha Frances (33), [Willard] Alexander (20), [Altha] Ann (18), Simon (15), Martha Jane (13), James [Wesley] (11), Arthur (10), [Almenia] Lista (9), Emily (7), [George] Allan (6), Mary (4), John Henry (2) and Frances (1 month). That made twelve children being supported by an itinerant labourer. Some of the children were working outside the home to help support the family: Ann and Martha Jane were listed as a servants and Simon as a labourer.

His family photos

I believe the following family tintypes were taken about 1872; they were found in the photo album of Bertha Lucretia (**TALBOT**) Lucas, the oldest child of Simon Andrew. In 1872, Simon would have been sixteen and Martha Jane fifteen. The infant on Martha Frances' lap would likely have been Sarah, born that year. I recognized the photo as Lorenzo's family because I had seen many photos of Simon at different ages; it was this photo that enabled me to identify an unlabelled photo, in the Benjamin Franklin Talbot Bible, as the young Lorenzo (on the left).



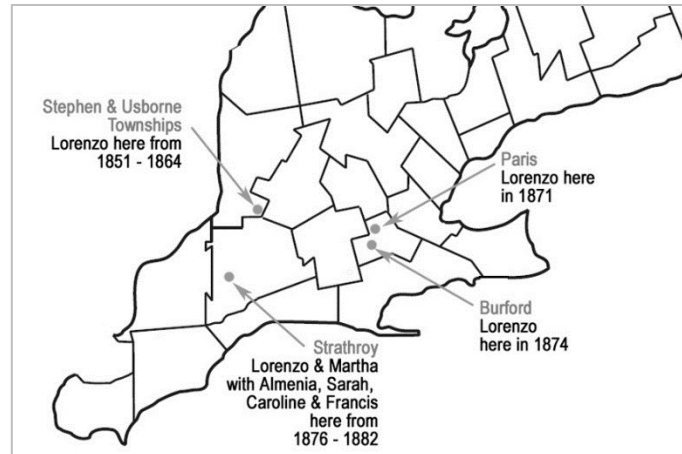
Photo courtesy of
Ivan J Houston



Two photos from the album of Bertha (**TALBOT**) Lucas,
courtesy of Alma (**LUCAS**) Carter Churchill

The features were a match and the receding hairline was already evident. I believe that this tintype of children was taken the same day: The leg of Martha Frances's chair is a match for that of the children's chair, and one of the buttons on the children's chair is visible above the mother's shoulder. I think the children's photo shows John Henry (3), Frances (1) and Mary (6).

Missing from the photos are Willard (21) and Altha Ann (20). Willard was a blacksmith in Dresden, Ontario, at the time of his marriage in 1875, so perhaps he was gone from the family home by 1872. Altha Ann had her first child in June 1873, suggesting that she might have been married by 1872 and living with her husband in Oxford Township. Also missing are: James (13), Arthur (12), Almenia (10), Emily (8), and George Allan (7). This suggests that there may have been another tintype taken that day, not yet found.



In 1874, Lorenzo was in Burford Township, Brant County, as a tenant on the northeast quarter of Concession 3, Lot 3.¹⁶

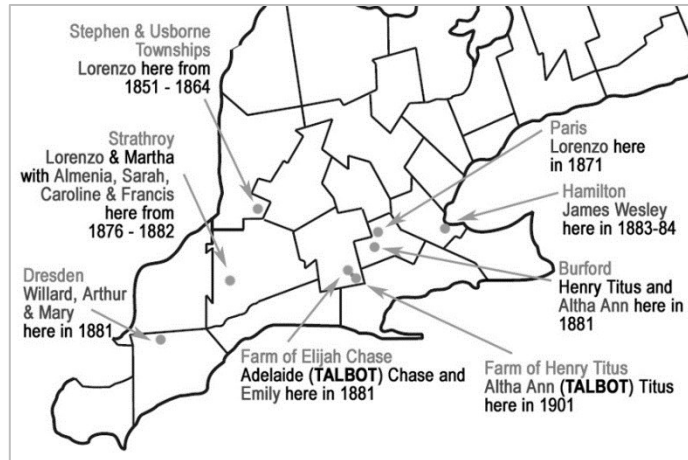
In Strathroy, Ontario

Assessment records for the Town of Strathroy, Ontario, show that Lorenzo was there from 1876 through 1882. Which of his children were there is confusing, because the recorded size of his family in successive assessments was all over the place!

Town of Strathroy Assessment Records							
Year	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882
no. of persons	6	6	No report	8	4	6	5

With a household of six people in 1876, it's likely that the four children are: Mary (10) John Henry (7), Sarah (6), and Caroline (2). A second Frances was born 28 Jul 1876, probably too late to be counted. The first Frances must've died between the 1871 census and the 1876 Strathroy Assessment.

¹⁶ Ontario, Canada Voter Lists, 1867-1900, Burford Township 1874, Op. cit.



According to the 1881 Canadian Census for Strathroy the children in the household were: Almenia (19), Sarah (9), Caroline (7), and Frances (4).¹⁷ Where were the rest of the children: James Wesley, Arthur, Emily, George Allan, Mary, and John Henry?

By 1880, James Wesley (22) was working as a barber in Hamilton, Ontario.¹⁸ Arthur (20) and Mary (15) were with their oldest brother Willard and his family in Dresden, Ontario, according to the 1881 Census. Arthur, like Willard, was listed as a blacksmith, so they were no-doubt working together. Mary was likely helping her sister-in-law, Willard's wife, Mary (**COOK**) with the household duties and the three pre-school children.¹⁹ By 1881, Emily (17) had been in South Norwich, Oxford County, with her cousin, Adelaide (**TALBOT**) Chase, for more than two years; she had a two-year-old son, Herbert.²⁰ I have not been able to find George Allan (16) anywhere, nor John Henry (12). They were old enough to have been apprenticed somewhere.

In Hamilton, Ontario

By 1884, Lorenzo was living in Hamilton and working as a carpenter; he and son James Wesley were listed in the Hamilton City Directory that year. James, a barber, was

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ *Canada, City and Area Directories, 1819-1906*, Hamilton City Directory, 1879-1880, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2013, http://interactive.ancestry.com/3789/30819_103326__003-00108/5383250?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302407/facts/citation/161852686657/edit/record, (accessed 27 Sep 2016).

¹⁹ *1881 Canadian Census, Dresden, Bothwell, Ontario*; Archives of Canada, Roll: C_13277; Page: 26; Family No: 143. Statistics Canada Fonds, Record Group 31-C-1. LAC microfilm C-13162 to C-13286. Library and Archives Canada, Ottawa, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2009, http://interactive.ancestry.com/1577/31229_C_13277-00130/612223?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302412/facts/citation/161852686819/edit/record, (accessed 27 Sep 2016).

²⁰ *1881 Canadian Census, Norwich South, Oxford South, Ontario*; Roll: C_13267; Page: 25; Family No: 129, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2009, http://interactive.ancestry.com/1577/31229_C_13267-00012/253008?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302405/facts/citation/161852686601/edit/record, (accessed 27 Sep 2016).

boarding at “13 Cathcart,” and Lorenzo was listed as living at “13 Lower Cathcart.”²¹ The 1885 Directory shows Lorenzo boarding at “278 McNab N” with the main listing belonging to his son, Arthur C., blacksmith.²² The assessment for that address shows the household contained only two people, suggesting that Martha Frances and the children were not with Lorenzo.

In 1886, he was still in Hamilton living at “83 Ferrie E.” The assessment record for that year shows that there were four people in his household; the overlapping age categories for children were a surprise. The record shows that he had: no children between sixteen and twenty-one years old, two between seven and thirteen years old, and two between five and sixteen years old. In 1886, the ages of his children would have been: Frances (10), Caroline (12), and Sarah (14).²³

ages	reported	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16+
16 to 21	0						Frances Alida		Caroline		Sarah		
7 to 13	2						Frances Alida		Caroline		Sarah		
5 to 16	2						Frances Alida		Caroline		Sarah		

The chart suggests that Sarah was not with them; if she had been, the number of children in the household between five and sixteen would have been reported as three.

In Jamestown, New York

Sometime before 1891, Lorenzo, Martha Frances, Almenia, Caroline, and Frances all immigrated to the United States. Daughter Martha Jane had married Pennsylvania-born Daniel Roberts in 1874, and had moved to Pennsylvania; by 1891, the Roberts were in Jamestown, NY, with five children.²⁴ Lorenzo, Martha Frances, and Frances made their

²¹ *Canada, City and Area Directories, 1819-1906, Hamilton City Directory, 1883-1884*, page 192, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2013, http://interactive.ancestry.com/3789/30819_103330__003-00103/4500803?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302381/facts/citation/161852686357/edit/record, (accessed 27 Sep 2016).

²² *Canada, City and Area Directories, 1819-1906, Hamilton City Directory, 1884-1885*, page 204, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2013, http://interactive.ancestry.com/3789/30819_103330__003-00124/4501583?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302381/facts/citation/161852686358/edit/record, (accessed 27 Sep 2016).

²³ *Canada, City and Area Directories, 1819-1906, Hamilton City Directory, 1886-1887*, page 208, Hamilton Public Library, Assessment Records, Filmstrip #638, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2013, http://interactive.ancestry.com/3789/30819_103333__00300110/7519527?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302381/facts/citation/161971576137/edit/record#?imageId=30819_103333__003-00110, (accessed 27 Sep 2016).

²⁴ *1892 New York State Census*, Jamestown, Chautauqua County, Ward 2, Election District 3, page 3, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, http://interactive.ancestry.com/3212/41121_B125428-00464/113173?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302381/facts/citation/161852686368/edit/record#?imageId=41121_B125428-00463, (accessed 27 Sep 2016).

home in Jamestown near the Roberts. They were there for the 1892 New York State Census; both parents were age sixty-four.²⁵ Frances (16) found employment as a domestic.²⁶

Daughter Almenia went to Wheeling, West Virginia, where she married Thornton Yates on 14 May 1891. On the marriage licence, her name was recorded as “Alista Alminna Talbort [*sic*].” Caroline may have accompanied her sister to Wheeling; there is no record of her in Jamestown, and she does appear later in the Wheeling Directory.

Sometime before 1894, Martha Frances and Lorenzo split up; she and daughter Frances went to join Caroline and the Yates in Wheeling. They are all listed in the 1894 Wheeling City Directory, living with Thornton and Almenia at 1024 Eoff. Both daughters were able to find work as domestics.²⁷



Researcher Marlene Bransom went to Wheeling, WV, on my behalf to see if she could find a death registration for Lorenzo’s wife. You can read the details of her investigation in *Chapter 1: The Journey of Discovery*.

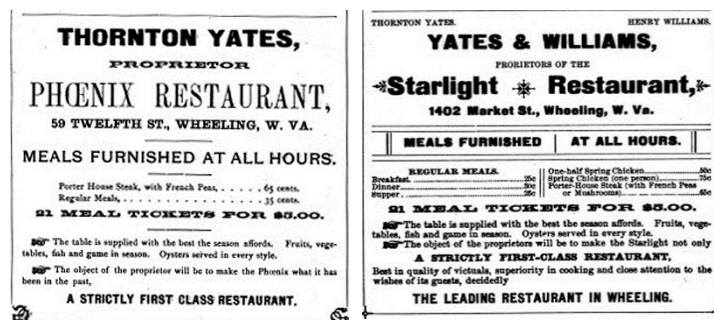
Martha was actually sixty-six when she died. She had presented herself to Thornton Yates’ community as a widow. Lorenzo outlived her by almost a decade. Son-in-law Thornton was a respected businessman, having partnered in several restaurant enterprises.

²⁵ 1892 New York State Census, Jamestown, Chautauqua County, Ward 2, Election District 3, page 4, Op. cit.

²⁶ 1892 New York State Census, Jamestown, Chautauqua County, Ward 2, Election District 3, page 12, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., http://interactive.ancestry.com/3212/41121_B125428-00464/113173?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302381/facts/citation/161852686368/edit/record#?imageId=41121_B125428-00468, (accessed 27 Sep 2016).

The census page image on ancestry.com has been cropped on the left leaving only “da F Talbot” for the name; Frances was also recorded elsewhere as “Alida” or “Elida” Frances Talbot. Born in “Canada” and matching the age in the record, this is our Frances. She and her parents were the only Talbots in this electoral district.

²⁷ U.S. City Directories, 1894-1896, Wheeling City Directory, page 536, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010, http://interactive.ancestry.com/1540/31089_163690-00591/1058987?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302413/facts/citation/161852686851/edit/record, (accessed 27 Sep 2016).



28

A woman who left her marriage was a social pariah; divorce was very difficult for a woman to initiate, even if her husband had committed adultery, the only acceptable grounds in the legal system. A widow had respect, so it is understandable that many women in similar circumstances represented themselves to be widowed when they weren't.

The Almshouse Chautauqua County, NY

The 1900 U.S. Census shows that Lorenzo (77) was living at the Chautauqua County Almshouse.²⁹ He was first admitted in 1895, according to data transcribed from the original record book:

TALBOT Lorenzo: adm June 31, 1895 age 73 1900, colored, widower; born New Hampshire "near Boston" father was shoemaker, he a carpenter; common school ed; 12 ch s-s; old age, no means of support, does light carpenter work...

Data photographed from
the Almshouse Record Book
courtesy of
Michelle M. Henry,
Chautauqua County Historian,
Records Management Coordinator,
Mayville, NY

JOHNSON S. F., age 34 1900, widower; born Sweden, in US 21 yrs, not naturalized, father a native; laborer; 2 ch s-s; old age, no means of support, does no work.

TALBOT Lorenzo: adm June 31, 1895 age 73 1900, colored, widower; born New Hampshire "near Boston" father was shoemaker, he a carpenter; common school ed; 12 ch s-s; old age, no means of support, does light carpenter work.

LARKIN John: adm June 1, 1898 age 79 1900, widower; born Sweden, in US 30 yrs, lived New York, not naturalized, two ch s-s; old age, no means of support.

LANDREY John: adm June 4, 1898 age 79 1900, widower; born Sweden, in US 30 yrs, lived NY, not naturalized, 3 ch s-s; old age, no means of support, cannot work, died March 26, 1906.

SALSBURY Robert: adm June 8, 1893, age 74 1900, single; b in Illinois, Chas Co NY, father, farmer; also in Illinois; was brother; a painter; no wife; is infirm.

SALSBURY Walter: adm June 8, 1893, age 74 1900, single; b in Illinois, 1 brother, brother, 1 sister; brother; infirm.

WALKER Walter: age 73 1900, single; born Denmark 33; infirm; married, public charge since 1873.

STEFFENSEN John: adm Nov 12, 1898 age 76, widower; born Sweden, in US 22 yrs, lived NY, naturalized, father blacksmith; two ch s-s; marriage license old age; labor part of day.

KING John: adm Nov 1900 age 74, widower; born Montgomery Co NY, father farmer & RL, mother b NY, farmer; 3 ch s-s; old age, no means of support.

CONWAY Alexander: adm Nov 12, 1900 age 76, married; b in Sweden; NY; father shoemaker & T. C. Smith, mother b VT; laborer; signed birth records of 10 of their nine children; Nov 12, 1900 age 76; husband of home and poor health; no ch; spouse and all children are dead; no children.

RENNALL John: adm Nov 15, 1898 age 68, widower; born Lincolnshire, Eng; father lived longer; carpenter & Mason; mother b VT; carpenter; one of nine; one ch s-s; cannot work, unable to live.

TRACY John: adm Nov 17, 1900 age 76, married; born Idaho, Ireland; in US 38 yrs, living NY, naturalized, both he & father carpenter; laborer; no means of support; 4 ch s-s.

TAYLOR Samuel: adm Nov 17, 1900 age 74, single; born London, Yorkshire, England; parent b in Sweden, English father, immigrant; no means of support, unable to work; 4 ch s-s.

GERRY Ida: adm Nov 3, 1898 age 76, single; born Sweden; NY; very well educated, paralyzed, unable to work. This woman would be set to care for her father.

HEATHMAN Andrew: adm Nov 17, 1900 age 76, single; born Sweden, mother b in Sweden, father b in Sweden; father savings banker; laborer; poor health; unable to work in present, very poor in 2-3 months.

PETERSON Andrew: adm Nov 31, 1898 age 75, single; born Sweden, parent b in Sweden; father savings banker; laborer; poor health; unable to work in present, very poor in 2-3 months.

Why does a man who had fourteen children end up uncared for by one or more of his children? Providing for an aged parent in one's home was the normal lifestyle of the time.

²⁸ *City Directory for 1882-83*, W. L. Callin, Wheeling WV, 1882. *U.S. City Directories, 1821-1989*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011, <http://interactive.ancestry.com/2469/14638015/917731318?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302494/facts/citation/700171450574/edit/record>, (accessed 19 Nov 2016).

²⁹ *1900 US Census, Jamestown, Ward 2, Chautauqua County, NY*, Chautauqua, Chautauqua, New York; Roll: T623_1014; Page: 12A; Enumeration District: 78., http://interactive.ancestry.com/7602/004114488_00025/18499473?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302381/facts/citation/161852686361/edit/record, (accessed 27 Sep 2016).

Was there something about Lorenzo's behaviour or condition that made homecare impossible? Was that related to the reason why Martha Frances left him? Was he becoming senile or abusive? Did he have a drinking problem? Poorhouse records indicate that he was in and out of the place, sometimes living with Martha Jane and Daniel. Sadly his last re-admission was on Christmas Day, 1905. Christmas Day! Imagine how that must have felt.

Record of Inmates, Albany County Almshouse, Pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 225, Laws of 1896.

Name, Lorenzo Talbot Sex, Male Age, 77 Color, Dark Civil State, Connecticut Last Residence, Amsterdam

Birthplace (Country, State, County, Town), Amsterdam, New York How long in U. S.?, 17 yrs How long in this State?, 17 yrs

Record Number, 109

Date Admitted, 1905

Re-admitted, Dec 25

Has the person been naturalized? Yes If so, where and when, Amsterdam, 1875

(If a widow) was Husband a Citizen? Yes (If an unmarried woman) was Father a Citizen? Yes

Occupation, None Education, Ac School Religion, Catholic Habits, Temperate

Physical Condition, Good Cause of Dependence, Old Age

Birthplace of Father (Country, State, County, Town), Amsterdam, New York Occupation, None Habits, Temperate

Birthplace of Mother (Country, State, County, Town), Amsterdam, New York Condition of Parents, whether Dependent or Self-Supporting, Self Supporting

Is the Person able to perform any Labor? Yes

Has the Person ever received Public Relief? Yes Where and When? Amsterdam, 1875 to 1905

Has the Person been an Inmate of an Almshouse or other Institution? Yes Since, 1875

Names and addresses of Relatives or Friends, Martha Jane Roberts, Albany St, Amsterdam, NY

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I don't think Alcoholism was the problem: The re-admittance form shows "Habits, Temperate." Daughter Martha Jane Roberts reported that Lorenzo was on public assistance since 1895; Lorenzo's inability to earn his own living and support his wife could have been a factor in their separation. It is interesting that, at that time, Martha Jane believed that her grandfather, Zebedee Talbot, had been born in New Hampshire, and her grandmother, Sylvia Ann, in Connecticut.

What was life like for Lorenzo in the almshouse?

What Were Poorhouses?

(often also called Poor Farms -- and several similar terms -- or referred to with the older term -- Almshouses)

Poorhouses were tax-supported residential institutions to which people were required to go if they could not support themselves. They were started as a method of providing a less expensive (to the taxpayers) alternative to what we would now days call "welfare" - what was called "outdoor relief" in those days. People requested help from the community Overseer of the Poor (sometimes also called a Poor Master) - an elected town official. If the need was great or likely to be long-term, they were sent to the poorhouse instead of being given relief while they continued to live independently. Sometimes they were sent there even if they had not requested help

³⁰ New York, Census of Inmates in Almshouses and Poorhouses, 1830-1920, *Census of Inmates in Almshouses and Poorhouses, 1875-1921*; Series: A1978; Reel: A1978:15; Record Number: 109, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., http://interactive.ancestry.com/1083/31864_243800-00107/4452?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302381/facts/citation/161852686367/edit/record, (accessed 27 Sep 2016).

from the Overseer of the Poor. That was usually done when they were found guilty of begging in public, etc. . . .

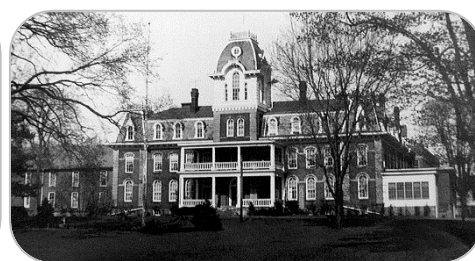
In some cases (before state laws began to *require* the establishment of County Poorhouses) local communities had already discovered that a place to house paupers helped reduce the cost of poor relief . . . These small town poorhouses were the prototypes for the later state-required county poorhouses. Those earlier poorhouses often instituted the use of an adjacent farm on which the paupers could work to raise their own food, thus making the houses more self-sufficient (relying less on local tax funds). That is how the term "poor farm" came into being.

. . . During the second quarter of the 19th century, as the industrial revolution had its effect on the United States, the importation of the factory system from England was followed almost immediately by the full scale adoption of what seemed to be an inherent component of that system -- the Poorhouse System. These poorhouses were built with great optimism. They promised to be a much more efficient and cheaper way to provide relief to *paupers*. And there was a fervent popular belief that housing such people in institutions would provide the opportunity to reform them and cure them of the bad habits and character defects that were assumed to be the cause of their poverty . . . By 1875, after the regulation of poorhouses in most states became the responsibility of the State Board of Charities, laws were passed prohibiting children from residing in poorhouses and removing mentally ill patients and others with special needs to more appropriate facilities . . .

Eventually the poorhouses evolved almost exclusively into nursing homes for dependent elderly people. But poorhouses left orphanages, general hospitals and mental hospitals -- for which they had provided the prototype -- as their heritage.³¹

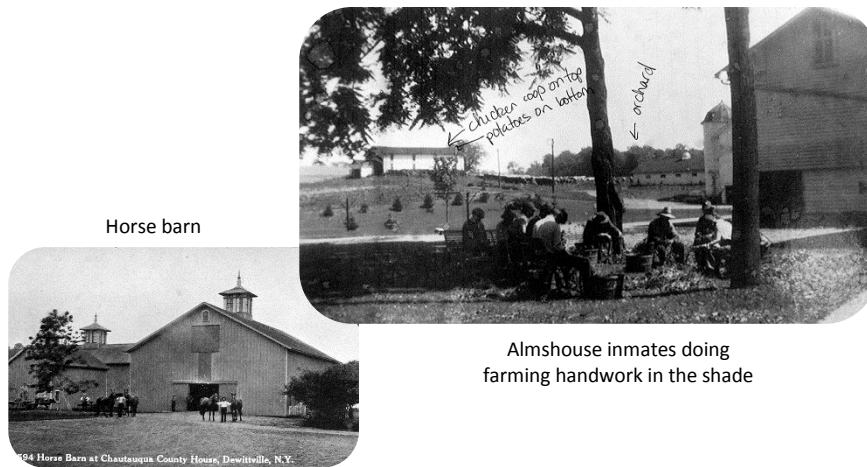


Front of almshouse complex

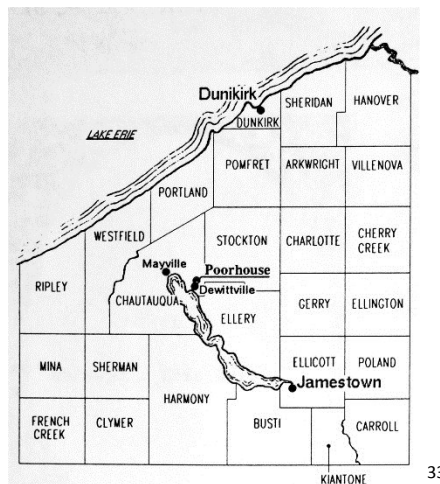


Almshouse main building

³¹ Historical Overview of the American Poorhouse System, <http://www.poorhousestory.com/history.htm>, (accessed 10 Apr 2014).



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Lorenzo's grave

Lorenzo died in the poorhouse on 2 Jun 1907. He was buried in the poorhouse cemetery. The discovery of his place of burial is a story in itself, too large to recount here. Please see the section, *Finding Lorenzo*, in *Chapter 2: The Journey of Discovery*.

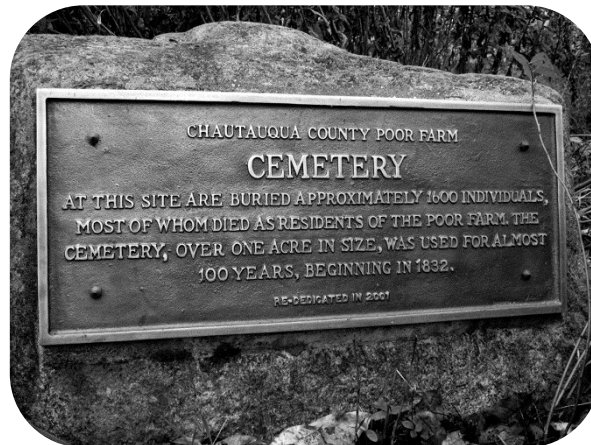
³² Photos courtesy of Michelle M. Henry, Chautauque County Historian, Records Management Coordinator, Mayville, NY.

³³ Lois Barris, *Chautauque County Alms House and Asylum*, Fenton Historical Center Library, 67 Washington St., Jamestown NY, 929.7479 Bar Bk 2.



Old marker in overgrown Poorhouse burial grounds

"In memory of the inmates of the Chaut. Poor House who died and were buried here from 1832 to 1864 about 600 in number."



New marker for 1600 buried

Lorenzo died of Bright's disease, a kidney problem aggravated by heart disease, according to his death certificate, data reported by daughter, Martha Jane (TALBOT) Roberts.

PLACE OF RESIDENCY
County of *Chaut* STATE OF NEW YORK 20235
Department of Health Bureau of Vital Statistics
Town of *Chaut*
Village of *Deer Isle*
City of *FOR GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH ONLY* Registered No. *908*
Full Name of Deceased *Lorenzo Talbot*
(If an infant not named give family name)
PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS
PLACE OF DEATH *Chaut Co. Hospital* DATE OF DEATH *June 2nd 1907*
HOW LONG RESIDENT HERE *1 yr 5 mo* I HEREBY CERTIFY, that I attended deceased from *May 1907* to *June 1907* and that death occurred on the date stated above at *5 P.M.* To the best of my knowledge and belief the cause of death was as follows:
AGE *40* years months days
SEX *Male* COLOR *Colored* CHIEF CAUSE *Bright Disease*
SINGLE, MARRIED, WIDOWED OR DIVORCED *Married*
OCCUPATION *House*
BIRTHPLACE STATE OR COUNTY *New Hampshire* CONTRIBUTORY *Heart Disease*
NAME OF FATHER *Lebedu Talbot* (Duration) *1 yr 5 mo* M. D. *M. D.*
BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER STATE OR COUNTY *New Hampshire* Signed: *M. G. Hight* (Address) *Deer Isle*
MARRIED NAME OF MOTHER *Unknown* SPECIAL INFORMATION only for Hospitals, Institutions, Transients or Resort Residents.
BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHER STATE OR COUNTY *New Hampshire* Former or Usual Residence *Deer Isle* How long at *1 yr 5 mo* Days
Where was disease contracted, if not at place of death?
THE ABOVE STATED PERSONAL PARTICULARS ARE TRUE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF
Certified: *Margaret Roberts* *Chaut Co. Cemetery* *June 1907*
Address: *Deer Isle* UNDERTAKEN *Arthur Howard* *Deer Isle*

Lorenzo Talbot and Martha Frances Moore had the following children:
(Stories of the children who had few or no descendants are included in this chapter)

1. (i) Willard Alexander (1851),
2. (ii) Altha Ann (1852),
3. (iii) Simon Andrew (1856),
4. (iv) Martha Jane (1857),
5. (v) James Wesley (1859),
6. (vi) Arthur (1860),
7. (vii) Alista Almenia (1862), (in this chapter)
8. (viii) Emily (1864),
9. (ix) George Allen (1865), (in this chapter)
10. (x) Mary (1866), (in this chapter)
11. (xi) John Henry (1869), (in this chapter)
12. (xii) Frances (1871), (in this chapter)
13. (xiii) Sarah M. (1872),
14. (xiv) Caroline (1874), (in this chapter)
15. (xv) Frances Alida (1877). (in this chapter)

Some of Lorenzo's descendants married Caucasians, as did their children. Many of those living have no contact with their cousins of colour and may not know of their African roots. Some know from what families they sprang and acknowledge their darker roots.

Lorenzo's children, who had few or no known descendants

(vii) Alista Almenia Talbot (1862 - 1949)

(Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Having several nicknames made recognizing Almenia's records a challenge. She was severally known as Alista, Lista, or Minnie.

Alista Almenia was born in 1862. Her family at that time was living in Stephen Township, Huron County, Canada West. She first appears in the Canada Census of 1871 as Lista (9) in Paris, Brant County, Ontario.³⁴ Her next record is as Almenia (19) in the 1881 census taken at Strathroy, Middlesex West, Ontario.³⁵

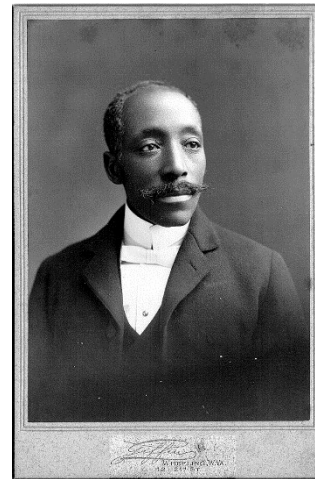
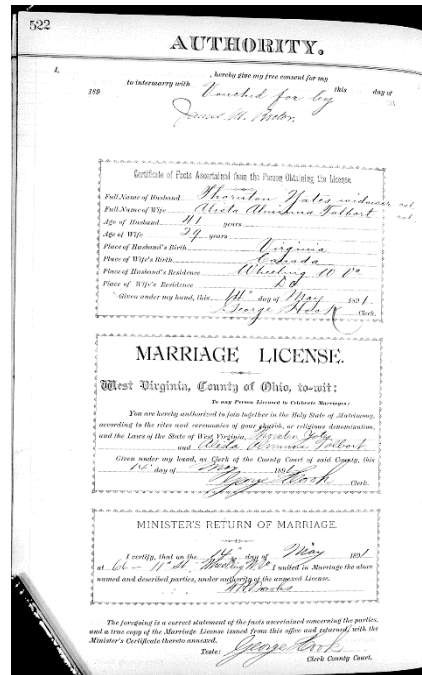
The data in the 1920 U.S. census has the date of her entry into the U.S. as 1888, but it has been crossed out.³⁶ On 14 May 1891 Almenia (29) married Thornton Yates (41), in Wheeling, West Virginia. Her name was recorded as "Alista Alminna Talbort [*sic*] (col.)." ³⁷

³⁴ 1871 Census of Canada, Paris, Brant North, Ontario, Op. cit.

³⁵ 1881 Canadian Census, Strathroy, Op. cit.

³⁶ 1920 United States Federal Census, Wheeling Ward 2, Ohio, West Virginia, The Generations Network, Inc., 2005, http://interactive.ancestry.com/6061/4390432_00044/80755553?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302406/facts/citation/161852686627/edit/record, (accessed 21 Nov 2016).

³⁷ West Virginia, Marriages Index, 1785-1971, Ohio, West Virginia, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011, <http://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=2538&h=11321827&ssrc=pt&tid=71322150&pid=30234302406&usePUB=true>, (accessed 21 Nov 2016).



Thornton Yates
Wheeling, West Virginia
From the Arthur L Talbot collection,
courtesy of Brian Narhi, historian,
St. Catharines, Ontario

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Thornton Yates was an interesting man, adventurous in his work life. I have included information about his employment because it is an example of a man of colour, attempting to improve his lot in life by becoming an entrepreneur in a period in American life where the coloured man's options were restricted by prejudice. In 1882, the first record I have found for Thornton was an entry in the Wheeling City Directory; here his occupation was recorded as "col[ore]d cook, Phoenix Sal[oon]" residing at "1012 Mor[ro]w"; the Phoenix Saloon and Restaurant was at #59-12th Street, with Aug.[ustus] Rolf, proprietor.³⁹ (Coincidentally the photographer who took Thornton's portrait, Giffin, was at # 42, just a few doors down the street.) Augustus Rolf was a German-born immigrant who had been running a saloon since 1870.⁴⁰

Sometime between 1884 and 1886, Rolf sold the Phoenix and moved his family to Cleveland, where he was recorded in the 1900 U.S. Census. It is unclear to whom the

³⁸ West Virginia Division of Culture and History: Marriage Record Search Results http://www.wvculture.org/vrr/va_view.aspx?Id=12415813&Type=Marriage, (accessed 28 May 2014)
Photo was rescued from dumpster outside Harry Talbot's home in St. Catharines in 2013. It has to be Thornton Yates; the photo was labelled at the bottom by the photographer's name, "Giffin" and "Wheeling, W.Va." The only people known to Arthur and Elizabeth Talbot in Wheeling were Arthur's sister, Minnie, and her husband, and for a time, Arthur's mother Martha Frances, and sisters Caroline (Carrie) and Frances Alida Talbot. Thornton Yates would likely have been their only Wheeling significant male.

³⁹ *City Directory for 1882-83*, W. L. Callin, Wheeling WV, 1882. *U.S. City Directories, 1821-1989*, Op. cit.

⁴⁰ 1870 United States Federal Census, Wheeling Ward 3, Ohio, West Virginia; Roll: M593_1696; Page: 223B; Image: 452; Family History Library Film: 553195, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2009, http://interactive.ancestry.com/7163/4268434_00452/14725677?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/200047276151/facts/citation/700171620500/edit/record, (accessed 19 Nov 2016).

Phoenix was sold. It may have been to a partnership of Thornton Yates and Asa B. Booth (white), or to Booth alone. The listings in the 1886 City Directory show that Thornton was the proprietor of the Phoenix Restaurant and A. B. Booth was the proprietor of the Phoenix Saloon and Restaurant. Maybe they divided up the responsibilities along those lines, but Booth was listed having both saloon and restaurant under his name.

The following two ads appeared in the 1886 Wheeling City Directory:

41

Whatever the arrangement, the 1888 City Directory shows that Thornton left the Phoenix and partnered with his friend Henry Williams in a new venture: the Starlight Restaurant. Later directories show that the Phoenix remained under the sole proprietorship of A. B. Booth.

42

⁴¹ *Wheeling City Directory for 1886*, W. L. Callin, Wheeling WV, 1886, *U.S. City Directories, 1821-1989*, Image 180, pp 338-339, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011, <http://interactive.ancestry.com/2469/13115851/781123697?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302494/facts/citation/700171450405/edit/record?i=13115781>, (accessed 19 Nov 2016).

Apparently this venture failed; the Starlight Restaurant was not listed in the 1890 Wheeling City Directory. Thornton Yates's listing showed that he was now a "hostler (Joe Speidel)." The Merriam-Webster dictionary defines hostler as one who takes care of horses, especially at an inn. Joe Speidel did not run an inn; he was a very successful businessman who had a major grocery distribution business which he ran out the iron-front, four-storey building pictured below.



43

Horses would be used to haul products from his building to his retailers, so hostlers would be needed to manage the animals. "Joseph Speidel, [is] the head of the most extensive wholesale grocery house in West Virginia . . . [Its] business . . . extends throughout West Virginia, Maryland, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and the great south and West, and their aggregate, annual sales amount to over \$1,000,000." ⁴⁴ This was a very stable job for a forty-year-old man. According to the Wheeling City Directories, Thornton held the hostler job till 1898, when he was then listed as "porter," then in 1900 a "cook," in 1901 a "butler" for Joe Speidel, for 1903 through 1917 a "janitor" at the depot of the Wheeling Terminal Railway.

Minnie was in communication with her Talbot family. Two postcards from her are part of the Arthur L. Talbot collection, found in St. Catharines, Ontario in 2013. Apparently Arthur was not a reliable correspondent; he probably left letter writing to his wife. In both of Minnie's postcards she complains about Arthur's failure to write her: "hope you will answer this" in one and "Please write so I will know if you are dead or alive" in the other.

⁴² *Wheeling City Directory for 1888*, W. L. Callin, Wheeling WV, 1888.
U.S. City Directories, 1821-1989, Ancestry.com. [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011, <http://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=4698&h=15900&ssrc=pt&tid=71322150&pid=30234302494&usePUB=true>, (accessed 19 Nov 2016).

⁴³ Photo of Joseph Speidel & Company Building, 1417 Main Street, Wheeling, Ohio County, WV
 Reproduction Number: HABS WVA,35-WHEEL,7--7 (CT), Repository: Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540USA, <http://www.loc.gov/pictures/resource/hhh.wv0001.color.572496c/> (accessed 28 May 2014)

⁴⁴ Cranmer, Gibson Lamb, *History of the Upper Ohio Valley, Vol. 1, Joseph Speidel*, (Brant & Fuller, 1890), 442, <http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=spidlej&id=I7421>, (accessed 29 May 2014)



From the Arthur L Talbot collection, courtesy of Brian Narhi, historian, St. Catharines, Ontario

When Thornton died on 7 Sep 1918 at age sixty-seven, of a “pulmonary hemorrhage” from tuberculosis, he had been employed as a “watchman.”⁴⁵ After the failure of his restaurateur ventures, he was relegated to the menial jobs available to Negro men. However, he owned his house outright and left Almenia without the worry of a mortgage.

Almenia buried Thornton in the Peninsula Cemetery in Wheeling and erected a headstone.



The 1932 Wheeling City Directory shows that Minnie was not at 1024 Eoff; apparently she had rented the house to a Robert Billings. She was listed at 1111 Eoff. In the 1920 census her occupation was given as “housework, prenatal families,” so she may have been working for a family at the new address. In the 1940 census, she doesn’t appear, and 1111 Eoff is not even in the census. The address listings skip over that address.

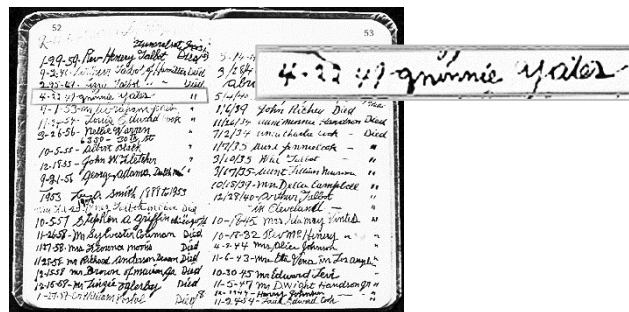
⁴⁵ Standard Certificate of Death, Thornton W. Yates, Health Department, Wheeling WV, #552. West Virginia Division of History and Culture, http://www.wvculture.org/vrr/va_view.aspx?Id=5656154&Type=Death, (accessed 29 May 2014)

Lesson Learned / Tip:

If using ancestry.com, in addition to searching for records by a person's birth name, control the search parameters to look for them by any other names by which they were known. I would not have found the death record for Alista Almenia (**TALBOT**) Yates if I hadn't searched for "Minnie Yates."

Also, look at the original record, if it is available, for corroborating facts. In the case of Minnie's death record, the names of her parents were wrong, because the informant lacked knowledge of the facts. Check to see who the informant was, and if you can, research them to see if you can determine their relationship to the deceased.

When I first wrote this chapter in 2014, the only record I had of Almenia's death was a notation in a booklet, *Memorandae*, by one of her grand nieces, Kathleen (**TALBOT**) Cook in Detroit, the youngest daughter of Minnie's brother, Simon Andrew Talbot. It read "4-22-49 Minnie Yates Died."⁴⁶ Initial searches found no record for her in West Virginia, or New York (Jamestown where her sister Martha Roberts was living), nor in California (where her sister Frances Alida Dallard was living), nor in Ohio (brother Willard), nor Michigan (grandniece Kathleen Cook).



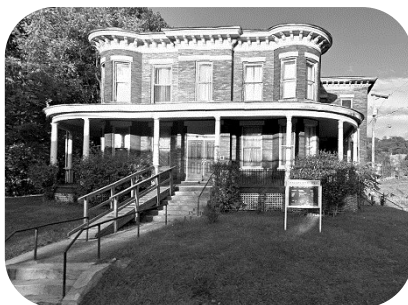
47

On 25 Jun 2019, while reviewing this chapter, I decided I would search again for a death record. Ancestry.com is continually adding new records. Finding no death record for Alista, I decided to force a search on her nickname, Minnie Yates, and lo and behold, up popped a death record. Her date of death matched the date in Kathleen's *Memorandae*. The other corroborating data was that she was the widow of Thornton Yates. Although the names of her parents were incorrect, the informant, a Charles W. Yates, was close on the surname of Minnie's father, "Tolbert" rather than Talbot. (The death notice for Minnie's mother in Wheeling had used the surname "Tholbert.") Other data on the death record reported that

⁴⁶ This record can only be regarded as a less than secondary source because the entries are not chronological, suggesting they were copied from some other source or were being recalled from memory, long after the fact. Her records for her own parents, Simon and Talbot are both incorrect. Simon's has the wrong year; Sarah's the wrong day.

⁴⁷ From the Kathleen (**TALBOT**) Cook *Memorandae*, courtesy of Bertha (**COOK**) Lee.

Minnie died in the Home for Aged and Infirm Colored Women in Pittsburgh, PA, where she had been living for the last four years. Previously she had lived at 7081 Lemington Avenue, a property currently owned by the Holy Trinity Baptist Church (shown below).



Her age was estimated to be ninety. Close. She was born in 1862, making her about eighty-seven when she died. The informant was Charles W. Yates, of 3121 Breckenridge Street, Pittsburgh; I have not found any information that shows how Charles W. might have been related to Minnie.

Interestingly, the 1896 Wheeling, West Virginia, City Directory listed a Chas. Henry Yates, boarding with Thornton Yates at 1024 Eoff. Charles occupation was listed as “col’[ore]d, porter (Del. Dry. G. Co.).”⁴⁸ The 1900 census data recorded that Charles Yates was Thornton’s “nephew.”⁴⁹ This may not have been the same Charles Yates. Records show the former born in Virginia while the latter was born in Pennsylvania, but the latter may have also been a relative of Thornton Yates.

Minnie’s cause of death was recorded as “Cerebral haemorrhage, due to hypertension due to arterio schlorosis.” She died on 22 Apr 1949 and was buried on 25 Apr 1949 in Braddock Cemetery, Allegheny County, PA.⁵⁰

⁴⁸ *U.S. City Directories, 1821-1989, Wheeling, West Virginia, City Directory, 1896*, Page 603, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011, <https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2469/15372811/984188415?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302494/facts/citation/702155873400/edit/record>, (accessed 26 Jun 2019).

⁴⁹ *1900 United States Federal Census, Clay, Ohio, West Virginia*; Roll: T623_1768; Page: 4A; Enumeration District: 115., Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2004, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/7602/4123462_00813/62764663?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302494/facts/citation/161852688791/edit/record, (accessed 26 Jun 2019).

⁵⁰ *Pennsylvania, Death Certificates, 1906-1964*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2014, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/5164/42410_3421606187_0681-02894/5526235?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302406/facts/citation/702155644030/edit/record, (accessed 25 Jun 2019).

(ix) George Allen Talbot (1865 - 1928)

(Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Photo courtesy of
Margaret (HASTINGS) Talbot

George Allen Talbot was born on 27 Dec 1865,⁵¹ possibly while the family was still in Francetown, Usborne Township, Huron County. He was the ninth child and fifth son of Lorenzo and Martha Frances Talbot.⁵² He is recorded at age six in the 1871 census for the Town of Paris, Ontario, together with his eleven siblings. By this time he had two younger sisters, Mary (4) and Frances (1 month), and a younger brother, John Henry (2). His playmates would have included Emily (7), one year older, and Minnie (Lista) (9), but his closest brother was four years older, Arthur (10). Arthur and James (11) would most likely have hung out together, leaving their baby brother to his own devices.

Where was George (16) during the 1881 Canadian Census? He was not with his father in Strathroy, nor with his siblings, Willard (29), Arthur (20), and Mary (15) in Dresden. He was not with his grandmother, Sylvia Ann, and Uncle Benjamin F. Talbot in Chatham. He was not with brother, James Wesley (22), in Hamilton, nor with sister, Emily (17), in South Norwich, Oxford County. Although also missing from the 1881 census, Simon, when married in 1881, gave the Gore of Camden as his residence for his marriage registration; Simon was not listed among those on his prospective father-in-law's property in Camden.

Simon, his older brother by nine years, may have taken George under his wing. In the next records I could find for George, he was with Simon in Chatham Township, Kent County, Ontario. On 28 Feb 1888, George Allen Talbot, resident of Dresden, in the county of Kent, Province of Ontario, Labourer, on payment of \$160, did purchase from George Barker a two acre parcel of land, in the northwest corner part of lot 21 in the 10th concession of Chatham Township. Two acres – a remarkably modest piece of land – perhaps enough for a house and subsistence farming: perhaps vegetables and grain, poultry, and some land for

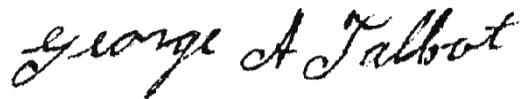
⁵¹ *Michigan, Death Certificates, 1921-1952*, index, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/KF3K-Z86>; accessed 23 Apr 2014), Geo A Talbot, 19 Mar 1928; citing Grand Rapids, Kent, Michigan, United States; 03190; FHL microfilm 1972819.

⁵² *Find-A-Grave, George A Talbot*, <http://findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=128056338>, (accessed 19 Apr 2014).

1871 Census of Canada, Paris, Brant North, Ontario, Op. cit.

U. S. Census 1900, Grand Rapids, Walker Township, Kent County MI, Ward 9, Enumeration District 78, sheet 9, June 8, 1900, http://interactive.ancestry.com/7602/004120235_00017/24952356?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302404/facts/citation/161852686574/edit/record, (accessed 19 Nov 2016).

grazing a cow. Apparently George Allen was \$50 short of the purchase amount; George Barker took back a mortgage of that amount to complete the sale. On 18 Jan 1889, George Allen paid George Barker the \$50 and the mortgage was discharged, giving him clear title to the two acres. That same day he mortgaged the two acres for \$44.80 from James Stevens. What was going on?



1888
Signature on mortgage document

On 20 Nov 1889, George Allen sold that two-acre parcel to his brother, Simon, for \$24. Included in the deed transfer agreement was the acknowledgement of the outstanding mortgage held by James Stevens, and the condition that Simon pay it off, so that he would have clear title. On 12 Dec 1889, Simon sold the two acres to Miles Hart, and then discharged the mortgage held by James Stevens on 14 Dec 1889. The Deed of Land indicates that at the time of the sale, George was “formerly of Dresden . . . but now residing at Grand Rapids in the State of Michigan, [a] yeoman, an unmarried man.”⁵³ His marital status would’ve been recorded to show why there was no wife’s statement to “bar her dower in the said land,” i.e. yield her interest in the property as legal spouse; during the wedding the groom would have pledged, “. . . and with all my worldly goods I thee endow,” a contract. What were the reasons behind all this subdivision of the lot and the back and forth sales?

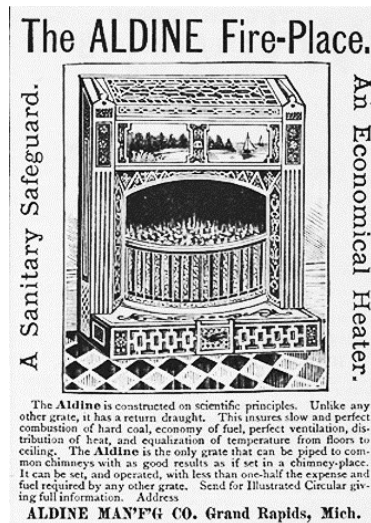
Unfortunately, the 1890 U.S. Census was destroyed by a fire at the Commerce Department in Washington, DC, on 10 January 1921. It wasn't until the 1900 census that it was recorded that George had immigrated to the U.S. in 1888.

According to the 1890 City Directory for Grand Rapids, Michigan, George was a labourer at the Aldine Manufacturing Company, and boarding at the rear of 83 Calder Street. The company made fireplace equipment: artistic mantles and grates.⁵⁴

⁵³ *Deed of Land*, George Allen Talbot to Simon Talbot, Chatham-Kent Land Registry, on microfilm Instrument #10738.

Historically, a yeoman was a man holding and cultivating a small property; a freeholder.

⁵⁴ *U.S. City Directories, 1821-1989, Grand Rapids, Michigan, City Directory, 1890, Page 985*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011, <https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2469/7401195/448507719?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302404/facts/citation/702118792423/edit/record>, (accessed 11 Mar 2019).



From 1893 through 1897, while continuing to be employed at the Aldine company, city directories show that George changed residences at least five times. In 1893 he was boarding at 22 Ellsworth Ave.⁵⁵ In 1894, he was boarding at 18 N Waterloo.⁵⁶ In 1895, he boarded at 27 Finney.⁵⁷ In 1896, he and his new wife were living at 36 Sibley.⁵⁸ In 1897, they were at 123 W. Division.⁵⁹

On 8 Sep 1895, at Grand Rapids, George had married Violetta Hamilton, an Irish woman who gave him an instant family: Clyde (9), born in New York, and Hazel (5), born in Michigan. In 1898, the family had settled into 125 West Fulton, and George had improved

⁵⁵ *U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995, Grand Rapids, Michigan, City Directory, 1893, Page 1161*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011, <https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2469/7362027/444894569?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302404/facts/citation/702119628830/edit/record>, (accessed 13 Mar 2019).

⁵⁶ *U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995, Grand Rapids, Michigan, City Directory, 1894, Page 961*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011, <https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2469/7095724/419304952?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302404/facts/citation/702119628607/edit/record>, (accessed 13 Mar 2019).

⁵⁷ *U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995, Grand Rapids, Michigan, City Directory, 1895, Page 1065*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011, <https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2469/7118706/421383527?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302404/facts/citation/702119629678/edit/record>, (accessed 14 Mar 2019).

⁵⁸ *U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995, Grand Rapids, Michigan, City Directory, 1896, Page 1054*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011, <https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2469/7068997/1304249367?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302404/facts/citation/702119624900/edit/record>, (accessed 14 Mar 2019).

⁵⁹ *U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995, Grand Rapids, Michigan, City Directory, 1897, Page 1009*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011, <https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2469/7074499/417326525?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302404/facts/citation/702119627413/edit/record>, (accessed 14 Mar 2019).

his position from machinist to clerk at Aldine Manufacturing Co.⁶⁰ The 1899 directory showed that George had maintained his position as clerk.⁶¹

The 1900 U.S. Census for Grand Rapids recorded George Allen Talbot (34) still living at 125 W. Fulton Street. He reported that he had been married five years, which matched the marriage record. He said that he had entered the United States in 1888, which matches the Chatham Township sale of land records. He had been living in the U.S. for twelve years. He was a naturalized U.S. citizen, employed as a “Shipping Clerk.” With him was his wife, Violetta (33). Born in Ireland, with her family she had immigrated to the U.S. at age three. With her were two children from a previous marriage: Clyde (14) and Hazel (10). They had been adopted by George and bore his surname. The entire family was recorded as “White.”⁶²

In 1902, George changed his employment, but not his West Fulton street address. He became a tile setter, for the Grand Rapids Clock and Mantel Co.⁶³ The 1903 City Directory showed George to be a “tile layer.” His son, Clyde B, a “finisher” for “C. P. Limbert & Co.” furniture manufacturing company, was at the same address, listed as boarder.⁶⁴ Grand Rapids had become a furniture manufacturing centre.

On 9 Mar 1905, Violetta died from pneumonia and angina pectoris [heart muscles not receiving enough oxygen].⁶⁵ Her son, Clyde, was nineteen at that time, and Hazel, fourteen. It is surprising that the informant, who provided the data for her death certificate, was the funeral director, not her husband, George. The director gave Violetta’s last address as 221 W. Fulton Grand Rapids. The family address had been 125 W. Fulton. Assuming the funeral director was correct, it brings into question the state of her relationship with George at the time of her death. The informant knew little of Violetta’s parents. He did know her correct birthdate, that her maiden name was Hamilton, and that she was married. However, he thought she had been born in Ohio, not Ireland. It is noted that the coroner wrote that he “officially examined [her] as to cause of death.” Violetta was buried in Greenwood Cemetery.⁶⁶

⁶⁰ *U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995, Grand Rapids, Michigan, City Directory, 1898, Page 974*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011, <https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2469/7210270/430278388?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302404/facts/citation/702119625061/edit/record>, (accessed 14 Mar 2019).

⁶¹ *U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995, Grand Rapids, Michigan, City Directory, 1899, Page 1080*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011, <https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2469/7334753/442260469?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302404/facts/citation/702119627479/edit/record>, (accessed 13 Mar 2019).

⁶² *1900 United States Federal Census, Grand Rapids Ward 9, Kent, Michigan*, Op. cit.

⁶³ *U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995, Grand Rapids, Michigan, City Directory, 1902, Page 1303*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011, <https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2469/7369516/445536293?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302404/facts/citation/702119628045/edit/record#?imageId=7369516>, (accessed 13 Mar 2019).

⁶⁴ *U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995, Grand Rapids, Michigan, City Directory, 1903, Pages 1411-1412*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011, <https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2469/7079352/417803428?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302404/facts/citation/161852686577/edit/record>, (accessed 13 Mar 2019).

⁶⁵ *Transcript of Certificate of Death*, Seeking Michigan, <http://cdm16317.contentdm.oclc.org/cdm/singleitem/collection/p129401coll7/id/576247/rec/52>, (accessed 19 Apr 2014).

⁶⁶ *Michigan, Death Records, 1867-1950*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2015, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/60872/44471_354679-01701/3678728?backurl=

The two children did not stay long with their step-father. The 1906 city directory showed that Violetta's two children were now living apart from George at 95 Gold Street. Clyde was a clerk working for the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railway, and Hazel was working at Walther and Rheim, milliners. Widower George was rooming at 73 N. Market, still employed as a tile-worker for Grand Rapids Clock and Mantel Co.⁶⁷ A year later, Clyde had continued in his railway job, living at the same address. George was listed as a cutter for G.R. Clock and Mantel Co. and had moved to become a roomer at 142 Canal Street. Hazel had become a boarder at 86 Chatham Street.⁶⁸



Image from
an 1890s city directory

By 1908, George was rooming at the “Hermitage Annex,” where he remained for a few years. Hazel was boarding at 117 Mt. Vernon. No occupations were listed. Clyde Talbot's name did not appear in that directory.⁶⁹ The 1909 and 1910 directories showed that George was still a tilesetter for G.R. Clock and Mantel Co., rooming at 215 Hermitage Annex. Hazel had become a nurse at U B A hospital.⁷⁰

<https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302510/facts/citation/702119617386/edit/record>, (accessed 15 Mar 2019).

⁶⁷ *U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995, Grand Rapids, Michigan, City Directory, 1906, Page 907*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011, <https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2469/7263777/435258473?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302404/facts/citation/702119627881/edit/record>, (accessed 14 Mar 2019).

⁶⁸ *U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995, Grand Rapids, Michigan, City Directory, 1907, Page 1006*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011, <https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2469/7231569/432249117?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302404/facts/citation/161852686572/edit/record>, (accessed 14 Mar 2019).

⁶⁹ *U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995, Grand Rapids, Michigan, City Directory, 1908, Page 1003*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011, <https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2469/7429368/451120297?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302404/facts/citation/702119628257/edit/record#?imageId=7429368>, (accessed 14 Mar 2019).

⁷⁰ *U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995, Grand Rapids, Michigan, City Directory, 1909, Page 1062*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011, <https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2469/7222464/431367305?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302404/facts/citation/702119628165/edit/record>, (accessed 14 Mar 2019).

U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995, Grand Rapids, Michigan, City Directory, 1910, Page 1072, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011, <https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2469/7187692/>

On 20 Nov 1912, in Grand Rapids, Hazel B. Talbot (22) married Donald P. Toole (27), a salesman, from Saginaw, Michigan. It was her first marriage, and his second. She named her parents as George A. Talbot and Violet Hamilton. Her brother Clyde was one of the witnesses.⁷¹ Previous to the marriage Hazel was boarding at 211 Auburn Avenue.⁷² Afterward, she moved to be with her husband in Saginaw.

George did not appear in the 1912 Grand Rapids City Directory. For the next three years he maintained his job but moved his residence three times. In 1913 he was rooming at 43½ Ionia Avenue NW.⁷³ In 1914 he was rooming at 135½ Lyon NW.⁷⁴ In 1915, at 226 Ransom Avenue.⁷⁵

On 29 Apr 1916, Clyde B. Talbot (31), resident of Detroit, Michigan, married Mary J. Kirkpatrick (31) there. He named his parents as Violetta Hamilton and “William,” not George A. Talbot. Henry William Hamilton was his biological dad. His sister, Mrs Don P. Toole of Saginaw, was one of the witnesses.⁷⁶

George appeared in the 1916 directory as a foreman at the G.R. Clock and Mantel Co., and had moved to 226 Bostwick Avenue.⁷⁷

428136291?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302404/facts/citation/702119627653/edit/record, (accessed 14 Mar 2019).

⁷¹ *Michigan, Marriage Records, 1867-1952*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2015, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/9093/41326_342296-00444/3660503?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302509/facts/citation/700081175589/edit/record, (accessed 14 Mar 2019).

⁷² *U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995, Grand Rapids, Michigan, City Directory, 1912, Page 1003*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011, <https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2469/7139884/423464541?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302509/facts/citation/702120319466/edit/record>, (accessed 14 Mar 2019).

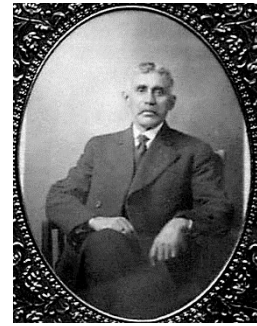
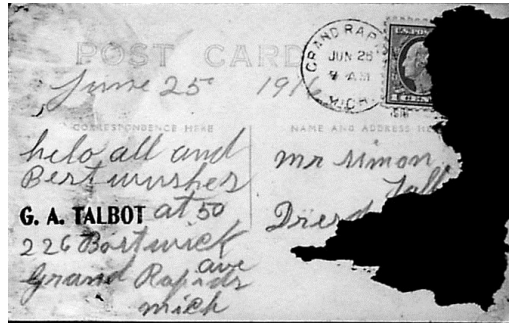
⁷³ *U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995, Grand Rapids, Michigan, City Directory, 1913, Page 982*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011, <https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2469/7181966/427493086?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302404/facts/citation/702119629051/edit/record>, (accessed 14 Mar 2019).

⁷⁴ *U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995, Grand Rapids, Michigan, City Directory, 1914, Page 1001*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011, <https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2469/9278288/467016857?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302404/facts/citation/702119627575/edit/record>, (accessed 14 Mar 2019).

⁷⁵ *U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995, Grand Rapids, Michigan, City Directory, 1915, Page 976*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011, <https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2469/6968392/411911388?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302404/facts/citation/702119628365/edit/record>, (accessed 14 Mar 2019).

⁷⁶ *Michigan, Marriage Records, 1867-1952, Detroit, Michigan*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2015, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/9093/41326_342217-00110/1924691?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302508/facts/citation/700081175447/edit/record, (accessed 14 Mar 2019).

⁷⁷ *U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995, Grand Rapids, Michigan, City Directory, 1916, Page 990*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011, <https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2469/7426934/450930946?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302404/facts/citation/702119629426/edit/record>, (accessed 14 Mar 2019).



George's postcard, courtesy of Margaret (HASTINGS) Talbot

Simon

1916 - This postcard, having George Allen's image on the reverse, was in the photo album of Margaret (HASTINGS) Talbot, widow of George Henry Talbot, grandson of Simon Andrew Talbot, to whom the card was addressed. It was glued onto a black construction paper page, requiring careful lifting; I chose not to soak off the last bits, once enough writing was uncovered to determine the recipient. George Allen sent it as a greeting. It showed his photograph taken in 1915 on the occasion of his fiftieth birthday. George bears a strong resemblance to his older brother, Simon (at right).

The 1918 directory showed that George had changed employers to become a packer at Adjustable Table Co.⁷⁸ He was there as a "crater" in 1919, 1920, and 1921.⁷⁹

During the 1920 U.S. Census, George (54) was recorded as renting at 226 Bostwick Avenue, a widower since 1905, a naturalized U.S. citizen since 1900, having been born in Canada of a Canadian mother [wrong] and a father born in France [untrue]. George was now "white." He was listed as a laborer, working at a "Supplies House" in Grand Rapids. Hazel had married Donald P. Poole on 16 Nov 1912. Clyde had been living independently since 1905, when the city directory recorded him living at 327 W. Broadway.⁸⁰

⁷⁸ U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995, Grand Rapids, Michigan, City Directory, 1918, Page 987, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011, <https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2469/7127709/422115680?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302404/facts/citation/702119629139/edit/record>, (accessed 14 Mar 2019).

⁷⁹ U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995, Grand Rapids, Michigan, City Directory, 1919, Page 993, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011, <https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2469/7192097/428603875?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302404/facts/citation/702119625359/edit/record>, (accessed 14 Mar 2019).

U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995, Grand Rapids, Michigan, City Directory, 1920, Page 1051, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011, <https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2469/7125790/421972728?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302404/facts/citation/702119625481/edit/record>, (accessed 14 Mar 2019).

U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995, Grand Rapids, Michigan, City Directory, 1921, Page 1069, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011, <https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2469/6972388/412409874?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302404/facts/citation/702119626708/edit/record>, (accessed 14 Mar 2019).

⁸⁰ 1920 United States Federal Census, Grand Rapids Ward 2, Kent, Michigan; Roll: T625_777; Page: 1A; Enumeration District: 51; Image: 1040, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010, <https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/6061/4311615-01040/75010039?backurl=>

In 1922 and 1923, George's occupation was listed as "tile str," an abbreviation that did not appear in the Abbreviations List in those city directories. He was still living at 226 Bostwick.⁸¹

In the 1927 directory, his listing read, "Talbot George A lab h ns Livingston Blvd 1 e of Griggs (North Park)," i.e. a laborer, residing on the north side of Livingston Blvd, 1 [block] east of Griggs in the North Park suburb.⁸²

On 19 Mar 1928, at age sixty-two, George Allen Talbot met an untimely end. On his death certificate the coroner wrote that the cause of death was "fract skull – struck by auto on Plainfield about two miles north of G Rapids Mich." He was buried in Greenwood Cemetery, Grand Rapids, Kent County, Michigan, (Plot: BLOCK Q, Lot: 43, Space: 2.),⁸³ beside his wife, Violetta, in Plot: BLOCK Q, Lot: 43, Space: 1.⁸⁴ His brother, Simon Andrew Talbot, recorded George's date of death incorrectly as 1 Mar 1928, on the bottom of the front of the 1916 postcard, enlarged below.



Simon also was the informant who provided family data for George's death certificate.⁸⁵

Conclusion:

My mother's brother, George Henry Talbot (1910-1990), oldest son of Henry Lorenzo Talbot, believed that he was named for George Allen. In his incomplete autobiography, George Henry wrote,

<https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302404/facts/citation/161852686576/edit/record>, (accessed 14 Mar 2019).

⁸¹ *U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995, Grand Rapids, Michigan, City Directory, 1922, Page 786*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011, <https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2469/7286873/1308503210?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302404/facts/citation/702119627036/edit/record>, (accessed 14 Mar 2019).

U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995, Grand Rapids, Michigan, City Directory, 1923, Page 834, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011, <https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2469/7381228/446738061?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302404/facts/citation/702119626605/edit/record>, (accessed 14 Mar 2019).

⁸² *U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995, Grand Rapids, Michigan, City Directory, 1927, Page 1023*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011, <https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2469/8739950/457506723?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302404/facts/citation/702119626931/edit/record>, (accessed 14 Mar 2019).

⁸³ *Find-A-Grave, George A Talbot*, <http://findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=128056338>, (accessed 19 Apr 2014)

<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/128056338#view-photo=167662818>

⁸⁴ *Find-A-Grave, Violetta "Viola" (HAMILTON) Talbot*, <http://findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=127570804>, (accessed 19 Apr 2014).

⁸⁵ *Michigan, Death Certificates, 1921-1952*, index, FamilySearch, (<https://familysearch.org/pal:MM9.1.1/KF3K-Z86>: accessed 24 Apr 2014)

“It seemed that there was slight hope that the brother George who had gone to Ohio might have accumulated some money so the baby was named George after him and Henry after his father . . . George [Allen] went to the United States in early life and never contacted the members of the family again. It is believed he died in Lima Ohio, accumulating considerable wealth but no one of the family has yet investigated the matter.”

This was typical of the lack of knowledge that George Henry Talbot and his siblings had about their ancestors. He knew the names of two of the brothers of his grandfather, Simon Andrew Talbot: namely this George Allen, and a Harry who lived in Hamilton, Ontario. He thought he knew of a sister, Sarah, who had married a Logan, who became a minister. He thought there might be one other sister. So, he knew of only three of Simon’s thirteen siblings.

George Allen Talbot did not become the wealthy man that his grandnephew imagined him to be, nor did he go to Ohio. He made a life for himself as a member of the labouring class in the manufacturing centre of Grand Rapids, Michigan. He maintained contact with his brother Simon Andrew in Dresden. He left no biological descendants.

(xi) John Henry Talbot (1869 - ?):

(Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



John Henry, Frances 1, and Mary
Tintype from the album of
Bertha (**TALBOT**) Lucas,
courtesy of
Alma Lucas Carter Churchill

There are few records of John Henry Talbot, yet remarkably there might be a photo of him, as shown above. Based on this image (and another taken at the same studio on the same day, which helped give an approximate year of the sitting, about 1872) and the age spread of the children shown, it is my best guess that the children depicted are as I have labelled them. John Henry would have been about three, Frances, one, and Mary, six.

John Henry first appeared in the 1871 census for the Town of Paris, Ontario, as a two year old, putting his approximate date of birth as 1869.⁸⁶ In 1881, when he would have been twelve, John Henry was missing from his father’s family census listing at Strathroy, Ontario.⁸⁷ Where could he have been? He was not with his sister Mary, three years older,

⁸⁶ 1871 *Census of Canada, Paris, Brant North, Ontario*, Op. cit.

⁸⁷ 1881 *Canadian Census, Strathroy*, Op. cit.

who was with their eldest brother Willard in Dresden.⁸⁸ At twelve, he was old enough to have been apprenticed somewhere. An older brother, George Allen (16) was also unaccounted for in the 1881 Canadian Census. George immigrated to the U.S. in 1888, according to his report in the 1900 U.S. Census.⁸⁹

The next time I found a record for John Henry was in 1896, when he was already twenty-seven. He appeared in the Voters List for Los Angeles, Precinct 46, Ward 6. At that time his uncle, Benjamin Franklin Talbot (51), youngest brother of his father Lorenzo, was also in Los Angeles, Precinct 55, Ward 7. In the Voters List, John Henry was described as a laborer, age twenty-nine, colored, 5' 6½" tall, with black hair and black eyes, having no visible marks or scars, born in Canada, living on Lena between Harriette and Minerva. He registered to vote on 6 Jun 1896 and was able to read and write. He said he was a U.S. citizen because of the citizenship of his father, Lorenzo, who was born in the U.S. in 1828.⁹⁰



Signature on his
Declaration of Intent
1900

John was not telling the whole truth, because on 3 Jul 1900, in a Los Angeles court, he filed a Declaration of Intent for Naturalization as a U.S. citizen, renouncing allegiance to Queen Victoria; he had crossed at Niagara Falls to Buffalo, NY, before coming to California.⁹¹ On July 29, 1902 he was back in Canada before making his settlement in California permanent. He stopped in Hamilton to visit his brother Arthur and to sign Elizabeth's autograph book. Back in Los Angeles, he followed through and on 13 Aug 1902 he completed the Naturalization process, renouncing allegiance to "Edward VII, King of Great Britain."⁹²

⁸⁸ 1881 Canadian Census, Dresden, Bothwell, Ontario, Op. cit.

⁸⁹ 1900 United States Federal Census, Grand Rapids Ward 9, Kent, Michigan; Roll: 723; Page: 9A; Enumeration District: 0078; FHL microfilm: 1240723, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2004, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/7602/4120235_00017/24952356?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302404/facts/citation/161852686574/edit/record, (accessed 13 Mar 2019).

⁹⁰ California, Voter Registers, 1866-1898, Los Angeles, California, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2221/32421_227320-00300/5521868?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302402/facts/citation/161852686527/edit/record, (accessed 15 Mar 2019).

⁹¹ U.S., Naturalization Records, 1840-1957, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/1193/30627_132726-00204/4045126?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302402/facts/citation/161852686526/edit/record, (accessed 15 Mar 2019).

⁹² U.S., Naturalization Records, 1840-1957, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/1193/30627_132721-00856/4043808?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302402/facts/citation/161852686528/edit/record, (accessed 25 Jun 2019).



From the Arthur L Talbot collection,
courtesy of Brian Narhi,
historian, St. Catharines, Ontario

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In 1932, John Henry was named in the obituary for his uncle, Simon Andrew Talbot as one of three surviving brothers, “John of California,” along with Willard of Cleveland, and Arthur of Hamilton, Ontario. Simon had five sibling brothers originally, but James Wesley had died in 1903, and George Allen in 1928.

I hope, as more records are available online, we can learn whether he married, had children, and when and where he died and was buried.

In the California Death Index, there was a John H. Talbot who died on 2 Dec 1936 in Los Angeles, age sixty-three, but there is not enough information to make a certain identification.⁹⁴

(xii) Frances Talbot (1871 - ?)

(Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Frances’ story is a brief one, and sad. She did not survive childhood, but we may have a picture of her. I suspect that Frances is the child seated in the centre of the tintype shown earlier.

Frances was born in March 1871, possibly in Paris, Ontario. She was recorded there at the age of one month when the census was taken.⁹⁵ While I have no death registration for her, the fact that she is missing from the 1881 Canadian census when she would have been just ten years old, suggests that she did not survive childhood, possibly succumbing to one of the common childhood diseases.⁹⁶

Sadly, nothing more is known about Frances 1. Apparently the Talbots were not superstitious: they named a later daughter Frances Alida.

⁹³ This is a page from the autograph book of Elizabeth (**PARKER**) Talbot, wife of Arthur Talbot of Hamilton, ON, and sister-in-law of John Henry Talbot. That John Henry signed her book suggests that either John visited her in Hamilton, or she visited him in Los Angeles (He wrote “Los An-” on the page).

⁹⁴ *California, Death Index, 1905-1939*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2013, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/5187/41547_B138961-00400/1082559?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302402/facts/citation/700171394520/edit/record, (accessed 25 Jun 2019).

⁹⁵ *1871 Census of Canada, Paris, Brant North, Ontario*, Op. cit.

⁹⁶ *1881 Canadian Census, Strathroy*, Op. cit.

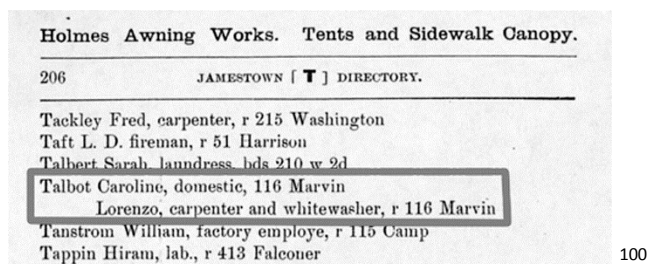
(xiv) Caroline Talbot (1874 - ?)

(Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

There are few records of Caroline, a.k.a. Carrie Talbot, Martha Frances' second-last delivery. She appears in one Canadian census record and two city directories in the USA. I have found no birth, marriage, or death record for her.

Caroline was born about 1874. We know of her existence because she is listed among Lorenzo's children in Strathroy during the 1881 Canadian Census.⁹⁷ She was the second youngest of Lorenzo's fourteen surviving children. Her sister Sarah was two years older and Frances Alida, three years younger. They and Almenia (19) were the only children left in the 1881 household. Although I have found her father, Lorenzo, in the Hamilton City Directories in the mid-1800s, along with sons Arthur, James Wesley, and George Henry, who were old enough to have separate listings, there is no record to show that his young daughters were there too. Assessment records might show the number of children in the household. The Talbots were gone by the time of the 1891 Canadian Census.

The family immigrated to the United States as a group, because by 1890 they begin to show up in U.S. records. Lorenzo's daughter, Martha Jane, had married Pennsylvania-born Daniel Roberts in 1874, and moved to Titusville, Pennsylvania;⁹⁸ by 1891, the Roberts were in Jamestown, NY, with five children.⁹⁹ Lorenzo, Martha Frances, Caroline, and Frances Talbot made their home in Jamestown near the Roberts. The 1890 Jamestown City Directory has a listing for both Caroline and her father.



The Sarah Talbert listed here could be Lorenzo's daughter too. Sarah's firstborn, Harry Alexander, was born 1893 in Jamestown NY, according to his death registration.¹⁰¹

⁹⁷ Ibid.

⁹⁸ 1880 *United States Federal Census, Titusville, Crawford, Pennsylvania*, The Generations Network, Inc., 2005, <http://interactive.ancestry.com/6742/4244291-00206/37208179?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302409/facts/citation/161852686722/edit/record>, (accessed 21 Nov 2016).

⁹⁹ 1892 *New York State Census*, Jamestown, Chautauqua County, Ward 2, Election District 3, page 3, Op. cit.

¹⁰⁰ *Jamestown City Directory for 1890-91*, (F.H. & W. A. White, Jamestown NY, 1890), 206, in the collection of the Fenton History Center, 67 Washington St., Jamestown NY.

¹⁰¹ *Ontario, Canada, Deaths, 1869-1938 and Deaths Overseas, 1939-1947*, Archives of Ontario, Toronto; FHL microfilm 1907012, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2010, http://interactive.ancestry.com/8946/ONMS935_296-0633/2271270?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30433926990/facts/citation/700152193714/edit/record, (accessed 19 Nov 2016).

Lorenzo and Martha Frances were listed in Jamestown in the 1892 New York State Census, both age sixty-four.¹⁰² Frances Alida (16) was listed as a domestic.¹⁰³ I found no record for Caroline in that 1892 census.

Caroline's sister, Almenia, married Thornton Yates in Wheeling, West Virginia, in 1891. Lorenzo and wife Martha Frances, both age sixty-four, were near their daughter, Mrs. Elmira Jane Roberts, in Jamestown, New York, and Frances (16) had found employment there as a domestic.

Sometime before 1894, Martha Frances left Lorenzo in Jamestown; she and daughters Caroline and Frances went to join the Yates in Wheeling. They are all listed in the 1896 Wheeling City Directory, living with Thornton and Almenia at 1024 Eoff. Both daughters were able to find work as domestics.¹⁰⁴

¹⁰² 1892 New York State Census, Jamestown, Chautauqua County, Ward 2, Election District 3, page 4, Op. cit.

¹⁰³ 1892 New York State Census, Jamestown, Chautauqua County, Ward 2, Election District 3, page 12, Op. cit.

¹⁰⁴ U.S. City Directories 1821-1989, 1896 Wheeling City Directory, image 311, page 603 and image 274, page 536, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011, <http://interactive.ancestry.com/2469/15372811/984188415?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/4014263/person/875410453/facts/citation/117539096981/edit/record#?imageId=15372774>, (accessed 19 Nov 2016).



That is the last record that I have found for Caroline: no census, directory, marriage, or death record. She is not mentioned in any family obituary, noticeably missing from her brother Simon's obituary in 1932, which lists five surviving sisters: Sarah Logan (Brantford, ON), Minnie Yates (Wheeling, WV), Martha Jane Roberts (Jamestown, NY), Frances Dallard (California), and Altha Ann Titus (Ingersoll, ON).

Caroline remains the most mysterious of Lorenzo and Martha's fifteen children.

(xv) Frances Alida Talbot (1877 - ?)

(Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

As the youngest of Lorenzo and Martha's children, Frances lived the longest into the 20th century, having a life span of almost 100 years. She experienced the horse and buggy years, the railroad that spanned the continent, and the transportation revolution that came with the automobile. Having come from a poor family in semi-rural Ontario, she experienced life in the big city in New York State, West Virginia, and California, where she spent the last forty years of her life as an independent. At age nineteen, she married an illiterate man twice her age, and had no children.

Frances Alida was born on 28 Jul 1876.¹⁰⁵ We know of her existence because she is listed among Lorenzo's children in Strathroy during the 1881 Canadian Census. She was the youngest of Lorenzo's fourteen surviving children. Her sister Caroline was three years older and her oldest sibling, Willard, twenty-six years older! It is possible that she may never have met some of her oldest brothers and sisters.

By 1881, Frances (4), Almenia (19), Sarah (9), and Caroline (7), were the only children left in the 1881 Talbot household in Strathroy, Ontario.¹⁰⁶ Although I have found her father,

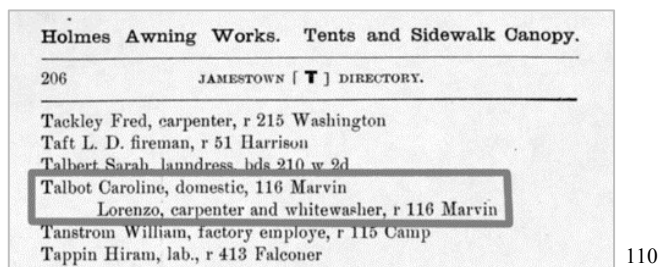
¹⁰⁵ California, Death Index, 1940-1997, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2000, <http://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=5180&h=1670478&ssrc=pt&tid=71322150&pid=30234302398&usePUB=true>, (accessed 19 Nov 2016).

Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2011, <http://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=3693&h=13878777&ssrc=pt&tid=71322150&pid=30234302398&usePUB=true>, (accessed 19 Nov 2016).

¹⁰⁶ *1881 Canadian Census, Strathroy*, Op. cit.

Lorenzo, in the Hamilton City Directories in the mid-1800s, along with sons Arthur, James Wesley, and George Henry, who were old enough to have separate listings, there is no record to show that Lorenzo's young daughters were there too. If they were there, Frances would have at least known those brothers.

Lorenzo, Martha Frances, and daughters Caroline and Frances, immigrated to the United States as a group. By 1890 they begin to show up in U.S. records. Daughter Martha Jane had married Pennsylvania-born Daniel Roberts in 1874 and moved to Titusville, Pennsylvania;¹⁰⁷ by 1891, the Roberts were in Jamestown, NY, with five children.¹⁰⁸ Lorenzo, Martha Frances, Caroline, and Frances Talbot made their home in Jamestown near the Roberts. Sarah may have been there too. Sarah's firstborn, Harry Alexander, was born 1893 in Jamestown, NY, according to his death registration.¹⁰⁹



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Lorenzo and Martha Frances were listed in Jamestown in the 1892 New York State Census, both age 64.¹¹¹ Frances Alida (16) was listed as a domestic.¹¹²

Almenia married Thornton Yates in Wheeling, West Virginia, in 1891. Sometime before 1894, Martha Frances left Lorenzo in Jamestown; she and daughters Caroline and Frances (17) went to join the Yates in Wheeling. They are all listed in the 1894 Wheeling City Directory, living with Thornton and Almenia at 1024 Eoff. Both daughters were able to find work as domestics.¹¹³

¹⁰⁷ 1900 United States Federal Census, Jamestown Ward 2, Chautauqua, New York; Roll: T623_1014; Page: 14B; Enumeration District: 105, FHL microfilm: 1241014, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2004, http://interactive.ancestry.com/7602/004114488_00883/18539722?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302409/facts/citation/161852686737/edit/record, (accessed 21 Feb 2017).

¹⁰⁸ 1892 New York State Census, Jamestown, Chautauqua County, Ward 2, Election District 3, page 3, Op. cit.

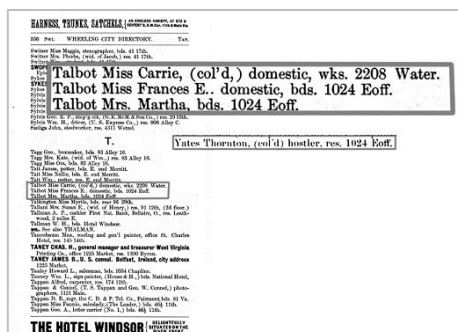
¹⁰⁹ "Ontario Deaths, 1869-1937 and Overseas Deaths, 1939-1947," index, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:MM9.1.1/JDDN-TSM> : accessed 03 Jun 2014), Sarah Talbot in entry for Harry A. Logan, 17 Mar 1922; citing York, York, Ontario, yr 1922 cn 37557, Archives of Ontario, Toronto; FHL microfilm 1907012.

¹¹⁰ *Jamestown City Directory for 1890-91*, (F.H. & W. A. White, Jamestown NY, 1890), 206, in the collection of the Fenton History Center, 67 Washington St., Jamestown NY.

¹¹¹ 1892 New York State Census, Jamestown, Chautauqua County, Ward 2, Election District 3, page 4, Op. cit.

¹¹² 1892 New York State Census, Jamestown, Chautauqua County, Ward 2, Election District 3, page 12, Op. cit.

¹¹³ 1894-1896 *Wheeling City Directory*, page 536, Op. cit.



Living down the street at 1108 Eoff was Noah Lynwood Dallard (38), nineteen years Frances' senior. Two years later, on 2 Jul 1896, they married. Noah was likely a smooth talking, city man, with highly developed social skills that helped him compensate for his fourth grade education.¹¹⁴ At age twelve, he was recorded in the 1870 census as being unable to read or write.¹¹⁵ He would later use his interpersonal skills as a travelling salesman.¹¹⁶

Frances swore her age was twenty-one to meet the legal requirement on the marriage application form; she was only nineteen. The 1898 city directory listed Noah as "col'[ore]d, jan[itor]., (Del. D. G. Co.), b[oar]ds 45 13th [Street]." The 1896 directory listed a Chas. H. Yates, living boarding with Thornton Yates at 1024 Eoff. Charles occupation was recorded as "col'[ore]d, porter (Del. Dry. G. Co.)."¹¹⁷ The 1900 census data labeled Charles Yates as Thornton's "nephew."¹¹⁸ Noah and Charles having the same employer suggests it was that connection that enabled Noah to meet Frances, Thornton's sister-in-law.

Later directories show that Charles moved from Thornton's house to board at Noah's house, 45 13th Street, supporting the idea that Charles and Noah were friends.¹¹⁹ The 1930

¹¹⁴ 1940 United States Federal Census, Harrisonburg, Harrisonburg City, Virginia; Roll: T627_4307; Page: 164; Enumeration District: 109-1, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, <http://interactive.ancestry.com/2442/M-T0627-04307-00497/18787165?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/4014263/person/24082771410/facts/citation/100179735573/edit/record>, (accessed 22 Nov 2016).

¹¹⁵ 1870 United States Federal Census, Central, Rockingham, Virginia; Roll: M593_1676; Page: 72B; Image: 150; Family History Library Film: 553175, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2009, http://interactive.ancestry.com/7163/4268765_00150/37413635?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/4014263/person/24082771410/facts/citation/880187679974/edit/record, (accessed 22 Nov 2016).

¹¹⁶ U.S. City Directories, 1821-1989, Sacramento, California, City Directory, 1917, image 47, page 93, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011, <http://interactive.ancestry.com/2469/3649650/1182648920?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302515/facts/citation/161852689187/edit/record#?imageId=3649411>, (accessed 22 Nov 2016).

¹¹⁷ U.S. City Directories, 1821-1989, Wheeling, West Virginia, City Directory, 1896, Page 603, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011, <https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2469/15372811/984188415?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302494/facts/citation/702155873400/edit/record>, (accessed 26 Jun 2019).

¹¹⁸ 1900 United States Federal Census, Clay, Ohio, West Virginia; Roll: T623_1768; Page: 4A; Enumeration District: 115., Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2004, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/7602/4123462_00813/62764663?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302494/facts/citation/161852688791/edit/record, (accessed 26 Jun 2019).

¹¹⁹ U.S. City Directories, 1821-1989, Wheeling, West Virginia, City Directory, 1915, Page 742, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011, <https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2469/15308419/>

census shows that Charles, with wife and teenaged daughter, owned that house after Noah and Frances Dallard left Wheeling.¹²⁰

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AUTHORITY.

I, _____, hereby give my free consent for my _____ to intermarry with _____ this _____ day of _____ 1896.

I, _____, do solemnly swear that _____ of twenty-one years. So help me God, *Miss Frances A. Talbot*.

Subscribed and sworn to before the undersigned, this *2nd* day of *July* 1896.

CERTIFICATE OF FACTS ASCERTAINED FROM THE PERSON OBTAINING THE LICENSE.

Full Name of Husband *Noah Lynwood Dallard*
 Full Name of Wife *Frances A. Talbot*
 Age of Husband *34* years
 Age of Wife *21* years
 Place of Husband's Birth *Virginia*
 Place of Wife's Birth *Virginia*
 Place of Husband's Residence *Wheeling W. Va.*
 Place of Wife's Residence *Do*

Given under my hand, this *2nd* day of *July* 1896.
George Hook Clerk.

MARRIAGE LICENSE.

West Virginia, County of Ohio, to wit:

To any Person Licensed to Celebrate Marriages:

You are hereby authorized to join together in the Holy State of Matrimony, according to the rites and ceremonies of your church, or religious denomination, and the Laws of the State of West Virginia, *Noah Lynwood Dallard* and *Frances A. Talbot*.

Given under my hand, as Clerk of the County Court of said County, this *2* day of *July* 1896.
George Hook Clerk.

MINISTER'S RETURN OF MARRIAGE.

I certify that on the *2nd* day of *July* 1896 at *Wheeling, W. Va.* I united in Marriage the above named and described parties, under authority of the aforesaid License.
J. W. Waters

The foregoing is a correct statement of the facts ascertained concerning the parties, and a true copy of the Marriage License issued from this office and returned, with the Minister's Certificate thereto annexed.

Teste: *George Hook*
 Clerk County Court.

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The 1895-6 Jamestown City Directory has a listing for Frances A. Talbot at 85 Marvin Street, the residence of her sister, Martha Jane Roberts.¹²² In the 1900 Census in Wheeling,

978426562?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302494/facts/citation/700171449886/edit/record, (accessed 26 Jun 2019).

1900 United States Federal Census, Clay, Ohio, West Virginia; Roll: 1768; Page: 2A; Enumeration District: 0118; FHL microfilm: 1241768, The Generations Network, Inc., 2004, http://interactive.ancestry.com/7602/004123462_00865/62766944?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302515/facts/citation/161852689188/edit/record, (accessed 19 Nov 2016).

¹²⁰ 1930 United States Federal Census, Wheeling, Ohio, West Virginia; Page: 5A; Enumeration District: 0007; FHL microfilm: 2342284, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2002, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/6224/4547471_00014/100770509?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/202111104840/facts/citation/702155877020/edit/record, (accessed 26 Jun 2019).

¹²¹ West Virginia Division of Culture and History: Marriage Record Search Results http://www.wvculture.org/vrr/va_view.aspx?Id=12418839&Type=Marriage, (accessed 28 May 2014)

Frances (24) claimed to have immigrated in 1882; if that were true she would have been only six years old, suggesting that Martha Frances would have come to the U.S. with some of the children while Lorenzo was working in Hamilton from 1884 through 1886, when he was listed in that city's directory. She and husband Noah (43) were renting at 45-13th Street; Noah was employed as a packer in a dry goods store.¹²³ The 1901 city directory showed him employed as a porter for Delaplain Dry Goods Company.¹²⁴ The 1903 directory for Youngstown, Ohio showed Noah rooming at 31 N. Phelps, employed as a porter at the Hotel Hub.¹²⁵ This is the earliest record suggesting that the Dallards had left Wheeling.

The 1910 U.S. Census recorded Noah (48) and Frances (28) in Pleasanton, California, a place about forty miles east-southeast of San Francisco and fifty miles west-southwest of Stockton. In it, Noah was listed as B[lack] and Frances as Mu[latto]; Noah was a farm labourer.¹²⁶ By 1917, Noah was in Sacramento living at 925½ O Street, listed as a travelling salesman.¹²⁷ There is no way of knowing whether Frances was with him or not. At some time between 1910 and 1926, Noah and Frances separated, with Frances remaining in California and Noah returning to Virginia, his birthplace. There is no census record for either of them in 1920 to help determine when they called it quits. If Frances was with Noah in Sacramento, there were other Talbots living in the area for social support. Frances' first cousin, Levi Calvin Talbot, a blacksmith, was listed at 1521 M Street, about three miles away.¹²⁸ (Frances' father, Lorenzo Talbot, and Levi's father, Arthur Kees Talbot, were half-brothers, both having the same mother, Sylvia Ann.)

¹²² *White Brothers Jamestown city Directory for 1895-1896*, Page 281, http://www.cclslib.org/citydirectories/pdfs/CD_JTN1895-96.pdf, (accessed 21 Nov 2016).

¹²³ *1900 United States Federal Census*, Clay, Ohio, West Virginia, Op. cit.

¹²⁴ *U.S. City Directories, 1821-1989*, City Directory 1901, Wheeling, West Virginia, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011, <http://interactive.ancestry.com/2469/12918387/762197900?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/4014263/person/24082771410/facts/citation/100179721760/edit/record>, (accessed 19 Nov 2016).

¹²⁵ *U.S. City Directories, 1821-1989, Youngstown, Ohio, 1903 City Directory*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011, <http://interactive.ancestry.com/2469/4341788/336468835?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/4014263/person/24082771410/facts/citation/100179722500/edit/record>, (accessed 21 Nov 2016).

¹²⁶ *1910 United States Federal Census, Pleasanton, Alameda, California*; Roll: T624_72; Page: 2A; Enumeration District: 0153; FHL microfilm: 1374085, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2006, http://interactive.ancestry.com/7884/31111_4327262-00161/936649?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302515/facts/citation/161852689195/edit/record, (accessed 21 Nov 2016).

¹²⁷ *U.S. City Directories, 1821-1989, Sacramento, California, City Directory, 1917*, image 47, page 93, Op. cit.

¹²⁸ *U.S. City Directories, 1821-1989, Sacramento, California, City Directory, 1917*, image 182, page 361, Op. cit.



The 1926 Sacramento City Directory listed Frances A. Dallard as a widow, residing at 2718 D Street. This was how many women declared their marital status after a marriage breakup, to be socially acceptable. There is no listing for Noah Dallard.¹²⁹ It is not until the 1940 U.S. Census in Sacramento in that Frances allows herself to be listed as divorced.¹³⁰

The 1930 census recorded Frances (52), widow, as a lodger at 1346 Henry Street in Berkeley. Since her occupation was “practical nurse – private home,” Charles R. Meadows, (66) owner, may have been her client. She is listed as White, of French Canadian ancestry.¹³¹

By 1930, Noah was back in the town of his birth, Harrisonburg, Virginia, living with two of his siblings, in the house of his sister Bette W. **(DALLARD)** Brown.¹³² His was listed as a widower. In the 1940 Harrisonburg census, Noah’s highest level of education was recorded as grade four, elementary school. He was eighty-two and owned the house at 243 Kelly Street.¹³³

¹²⁹ *U.S. City Directories, 1821-1989, 1926 Sacramento City Directory*, page 179, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011, <http://interactive.ancestry.com/2469/3694804/1169817835?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302398/facts/citation/161852686440/edit/record>, (accessed 21 Nov 2016).

¹³⁰ 1940 United States Federal Census, Sacramento, Sacramento, California; Roll: T627_284; Page: 61A; Enumeration District: 34-90, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., <http://interactive.ancestry.com/2442/m-t0627-00284-00070/73145666?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302398/facts/citation/161852686439/edit/record>, (accessed 21 Nov 2016).

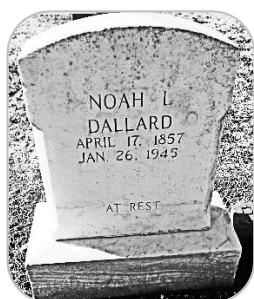
¹³¹ 1930 United States Federal Census, Berkeley, Alameda, California; Roll: 111; Page: 4B; Enumeration District: 0321; Image: 1064.0; FHL microfilm: 2339846, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2002, http://interactive.ancestry.com/6224/4532331_01070/88615425?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302398/facts/citation/700132525227/edit/record, (accessed 22 Nov 2016).

¹³² 1930 United States Federal Census, Harrisonburg, Harrisonburg (Independent City), Virginia; Roll: 2467; Page: 10A; Enumeration District: 0002; Image: 950.0; FHL microfilm: 2342201, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2002, http://interactive.ancestry.com/6224/4547865_00955/97938132?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302515/facts/citation/161852689197/edit/record, (accessed 22 Nov 2016).

¹³³ 1940 United States Federal Census, Harrisonburg, Harrisonburg City, Virginia; Roll: T627_4307; Page: 16A; Enumeration District: 109-1, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, <http://interactive.ancestry.com/2442/M-T0627-04307-00497/18787165?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302515/facts/citation/161852689201/edit/record>, (accessed 22 Nov 2016).

By 1932 Mrs. Frances A. Dallard, nurse, was back in Sacramento, listed in the Voters List as a Republican, living at 1431- P Street,¹³⁴ in 1934 at 620½ 23rd Street,¹³⁵ in 1936 at 2309 F Street,¹³⁶ in 1938 at 2315 C Street,¹³⁷ and from 1939 - 1953 at 1030 G Street.¹³⁸ In the 1955 Voters List she was listed as the sole occupant of 528½ 11th Street,¹³⁹ and in 1960, Frances, now eighty-three, was living in apartment four, at 1613 H Street.¹⁴⁰

Noah died 26 Jan 1945 and was buried in Newtown Cemetery, Harrisonburg, Virginia, the town of his birth.¹⁴¹



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¹³⁴ *California, Voter Registrations, 1900-1968, 1932*, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2017, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/61066/sacramentocounty_9-0716a/6197933?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302398/facts/citation/702155881836/edit/record, (accessed 26 Jun 2019).

¹³⁵ *California, Voter Registrations, 1900-1968, 1934*, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2017, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/61066/sacramentocounty_10-0152a/3470883?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302398/facts/citation/702155880547/edit/record, (accessed 26 Jun 2019).

¹³⁶ *California, Voter Registrations, 1900-1968, 1936*, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2017, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/61066/sacramentocounty_11-0174b/14632303?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302398/facts/citation/702155880924/edit/record, (accessed 26 Jun 2019).

¹³⁷ *California, Voter Registrations, 1900-1968, 1938*, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2017, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/61066/sacramentocounty_12-0168b/5885090?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302398/facts/citation/702155881014/edit/record, (accessed 26 Jun 2019).

¹³⁸ *U.S. City Directories, 1821-1989, 1953*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011, <https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2469/3676503/1168321271?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302398/facts/citation/702155881105/edit/record>, (accessed 26 Jun 2019).

¹³⁹ *U.S. City Directories, 1821-1989, Sacramento, California, City Directory, 1955*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011, <https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2469/3693374/1162466951?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302398/facts/citation/702155939882/edit/record>, (accessed 26 Jun 2019).

¹⁴⁰ *U.S. City Directories, 1821-1989, Sacramento, California, City Directory, 1960*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011, <https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2469/3677399/1161429089?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302398/facts/citation/702155939841/edit/record>, (accessed 26 Jun 2019).

¹⁴¹ *Web: Virginia, Find A Grave Index, 1607-2012*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=70635&h=1186511&ssrc=pt&tid=71322150&pid=30234302515&usePUB=true>, (accessed 26 Jun 2019).

Frances outlived Noah by almost thirty years, dying on 1 Nov 1974 in Sacramento, CA, at age ninety-seven. She was buried in East Lawn Memorial Park, Sacramento.¹⁴³

We don't know how much contact Frances had with the rest of the Talbot family, apart from those cousins who also lived in Sacramento during the last forty years of her life, but she was known well enough to be listed as one of five surviving sisters, in the 1932 obituary of her brother, Simon.¹⁴⁴

1. (i) Willard Alexander (1851-1933): (See Chapter 12)

2. (ii) Altha Ann (1852): (See Chapter 14)

3. (iii) Simon Andrew (1856-1932): (See Chapter 15)

4. (iv) Martha Jane (1857-1937): (See Chapter 26)

5. (v) James Wesley (1859-1903): (See Chapter 27)

6. (vi) Arthur (1860-1948): (See Chapter 28)

7. (viii) Emily (1864-1895): (See Chapter 29)

¹⁴² *Web: Virginia, Find A Grave Index, 1607-2012*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GSln=DAL&GSpartial=1&GSbyrel=all&GSst=48&GSctry=4&GSsr=641&GRid=50623218&>, (accessed 6 Jun 2014)

¹⁴³ *U.S., Find A Grave Index, 1600s-Current*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=60525&h=147336555&ssrc=pt&tid=71322150&pid=30234302398&usePUB=true>, (accessed 26 Jun 2019).

¹⁴⁴ *Obituary, Simon Andrew Talbot*, "Samon [sic] Talbot is Called by Death," Dresden, 16 Jan 1932, https://www.ancestry.com/mediaui-viewer/collection/1030/tree/71322150/person/30234302410/media/6a6a1900-6f62-4c0a-a12c-514c29bfaf72?_phsrc=t1Z14402&usePUBJs=true, (accessed 26 Jun 2019).

8. (x) Mary Talbot (1866 -?):

(Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Introduction:



John Henry, Frances 1, and Mary
Photo courtesy of Alma (**LUCAS**) Carter Churchill

Little is known about the adult Mary Talbot other than she lived at Dresden in Kent County, Ontario, married there, and had twin daughters. After that, she and her family disappear from all records. (There are two questionable records mentioned below.)

Mary's Story:

Mary was born in 1866, possibly in Francetown, Stephen Township, Huron County. The 1863 Usborne Township Voters List shows a Laurence [*sic*] Talbot, labourer, living at Concession 1, part of Lot 20. That location was a tiny hamlet called Francetown, now a part of Exeter, Ontario. So the family was there in 1864 and next recorded at Paris in 1871. Mary was recorded there at the age of four when the census was taken.¹⁴⁵

Assessment records for the Town of Strathroy, Ontario, show that Lorenzo was there from 1876 through 1882. Which of his children were there is confusing, because the recorded size of his family was all over the place!

Town of Strathroy Assessment Records							
Year	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882
no. of persons	6	6	No report	8	4	6	5

With a household of six people in 1876, it's likely that the four children were: Mary (10) John Henry (7), Sarah (6), and Caroline (2). A second Frances was born 28 Jul 1876, probably too late to be counted.

By the 1881 the family was still in Strathroy for the Canadian census there: children in the household were: Almenia (19), Sarah (9), Caroline (7), and Frances (4).¹⁴⁶ Mary (15)

¹⁴⁵ 1871 *Census of Canada, Paris, Brant North, Ontario*, Op. cit.

¹⁴⁶ 1881 *Canadian Census, Strathroy*, Op. cit.

was not recorded there. She was living in Dresden with her oldest brother, Willard and his wife, and their three, pre-school children, along with another brother, Arthur (20).¹⁴⁷ It must've been there that she met Charles Clay.

Charles Clay was the son of Isaac Clay and Charlotte Matilda (**HENSON**) Clay. In the 1871 census, when Charles was eight, the family was living next to the rest of the Henson families in the Gore of Camden Township, Kent County, today part of the Town of Dresden. Just down the road was the farm of Josiah Henson, Matilda's father, a key figure in the Dawn Settlement.¹⁴⁸ You can read about the Dawn Settlement in Chapter 9, concerning the involvement, there, of Mary's grandfather, Zebedee Dunbar Talbot.

According to the 1881 census, Charles was thirty, putting his year of birth at about 1851. But the 1871 census had him at age eight, born in 1863. When he married Mary Talbot on 4 Nov 1884, his age was recorded as twenty-five, making his year of birth 1859. This shows how difficult it is to determine the birth date from old records.

Lesson Learned / Tip:

What gets recorded depends on the knowledge or veracity of the person giving the information. The more documents you find from creditable sources, the greater the chance of getting verification of the date. It is hard to be sure a source really is credible. The time passed between the event and the document's creation is a factor in determining a date's reliability.

Mary and Charles had two children, twin girls born 4 Feb 1886: Annie Jessamine Christella and Charlotte Matilda Christina (named for Charles' mother). Annie was labelled by her father as twin one on their birth registrations, and Charlotte as twin two. Mary's name on the birth registrations is the last record I've found of her existence.

In December 2017, I found the record of a burial in 1888 of Annie Jessamine Clay, at St. Stephen's Anglican Church, Lachine, Montreal, Quebec. I also found a Lachine Directory listing for a "Charles Clay," occupation – "conductor," residence – "St. Joseph."¹⁴⁹ Further investigation showed that Charles' younger brother, James Henry Clay, had been in Montreal since before 24 Nov 1886, the day that he married Josephine Jane Madison, also at St. Stephen's Anglican Church.¹⁵⁰ This suggests that Charles and Mary (**TALBOT**) Clay had

¹⁴⁷ 1881 Canadian Census, Dresden, Bothwell, Ontario, Op. cit.

¹⁴⁸ 1871 Census of Canada, Camden, Bothwell, Ontario; Roll: C-9894; Page: 68; Family No: 271. Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2009, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/1578/4396741_00077/1696306?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302513/facts/citation/161852689143/edit/record, (accessed 2 Jan 2018).

¹⁴⁹ Canada, City and Area Directories, 1819-1906, Lovell's Montréal Directory, 1888, Page 690, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2013, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/3789/40403_108223-00362/5981717?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302513/facts/citation/700372142836/edit/record, (accessed 2 Jan 2018).

¹⁵⁰ Quebec, Canada, Vital and Church Records (Drouin Collection), 1621-1968, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2008, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/1091/d1p_1154d0493/3175154?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/200042821085/facts/citation/702262504877/edit/record, (accessed 6 May 2020).

taken their baby twins to Montreal on the recommendation of Charles brother. However, other than the above named records, I found no records to indicate that they stayed there beyond 1888. Perhaps they crossed into the United States. I have found no further records for them.

A further search of Assessment and Census records may show whether the family had taken up residence in Lachine, or were in transit.

Mary Talbot and Charles Clay had the following children:

- (i) Annie Jessamine Christella (1886),
- (ii) Charlotte Matilda Christina (1886).

(i) Annie Jessamine Christella Clay (1886 - 1888?):

(Mary, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Annie Jessamine Christella (twin 1 on the registration page) was born on 4 Feb 1886 in Dresden, ON. Her father, Charles Clay registered her birth on 18 Feb 1886.¹⁵¹

There is an 1888 burial record for an “Annie Jessamine Clay,” at St. Stephen’s Anglican Church in Lachine, Montreal.¹⁵² She would have been two years old.

(ii) Charlotte Matilda Christina Clay (1886 - ?):

(Mary, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Charlotte Matilda Christina (twin 2) was also born on 4 Feb 1886.¹⁵³ I have found no further records for her. I did find an 1889 burial record for a Frances Matilda Clay, also at St. Stephen’s Anglican Church, Lachine, Montreal.¹⁵⁴

9. (xiii) Sarah M. (1872-1935): (See Chapter 30)

¹⁵¹ *Ontario, Canada Births, 1858-1913*, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2010, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/8838/ONMS929_76-0534/1261364?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302511/facts/citation/161852689101/edit/record, (accessed 6 May 2020).

¹⁵² *Montreal, Canada, non-Catholic Burial Index, 1767-1899*, Centre d'archives de Montréal, CE 601, S80, Folio 2, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2015, http://applications.banq.qc.ca/apex/f?p=115:11:0::NO::P11_CLE:35836, (accessed 2 Jan 2018).

¹⁵³ *Ontario, Canada Births, 1858-1913*, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2010, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/8838/ONMS929_76-0535/1261365?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302512/facts/citation/161852689122/edit/record, (accessed 6 May 2020).

¹⁵⁴ *Montreal, Canada, non-Catholic Burial Index, 1767-1899*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2015, <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=70766&h=28711&ssrc=pt&tid=71322150&pid=30234302512&usePUB=true>, (accessed 6 May 2020).

Chapter 12: Willard Alexander Talbot (1851 - 1933)

Lorenzo Talbot and Martha Frances Moore had the following children:

- (i) Willard Alexander (1851),**
- (ii) Altha Ann (1852),
- (iii) Simon Andrew (1856),
- (iv) Martha Jane (1857),
- (v) James Wesley (1859),
- (vi) Arthur (1860),
- (vii) Alista Almenia (1862),
- (viii) Emily (1864),
- (ix) George Allen (1865),
- (x) Mary (1866),
- (xi) John Henry (1869),
- (xii) Frances (1871),
- (xiii) Sarah M. (1872),
- (xiv) Caroline (1874),
- (xv) Frances Alida (1877).

1. (i) Willard Alexander Talbot (1851 - 1933):

(Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Introduction

Firstborn of Lorenzo Talbot's fifteen children, Willard practised his blacksmith trade at Dresden, Ontario, and married Mary Cook, a local girl, with whom he fathered seven children. Five of them survived childhood. He moved all his family, except one, to Cleveland, Ohio. His descendants are now found in Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, New York, and California.

Willard's Story:

Willard was born 27 Nov 1851 in Stephen Township, Huron County, Canada West (now Ontario), and baptized there on 29 Jul 1857 by Rev. E. L. Koyle (Methodist).¹ He was listed with his parents Lorenzo and Martha Frances in a shanty in Usborne Township during the 1851 Canadian Census.² His boyhood was spent playing in and around the farm of his father, and that of his Aunt Julia Ann Harris across the road, and that of grandpa Zebedee next door to Julia, around the corner. He would have had the company of his sister Altha Ann, one year younger, and Aunt Elmira Jane, two years older, and probably followed his Uncle Benjamin around, who was six years his senior. His brother Simon Andrew, five years younger, would have been a nuisance, and Willard may have been saddled with his care when he wanted to go on the kind of adventures a boy could have, surrounded by so much bush on everybody's property.

¹ *Wesleyan Baptismal Records*, http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~wjmartin/wm-t_2.htm, (accessed 22 February 2014)

His son, Willard Norman, thought he had been born at Dundask [*sic*] Ontario, which he reported for Willard's death registration. His son Edward William Talbot, when providing data for the death certificate of his brother, Arthur Alexander Talbot, gave the birthplace of his father, Willard Alexander Talbot, as Dundas, Ontario. It appears that Dundas was where Willard believed he had been born and had told that to his children.

² There is enough verification of Willard's birthdate to support that the enumeration was done in 1852, when Willard was one year old.

Willard's childhood was disrupted by his family's frequent moves after his father gave up farming and supported his family as a labourer, sometimes reported as a carpenter, chasing work across several counties.

Photos of the young Willard



Photo card from the Benjamin F. Talbot family bible, courtesy of Ivan James Houston, great-grandson of Benjamin Franklin Talbot

Note the baby finger of his right hand

I suspect that the “carte de visite” at left, tucked in a pocket in the back of the Benjamin F. Talbot family bible, shows Willard as a teenager, seated, with brother James Wesley on our left, and Simon Andrew, on our right. It was taken in Chatham, Ontario, by “Butler.” The Butler Brothers operated their photography business from 1874 to 1876; Joseph S. Butler continued his photography till 1900.³ But judging by their builds and faces, I think the boys’ photo was taken around 1869, when Willard was eighteen, Simon thirteen, and James ten.

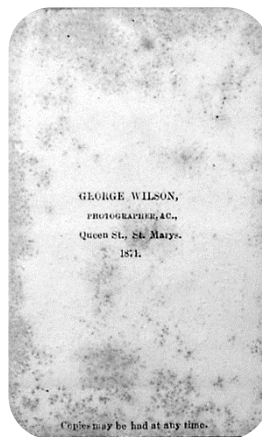


Photo card from the Benjamin F. Talbot family bible, courtesy of Ivan James Houston

The left-hand image, also from the B. F. Talbot bible, I think shows Willard with his sister, Altha Ann.⁴ It was taken by George L. Wilson, photographer, who operated his

³ Glen E. Phillips, *The Ontario Photographers List: 1851-1900*, in the collection of the Perth Archives, Stratford ON.

⁴ *Benjamin F Talbot family bible*, in the possession of Ivan James Houston, Los Angeles CA

business in St. Mary's Ontario, between 1867 and 1890.⁵ I imagine the photo being taken as part of a trip to visit to the farm of their grandfather, Zebedee, a distance of about twenty-five km (sixteen miles) from St. Mary's.

Willard at age twenty was still living at home; he was with the family in Paris, Ontario, during the 1871 census. Although recorded as a labourer, he had learned the craft of smithing.⁶ By 1875, he was living in Dresden, Ontario, recorded there as a blacksmith at the time of his marriage to Mary Cook on the thirtieth of December of that year.



Willard Alexander Talbot
from the collection of
Betty Louise (TALBOT) Anthony Ballard,
courtesy of Ann (ANTHONY) Ahmad

Note the baby finger of his right hand



This photo at left of Willard was part of the marvellous collection of albums that his granddaughter, Betty Louise (TALBOT) Anthony Ballard, assembled, carefully mounting and labelling each picture. The photo binders were in the care of her daughter, Ann (ANTHONY) Ahmad in Sunnyvale, CA.⁷ Can you see the resemblance between the mature man and the younger man with his sister, Altha Ann, above?

On 30 Dec 1875, Willard (24) and Mary Elizabeth Cook (18), daughter of Daniel Cook and Mary Sophia Pagau (German), were married by the Reverend Thomas Hughes at Christ Church, (Episcopal/Anglican) in Dresden, where Mary's mother was a member.⁸

⁵ Glen E. Phillips, *The Ontario Photographers List: 1851-1900, Vol. 1*, Iron Gate Publishing Company, Sarnia, 1990, Stratford Public Library.

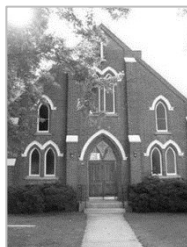
⁶ 1871 Canadian Census, Paris, Brant North, Ontario; Roll:C-9916; Page:4; Family No:16, ancestry.com, 2009, http://interactive.ancestry.com/1578/4396291_00250/1197409?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302381/facts/citation/161852686364/edit/record, (accessed 13 Sep 2016).

⁷ "Grandmother killed, firefighter hurt in Sunnyvale three-alarm fire," http://www.mercurynews.com/sunnyvale/ci_17904714, (accessed 22 Jun 2014).

Ann lost her life in a tragic fire in 2011. I was fortunate to have photographed the most significant of her mother's photos on a research trip to California in 2007.

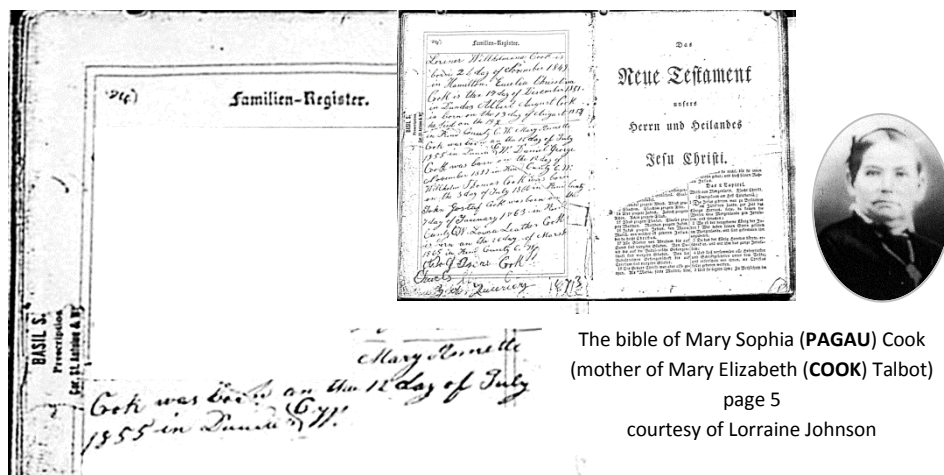
⁸ Archives of Ontario; Series: MS932_17; Reel: 17, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/7921/ONMS932_17-0696/2761266?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/10876273/person/24438490844/facts/citation/102792589857/edit/record, (accessed 3 Dec 2018)

In 1859 Rev. Hughes came to Dresden as a missionary to the freedom-seeking refugees from enslavement in the U.S. and founded the church. The building was completed in 1868.



then Christ Church, Dresden and now

Mary's birth had been recorded by her mother in the latter's bible, in which Mary's name was written as Mary Annette Cook.



The bible of Mary Sophia (PAGAU) Cook (mother of Mary Elizabeth (COOK) Talbot) page 5 courtesy of Lorraine Johnson

By the time of the 1881 Canadian Census in Dresden, his family had grown to five, with children: Arthur Alexander (4), William Edward (2), and Benjamin Augustus (2 months). In his household were his brother, Arthur (20), also a blacksmith, and a sister, Mary (15).⁹ According to voter's list for the town of Dresden of 1882, provided by Mr. Frank Vink, there is a listing for a Willard Talbot as a tenant on the west half of lots 67 & 68 of the British American Institute. (For information about the British American Institute, see Chapter 8.)

In the 1886 Farmers and Business Directory, Willard was listed as "Talbot Wm., blacksmith," right next to his brother's listing as "Talbot Jas, barber."¹⁰

By 1889, Willard and Mary's family included five children: Arthur Alexander (born in 1876), Edward William (1879), Benjamin Augustus (1881), Violet Roysona (1884), and Willard Norman (1887). On 6 May 1889, they celebrated the birth of twins Alberta and

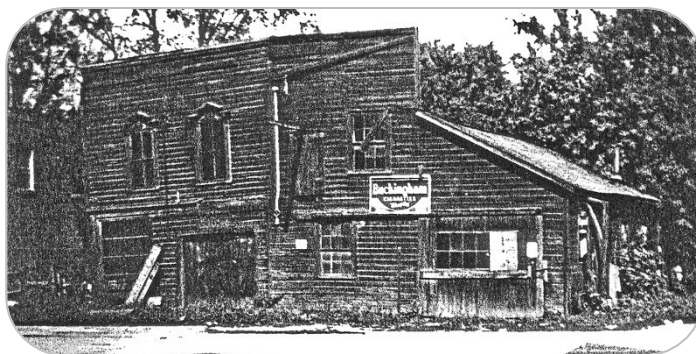
⁹ 1881 Canadian Census, Dresden, Bothwell, Ontario; Archives of Canada, Roll: C_13277; Page: 26; Family No: 143. Statistics Canada Fonds, Record Group 31-C-1. LAC microfilm C-13162 to C-13286, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2009, http://interactive.ancestry.com/1577/31229_C_13277-00130/612223?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302412/facts/citation/161852686819/edit/record, (accessed 23 Dec 2016).

¹⁰ Canada, City and Area Directories, 1819-1906, Farmers and Business Directory for the Counties of Elgin, Essex, Kent and Lambton, 1886, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2013, http://interactive.ancestry.com/3789/30819_104323_0005-00198/5010343?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302412/facts/citation/161852686829/edit/record, (accessed 23 Dec 2016).

Alvin; sadly they did not survive infancy: Alberta died on 10 Sep 1889 and Alvin, two days later.¹¹

Talbot blacksmith shop, Dresden, Ontario

William [*sic*] Talbot was listed in the 1890 Classified Business and Professional Directory for the counties of Elgin, Essex, and Kent, as a blacksmith in Dresden.



Talbot blacksmith shop
Image courtesy of
Marie Carter, historian

The Talbot blacksmith shop was located on Lot 7 on Dresden's Main Street, where the post office is now; it was operated by Willard and Arthur, but property records show that the property was purchased in 1891 by a James Talbot, likely Willard's brother, James Wesley Talbot. This is supported by the fact that it later became property of Edmonia (**BRADLEY**) Talbot Smith, James Wesley's widow, who married Thomas Smith.¹² James Wesley died in 1903.¹³

The 1896 Chatham City Directory had a listing for Wm. Talbot, blacksmith, operating at the corner of "Thames and Pitt N C," with his residence across the river at 122 King E. Also listed were sons, Ben and Ed, both strippers [of tobacco leaves for cigar rolling] at O'Brien Brothers cigar factory.¹⁴

From Chatham to Cleveland, Ohio

In 1899, Willard and son, Edward, went to Cleveland, Ohio. There is a rumour that Willard left Canada because of trouble with the law; I found no evidence to support this. At the time of the 1900 U.S. Census of the City of Cleveland, Willard and Edward were two of five roomers in a house rented by William Bailey (colored), a stone mason, at 104 Bolivar

¹¹ *Willard Alexander Talbot Family Bible*, in the possession of Gary Alan Talbot, of Ohio, great-grandchildren of Willard Alexander Talbot.

¹² Marie Carter email, 18 Jul 2005

¹³ *Ontario, Canada, Deaths, 1869-1938 and Deaths Overseas*, County of Kent, Division of Dresden, Series: MS935; Reel: 110, , page 281, # 013480, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2010; http://interactive.ancestry.com/8946/ONMS935_110-0819/2019546?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302407/facts/citation/161852686650/edit/record, (accessed 23 Dec 2016).

¹⁴ *Canada, City and Area Directories, 1819-1906, Chatham Directory, 1895-1896*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2013, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/3789/30819_104147__001-00047/7593902?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302412/facts/citation/702262724432/edit/record, (accessed 7 May 2020).

Street. Willard was listed as a porter and Edward, a cigar-maker.¹⁵ Willard reported that both he and Edward were born in Canada.

The 1901 Cleveland City Directory had three Talbot men listed together at 12 Judd Street: Willard A., “blksmith,” Edward W., “lab[ourer],” and Benjamin A., “coachman.”¹⁶

By 1910, Willard had all his family, except Benjamin Augustus (29), in Cleveland, in a rented house at 2337 E. 49th Street. Benjamin had returned to Chatham where he remained for the rest of his life. Willard’s wife, Mary Elizabeth (54) had joined Willard (58), now a janitor in an office building, and Edward (“29” actually 31), a porter. Also with them were their bachelor sons, Arthur (32) a stage actor, and Norman (22) a stock man in a general store, and Edward’s wife of five years, Minnie (29), Willard’s daughter Violet Scott (26), and her husband, “Caroll” [*sic*] Scott (29) a “packer” in a clothing store. Violet was the mother of three children, two then living. Minnie had no children.¹⁷ All the Canadian born members of the family reported their birthplaces honestly.

By the 1920 U.S. Census, Willard (68) and Mary (63) were sharing the house at 2337 East 49th Street, with son Willard Norman and his wife Inez Rebecca (**TAYLOR**), and their two children, Norman Taylor and Alvin Creed. His other children had left the home. The neighbourhood was a mixture of Blacks and Jews, perhaps both victims of the same discrimination in housing. In this census, Willard lied about his birthplace. He claimed to have been born in the District of Columbia, with both parents born in Virginia. The others, born in Canada, reported honestly, but Willard Norman’s data was falsified to support a birth in the USA. The census was gathered on 14 Jan 1920, and Inez was very pregnant; Betty Louise was born a week later.

¹⁵ *1900 United States Federal Census, Cleveland Ward 10, Cuyahoga, Ohio*; Roll: 1253; Page: 12B; Enumeration District: 0040; FHL microfilm: 1241253, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2004, http://interactive.ancestry.com/7602/004117704_00203/39320703?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302412/facts/citation/161852686826/edit/record, (accessed 14 Sep 2016).

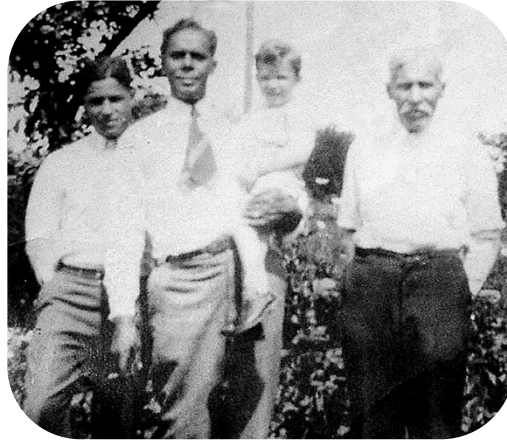
¹⁶ *U.S. City Directories, 1821-1989*, 1901 Cleveland City Directory, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011, <http://interactive.ancestry.com/2469/4149659/313317276?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/4014263/person/-1397187270/facts/citation/117543135080/edit/record>, (accessed 15 Sep 2016).

¹⁷ *1910 United States Federal Census, Cleveland Ward 14, Cuyahoga, Ohio*; Roll: T624_1170; Page: 13B; Enumeration District: 0220; FHL microfilm: 1375183, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2006, http://interactive.ancestry.com/7884/4449728_01199/135543675?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302412/facts/citation/161852686820/edit/record, (accessed 14 Sep 2016).

Photos of the elder Willard



Mary Elizabeth (COOK) Talbot and Willard,
with grandson Alvin Creed Talbot,
[a composite of two photos taped together.]



An unknown, son Willard Norman, holding grandson Alvin Creed,
Willard. Photo taken the same day.
The "unknown" might be son Arthur Alexander or son William Edward

Photos courtesy of Mildred (**COCHRAN**) Talbot Redon, widow of Alvin Creed Talbot (1918-1982)

In the 1930 U.S. Census, Willard (78) and Mary Elizabeth (74), (recorded as Marietta, i.e. Mary "Etta"), were incorrectly recorded as grandparents of the head of household, [Willard] Norman (43) and Inez (33). Norman's three children were now: Norman T. (14), Alvin (12) and Betty (10). Willard Norman was listed as a postal clerk, and Inez as a restaurant cashier. They were the only Negro family recorded on that census page, having the largest property on that part of Kinsman Road, valued at \$12,000. Most of their neighbours, Hungarian, Czechoslovakian, and Russian, had homes in the \$2,000 to \$7,000 range.



Stop 24½ Kinsman Road
Photo courtesy of Barbara (**TALBOT**) Sharp,
great-granddaughter of Willard A. Talbot

Willard Alexander died on Friday, 28 Apr 1933 at age "81 years, 5 months, 10 days;" his cause of death was listed as "chronic miocardia," a problem of heart rhythm.¹⁸ It is interesting to note that son, Norman, thought that his father had been born at "Dunndask, Canada" [*sic*]. He may have been confused by the fact that his mother, Mary Cook, had been born at Dundas, C.W., in 1855. Norman also didn't know the first name of his grandfather

¹⁸ *Willard's death certificate*, State of Ohio, Department of Health, Division of Vital Statistics, Certificate of Death, file: 20460.

Talbot, Lorenzo, who had lived at Jamestown, NY, 145 miles east of Cleveland. Lorenzo had died when Norman was thirty. He knew that his grandmother was “Frances,” but didn’t know her maiden name. Willard’s wife, Mary Elizabeth (**COOK**) Talbot, died exactly one week after her husband, on Friday, 5 May 1933!!

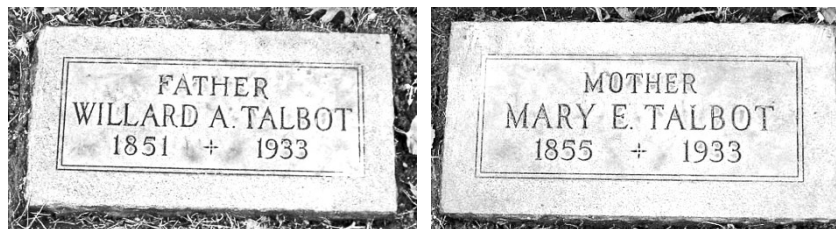
From the Dresden Times,

Thurs. May 4, 1933:

“Word has been received by Mr. William Cook that Mr. Willard Talbot, his brother-in-law, had died at his home in Warrensville Ohio, age 82 years. Mr. Talbot was a former citizen of Dresden, being a prosperous blacksmith for some years. A number of years ago he moved to Cleveland Ohio, then to Warrensville. He leaves to mourn a devoted wife, four sons, 12 grandchildren and one great grandchild. Interment was in Cleveland Cemetery.”

May 11, 1933:

“Mary (Cook) Talbot, wife of Willard died May 5, 1933, age 78. Willard died April 28, 1933. She leaves 4 sons. Interment in Cleveland Cemetery.”



Highland Park Cemetery, Cleveland Ohio

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
DIVISION OF VITAL STATISTICS
CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

1 PLACE OF DEATH
County Cuyahoga Registration District No. 291 File No. 28460
Township Orange Primary Registration District No. 4433 Registered No. _____
or Village _____ No. _____ St. _____ Ward _____
(If death occurred in a hospital or institution, give its NAME instead of street and number)
or City of _____
Length of residence in city or town where death occurred 30 yrs. _____ mos. _____ ds. How long in U. S., if of foreign birth? _____ yrs. _____ mos. _____ ds.
2 FULL NAME WILLARD ALEXANDER TALBOT Did Deceased Serve in U. S. Navy or Army _____
(a) Residence No. Stop 24 1/2 Kinsman Rd. St. _____ Ward _____
(Usual place of abode) (If nonresident give city or town and State)

PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS

3. SEX Male 4. COLOR OR RACE Colored 5. Single, Married, Widowed, or Divorced (write the word) Married
6. DATE OF BIRTH (month, day, and year) Nov 18, 1851
7. AGE Years 81 Months 5 Days 10 If LESS than 1 day, _____ hrs. or _____ min.
8. Trade, profession, or particular kind of work done, as spinner, sawyer, bookkeeper, etc. Retired
9. Industry or business in which work was done, as mill, bank, etc. Blacksmith
10. Date deceased last worked at this occupation (month and year) _____ 11. Total time (years) spent in this occupation _____
12. BIRTHPLACE (city or town) Dundas (State or country) Canada
13. NAME Unknown Talbot
14. BIRTHPLACE (city or town) Unknown (State or country) _____
15. MAIDEN NAME Frances Unknown
16. BIRTHPLACE (city or town) Unknown (State or country) _____
17. INFORMANT (Name and Address) Wm. L. Talbot Stop 24 1/2 Kinsman Rd.
18. BURIAL, CREMATION, OR REMOVAL Place Highland Park Date May 1, 1933
19. UNDERTAKER Slaughter Bros. (Address) 2165 East 89th St.
19a. Was body embalmed? Yes Embalmer's No. 3663
20. FILED 4-34-33 Henry T. Whitely Registrar

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

21. DATE OF DEATH (month, day, and year) 4/28, 1933
22. I HEREBY CERTIFY, That I attended deceased from 4/1, 1933 to 4/21, 1933
I last saw him alive on 4/21, 1933 death is said to have occurred on the date stated above at 4 am
The PRINCIPAL CAUSE OF DEATH and related causes of importance in order of onset were as follows:
Chronic myocarditis Date of onset 3-19-13
13
CONTRIBUTORY CAUSES of importance not related to principal cause:
Chronic interstitial nephritis 3 years
Name of operation _____ Date of _____
What test confirmed diagnosis? _____ Was there an autopsy? No
23. If death was due to external cause (violence) fill in also the following:
Accident, suicide, or homicide? _____ Date of injury _____ 19____
Where did injury occur? _____ (Specify city or town, county, and State)
Specify whether injury occurred in industry, in home, or in public place.
Manner of injury _____
Nature of injury _____
Was disease or injury in any way related to occupation of deceased? _____
If so, specify _____
(Signed) Amelia D. Smith M. D. Date 5/18, 1933 Address 1110 Madison

state CAUSE OF DEATH in plain terms, so that it may be properly classified. Exact statement of OCCUPATION is very important. See instructions on back of certificate.

Conclusion

Willard's Cleveland family maintained contact with the family of Benjamin Augustus, the son who chose to remain and build his life in Chatham, Ontario. They also kept in touch with Willard's niece, Kathleen (TALBOT) Cook originally of Dresden, Ontario, who left Canada for a life in Detroit, Michigan. Kathleen was a daughter of Willard's brother, Simon Andrew. The Cleveland Talbots and Detroit Talbots were doubly connected through Talbot-Cook marriages.

1. Willard Alexander Talbot and Mary Elizabeth Cook had the following children:
 - (i) Arthur Alexander (1876),
 - (ii) Edward William (1879),
 - (iii) Benjamin Augustus (1881),
 - (iv) Violet Rozena (1883),
 - (v) Willard Norman (1887),
 - (vi) Alvin (1889),
 - (vii) Alberta Betty (1889).

Willard Alexander Talbot's descendants' stories can be found in Chapter 13.

Descendants of Willard Alexander Talbot



Chapter 13: Willard Alexander Talbot's Descendants

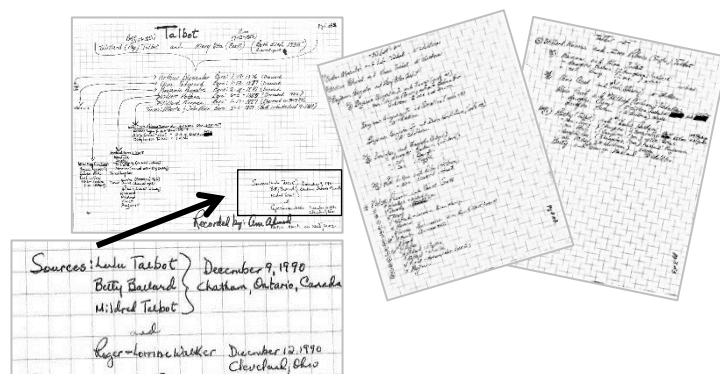
This branch of the family were very interested in their history. They didn't know much about their Talbot ancestors, but they were determined to preserve a record of their family members in a document.

Ann (**ANTHONY**) Ahmad reported:

[I went] back [to Chatham, Ontario] with my mother in 1990 . . . with Betty Ballard and Aunt Millie (Mildred (**COCHRAN**) Talbot Redon) and mother [Betty (**TALBOT**) Anthony Ballard]. I flew to Cleveland, stayed with Aunt Millie, and then we rented a car and drove up to Aunt Lu's. We stayed there 3 or 4 days. And that is where this crude history was taken. We just sat up a couple of days in the kitchen; and Aunt Millie, Mildred Talbot, who is Mildred Redon now, she drew from her experiences; mother could remember a lot about her cousins and her uncles and aunts. I'm sorry I didn't pay more attention.

Aunt Lu knew quite a bit; she did have records. Now I can't remember if the dates that we put here were in a Bible Aunt Lu had because that's a very good question. Cousin Kenn was just asking me where did these dates come from? So, it would mainly be from Aunt Lu's records. It would mainly be in a bible, but she did have some written references as to where these names dates and places came from. So, this is as far as we got, this draft."¹

On 9 Dec 1990, they compiled a three-page document containing the names, births, marriages, and deaths of the descendants of their patriarch, Willard Alexander Talbot. They titled the document *Talbot*. Roger and Lorraine Walker (daughter of Violet (**TALBOT**) Scott) added their input on 12 Dec 1990 in Cleveland, Ohio.



2

One of their members, Betty Louise (**TALBOT**) Anthony Ballard, gathered and maintained an extensive collection of family photographs, labelled as to person, place and date, and organized them into a dozen or so looseleaf binders. I had the opportunity to view

¹ Interview with Ann (**ANTHONY**) Ahmad, in Menlo Park, CA, 21 Jan 2007.

² Lulu Talbot, Betty Ballard, Mildred Redon, and Roger & Lorraine Walker, "Talbot," Chatham, ON and Cleveland, OH, December 1990.

and copy some of the photographs when I visited her daughter, Ann (**ANTHONY**) Ahmad in California in January, 2007. They appear throughout this chapter.

For a few of Willard's descendants, for whom I found no records, the only "evidence" of their existence is this document these family members created.

1. Willard Alexander Talbot and Mary Elizabeth Cook had the following children:

- (i) Arthur Alexander (1876),
- (ii) Edward William (1879),
- 2. (iii) Benjamin Augustus (1881),
- 3. (iv) Violet Rozena (1883),
- 4. (v) Willard Norman (1887),
- (vi) Alvin (1889),
- (vii) Alberta Betty (1889).

(i) Arthur Alexander Talbot (1876 - 1940):

(Willard Alexander, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Arthur Alexander Talbot
From rlewis533,
who shared on ancestry.com

Born 18 Nov 1876 at Dresden, Ontario,³ Arthur spent his childhood on the land of the British American Institute where his father was listed as a tenant on Lots 67 and 68. As the firstborn, he was the big brother and leader to his younger brother playmates, Edward, three years younger and Benjamin, four years younger. His education would have been in that settlement. As a teenager he probably helped his father around the blacksmith shop in Dresden, but he didn't follow his dad into that trade; he had stars in his eyes. The world of entertainment had become attractive to him. Perhaps he had seen a stage show in nearby Chatham and imagined a romantic life in the theatre.

About 1900, when he was twenty-four, his father moved the family to the USA, taking up residence in Cleveland, Ohio. Arthur saw his chance to try his dream. How he went about it is unknown. What is known is that by 1908 he had been successfully cast in a new musical production by the highly successful, creative team of Cole and Johnson. Arthur Talbot, actor, was a participant in a major breakthrough in American Black musical theatre. It is worthwhile here to give a little history of how Blacks were being portrayed on stage at the turn of the 20th century.

Before 1895, the legitimate theatre was the domain of the white actor. Dramatic roles calling for Negroes were performed by white actors in blackface.

³ *Willard Alexander Talbot Family Bible*, in the possession of Gary Alan Talbot, of Wellston, Ohio, great-grandson of Willard Alexander Talbot.

It was the same for musical presentations. As early as 1832, white actors in burnt cork makeup performed in minstrel shows, “a secondhand vision of black life.” . . . The minstrel show, which featured ‘shuffling, irresponsible, wide-grinning, loud-laughing Negroes’ in a musical rendition of ‘darky life on the Old Plantation,’ according to a contemporary playbill, became one of the most popular entertainments in 19th-century America.⁴



Robert Cole,
James Weldon Johnson, and
John Rosamond Johnson

The Johnson brothers’ most famous collaboration is the song that was adopted as the Negro National Anthem, “Lift Every Voice and Sing.” In the early 1900s, they collaborated with Robert Cole to create a series of Black musical shows that broke down some of the barriers in Black theatre. They presented Blacks as real people in real relationships, rather than comic caricatures of commonly held stereotypes. They wrote romantic scenes for Black characters that defied the convention that such scenes would only be acceptable to white audiences if they were presented as comedy.



Between 1908 and 1910 Bob Cole, with brothers John Rosamond Johnson and James Weldon Johnson, produced the all-black musical theater production, *The Red Moon*, which ran successfully on Broadway and toured around the United States. *The Red Moon* in its time was considered the best Black show ever.

⁴ Robert C. Toll, *Blackening Up: The Minstrel Show in Nineteenth-Century America*, New York, 1974
Allen Woll, *Black Musical Theater*, “From Coontown to Dreamgirls”, (Louisiana State University Press: Baton Rouge, 1989).

By mid-September 1908, a new musical was ready for an extensive try-out touring schedule before braving Broadway. It was called *The Red Moon*, with book and lyrics by Cole and music by Johnson. Early reviews from Philadelphia were ecstatic: ‘a brilliant success . . . best work of its kind ever presented . . . chockful of fun and music . . . tuneful and picturesque with an abundance of rare comedy . . .’ Similar plaudits came from other cities visited. What was the show about? Would Broadway buy it?

For the African American, a red moon signifies bad luck, while for the Native American, it is a call to war. Minnehaha, daughter of an Indian chief and a colored woman, was deserted by her father. He returns to Swamptown, site of the government school for Indians and Blacks, to claim his child for her classmate, ‘Red Feather.’ The chief prevails and Minnehaha is taken away to the reservation. Two rascals, an indigent impresario named Slim Brown (played by Cole) and a has-been pianist called Plunk Green (Johnson), posing as lawyer and doctor respectively, set out to rescue her. After many comic adventures their efforts are successful and Minnehaha is brought back to the best parlor in Swamptown, where in gratitude she agrees to marry the pianist. Minnehaha was played by Abbie Mitchell, the Indian chief by ARTHUR TALBOT, and ‘Red Feather’ by Theodore Pankey . . .

Critics wrote approvingly of the stage settings, especially for the impressive second set, which portrayed towering cliffs and deep canyons of Indian territory away to the west . . . the Freeman of 21 November 1908 . . . asserted that the show “might be justly called a full-fledged and well-constructed comic opera, deserving presentation in the better class of houses.” The reminder is important since in the first-class theatres ticket prices were higher and big expensive shows had a better chance to make a profit on the road by being booked into them. To be relegated to second-class houses or worse meant certain financial disaster for expensively mounted productions.

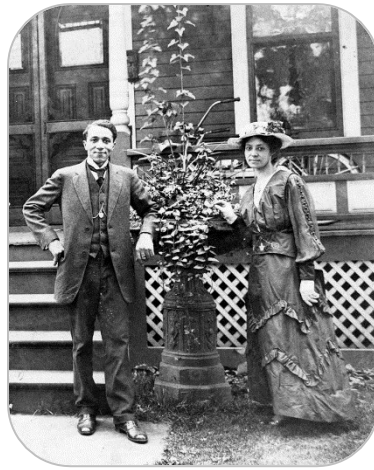
By the time *The Red Moon* arrived at New York’s Majestic Theatre for a short run towards the end of December 1908, Broadway’s “approval was irrelevant.” Word had got around of the show’s success and audiences clamored to see it. The Telegraph of 29 December admitted that lyrics and music were both “excellent” and that all three acts were “magnificently staged,” while the impersonation of Red Indians was praiseworthy, with some actors showing “a real grasp of character work.” The Toledo Blade, 14 December, “urged white producers of musical comedy to take a lesson from the show’s chorus, whose ‘snap, ginger, life and evolution . . . are absolutely refreshing.’” When the show reached the Majestic Theatre in May 1909, New York Dramatic News stated that the company were received with open arms and would remain for an indefinite period.⁵

The 1910 U.S. Census listed Arthur (32) as a “stage actor” living with his parents in their big house at 2337 East 49th Street, Cleveland. Also in the household were his brother

⁵ Errol G. Hill & James V. Hatch, *A History of African American Theatre*, Cambridge University Press, 2003, 56.

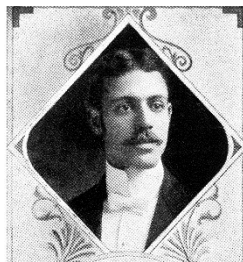
Willard Norman (22), his brother Edward (29) and Edward's wife Minnie (29), his sister Violet (26) and her husband Carroll Scott (29), and another married couple, the Geigers, who were listed as "boarders."⁶ Most likely Arthur was seldom there, being on the road as an actor.

The life of an actor is one of auditions, leading to employment if successful, or most often unemployment if not hired. So an actor's income is uncertain. Most actors take on other employment to sustain them between acting jobs. Arthur worked as a porter in 1916 and later, in the 1920s, as a custodian or janitor.⁷



Arthur Alexander Talbot,
with wife, Lavinia aka Lula
Photo from rlewis533,
who shared it on ancestry.com

On 27 April 1918 Arthur (41) married Mrs. Lavinia M. (**BUNDY**) Cox (36) and moved into the residence her father, Rev. Charles C. Bundy, at 2299 E. 95th Street.⁸ Rev. Bundy was a member of the Board of Trustees of the Combined Normal and Industrial Department (CNI) at Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio, from 1897 until 1927. He was one of the CNI's longest serving board members. Lavinia had been married to Ellery Channing Cox, a dentist, and divorced in 1908; she had a daughter, Elsa A Cox, from that marriage.



Ellery Channing Cox and daughter, Elsa
A.
From rlewis533,
who shared photos on ancestry.com

⁶ 1910 United States Federal Census, Cleveland Ward 14, Cuyahoga, Ohio, Ancestry.com, 2006, http://interactive.ancestry.com/7884/4449728_01199/135543677?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302448/facts/citation/161852687653/edit/record, (accessed 15 Sep 2016).

⁷ U.S. City Directories, 1821-1989, 1916 Cleveland City Directory, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011, <http://interactive.ancestry.com/2469/4166947/315366662?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/4014263/person/-1393782698/facts/citation/117542682574/edit/record>, (accessed 15 Sep 2016).

⁸ Cuyahoga County, Ohio, Marriage Records and Indexes, 1810-1973, Cuyahoga County Archive; Cleveland, Ohio; Volume: 108-109; Page: 450; Year Range: 1918 Jan - 1918 Aug, Ancestry.com, 2010, http://interactive.ancestry.com/1876/32365_225728-00528/1210682?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302448/facts/citation/161852687654/edit/record, (accessed 15 Sep 2016).

No children were born to the Talbot-Bundy union. When Lavinia and her new husband Arthur moved out of her father's house, Elsa chose to stay with her grandparents, where she remained until her marriage in 1926 to Charles Augustus Chandler, a lawyer. Her grandfather performed that ceremony.⁹

On 12 Sep 1918, Arthur registered for the draft for service in The Great War; he was described as being tall and slender, with brown eyes and black hair; there was a notation for distinguishing marks that appears to read "Thumb off right hand;" the word "thumb" is not clear. Since the war ended on 11 Nov 1918, and possibly having a missing thumb, Arthur was not required to serve.¹⁰

According to the 1920 census, he and Lavinia were living at 2498 E. 86th Street.¹¹ Just before Lavinia's father's death on 16 Aug 1927, they moved back into his house on E. 95th Street to help provide for his care.

In 1924 Arthur joined the Gilpin Players, in Cleveland. This club, which formed in 1915 as the Dumas Dramatic Club,¹² is the oldest Negro Little Theatre group in the United States.

Down to 1920, the record of the Negro in the American theatre had been, in the main, a record of laughter and music, of cork and comedy. [When the group started,] . . . it had no theatre and was forced to stage its productions in schools, lodge halls, and other unsatisfactory places . . . There were few suitable plays to be had. Moreover, the group was disturbed by doubt of the wisdom and propriety of confining itself to plays about Negroes or even presenting them. The locale of most plays about Negroes was the South, and the South represented to members of this group, as to most Negroes in the North, only things they wanted to forget. Although the group saw drama as a possible means of expression for the Negro, the probability of being accepted as portrayers of the entire Negro race, when they portrayed the humble and ignorant Negro of the South, made them pause. There was no precedent in the professional theatre to guide them at this point . . .

In 1923, the players were confronted at close range with the problem of the Negro play in the professional theatre. In that year Charles Gilpin came to Cleveland in *The Emperor Jones*. Negro Cleveland was hostile to Gilpin, hostile to this man who, it felt, had betrayed his race by taking part in a play about the superstition of a

⁹ 1920 United States Federal Census, Cleveland Ward 19, Cuyahoga, Ohio; Roll: T625_1370; Page: 4B; Enumeration District: 378; Image: 55, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2010, http://interactive.ancestry.com/6061/4383788_00291/76359045?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302448/facts/citation/161852687655/edit/record, (accessed 15 Sep 2016).

¹⁰ U.S. World War I Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918, Cuyahoga, Ohio, Draft Board: 13, Registration Card 4825, Roll: 1831857, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2005, http://interactive.ancestry.com/6482/005256014_02190/18630032?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302448/facts/citation/161852687655/edit/record, (accessed 15 Sep 2016).

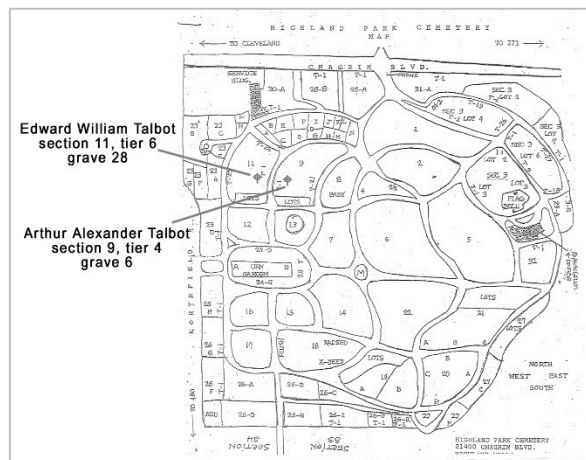
¹¹ 1920 United States Federal Census, Ancestry, Cleveland Ward 16, Cuyahoga, Ohio; Roll: T625_1368; Page: 20A; Enumeration District: 323; Image: 291, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2010, http://interactive.ancestry.com/6061/4383788_00291/76359045?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302448/facts/citation/161852687655/edit/record, (accessed 15 Sep 2016).

¹² The group was most likely named after Alexandre Dumas, the French mulatto novelist and playwright, Alexandre Dumas, best known as the author of *The Three Musketeers* and *The Count of Monte Cristo*.

Negro. The Players were hostile to Gilpin also, but they invited him to speak to them. Gilpin accepted, but in his speech made no defense of or apology of *Emperor Jones* or his part in it. He so impressed the Players however, with the dignity of the theatre, and the understanding that drama is above belittling, that the dubious attitude with which the group had regarded the play was replaced by one of appreciation. So much, indeed, were the Players impressed by Gilpin that at their next meeting, they voted unanimously to name the group the Gilpin Players . . .

In the years following Gilpin's visit to Cleveland, America became increasingly aware of the Negro's artistic possibilities. Soon there was a growing demand for artistic creations dealing with Negroes, and a consequent attempt of both white and Negro artists to supply this demand.¹³

Arthur played more than forty roles in the Gilpin Players, and in 1828-29 he served as treasurer for the troupe. Arthur retired from the group in 1933 because of poor health. He died 28 Dec 1940 of stomach cancer. He was buried in the Highland Park Cemetery, Cleveland.¹⁴



¹³ Harvey M Williamson, "The Gilpin Players," an article in the periodical, *The Crisis: A Record of the Darker Races*, July 1935, 205-6, 212, http://books.google.ca/books?id=tFcEAAAAMBAJ&pg=PA205&lpg=PA205&dq=gilpin+players&source=bl&ots=I3ROtbynaa&sig=sjiXx6bmNo9BtWSOsUX4DyOd_DA&hl=en&sa=X&ei=w4u2U_WMHNCeyAS7v4KoCQ&sqi=2&ved=0CFYQ6AEwBw#v=onepage&q=gilpin&f=false, (accessed 4 Jul 2014)

¹⁴ Certificate of Death, "Arthur Alexander Talbot," see copy on following page.

Arthur A. Talbot
30 Oct 1948
 The colored theater had lost one of its most outstanding members today with the death of Arthur A. Talbot, musical comedy star at the turn of the century and oldest member of the Gilpin Players, colored theatrical group.
 Mr. Talbot, who was 70, died last night at his home, 2299 E. 95th street, after a long illness. Services will be held at 1 p. m. tomorrow at the House of Wills, 2340 E. 55th street.
 Born in Dresden, Canada, Mr. Talbot came to Cleveland 30 years ago. For many years he was a member of the Cole & Johnson shows, a musical comedy company which toured the country in the early 1900's.
 He played leading roles in many comedies presented at the old Lyceum Theater by the Cole & Johnson company, among them "Red Moon," "In Dahomey" and "Shoe Fly Regiment." In 1906 he played in the first production offered at the old Karamu Theater, which burned a year ago last October.
 Mr. Talbot joined the Gilpin Players in 1924 and had played between 40 and 50 different roles with that organization, according to Russell Jelliffe, director. He retired from the stage in 1933 because of ill health.
 Surviving are his widow, Mrs. Lulu Bundy Talbot, and three brothers, Edward, Benjamin and Norman.

46 B

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
 BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

STATE OF OHIO
 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
 CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

No. *73430*
 File No. *10294*

1 PLACE OF DEATH
 County *CUYAHOGA*
 Township *161*
 or Village *CLEVELAND*
 Length of residence in city or town where death occurred *22* yrs. How long in U. S. If of foreign birth *22* yrs. How long in U. S. If of foreign birth *22* yrs.

2 FULL NAME *Arthur Alexander Talbot*
 (a) Residence No. *2299 East 95th St* (b) Ward *16*
 (Usual place of abode) (If nonresident give city or town and State)

PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS

3 SEX *MALE* 4 COLOR *COLORED* 5 SINGLE, MARRIED, Widowed or Divorced *MARRIED*
 6a If Married, Widowed, or Divorced Husband of *LULA BUNDY*
 (or) Wife of *LULA BUNDY*
 6 DATE OF BIRTH (month, day, and year) *Nov. 18, 1875*
 7 AGE (years) Months Days *64 1 10*

8 Trade, profession, or particular kind of work done, as farmer, Sawyer, bookkeeper, etc. *HOUSEMAN*
 9 Industry or business in which work was done, as silk mill, shoe factory, etc. *WADE PARK MANOR*
 10 Date deceased last worked at this occupation (month and year) *Nov. 18, 1948*
 11 Total time (years) spent in this occupation *31 1/2*

12 BIRTHPLACE (city or town) *DRESDON* (State or country) *ONTARIO*
 13 NAME *WILLARD ALEXANDER TALBOT*
 14 BIRTHPLACE (city or town) *DUNDAS* (State or country) *CANADA*
 15 MAIDEN NAME *MARY COOK*
 16 BIRTHPLACE (city or town) *DRESDON* (State or country) *ONTARIO*
 17 INFORMANT *Edward A. Talbot* (Signature of informant) *Edward A. Talbot* (Address) *2340 E. 55th St. Cleveland, Ohio 44115*

18 BURIAL, CREMATION, OR REMOVAL
 Place *HIGHLAND PARK* Date *JAN. 2 1949*
 19 FUNERAL FIRM *J. W. HILLS CO.* Ld. No. *3176*
 Address *2340 E. 55th St.* Ld. No. *4846*
 20 FILED *1040* DEPUTY

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

21 DATE OF DEATH (month, day, and year) *12-29-48*
 22 I HEREBY CERTIFY That I attended deceased from *12-3-48* to *12-28-48*
 I last saw him alive on *12-28-48* death is said to have occurred on the date stated above at *5 P.M.*
 The PRINCIPAL CAUSE OF DEATH and related causes of importance in order of onset were as follows:
Carcinoma of Small Intestine
 CONTRIBUTORY CAUSES of importance not related to principal cause:
Carcinoma of Small Intestine
 Name of operation *Kary* Date of *12-28-48*
 What test confirmed diagnosis *Kary* Was there an autopsy? *no*
 23 If death was due to external causes (violence) fill in also the following:
 Accident, suicide, or homicide? *no* Date of injury *12-28-48*
 Where did injury occur? *at home* (Specify city or town, county, and State)
 Specify whether injury occurred in industry, in home, or in public place.
 Manner of injury *no*
 Cause of injury *no*
 24 Was disease or injury in any way related to occupation? *no*
 If so, specify *no* (Signed) *James Edgar Davis* Address *7016 Lorain St.*

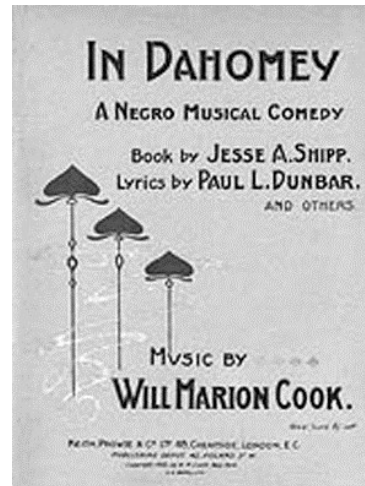
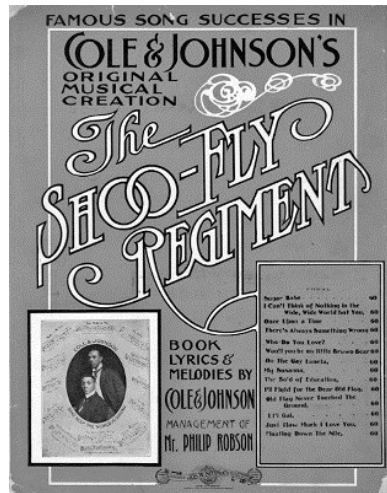
Lavinia spent the last part of her life in a mental hospital in Cleveland, where she died 30 Oct 1948.¹⁵

Arthur's obituary listed some of the great black musical shows in which he had performed during his early years.

¹⁵ Ancestry.com message from rlewis533, 7 Jan 2018.

"Elsa was raised by her grandparents (Bundy). Her mother died in a mental hospital in Cleveland Ohio. Her grandfather Bundy was connected to Wilberforce University in some capacity and there was (is) a building there named for him. - Bundy Hall. Granddaddy Cox (E.C.) worked summers on the Lake Erie boats as a waiter. While doing this, he met Elsa's mother's brother, who was instrumental in him meeting Elsa's mother. They married shortly after his graduation (1903) from Dental School. The wedding was in Cleveland. After the wedding, they came to Cincinnati to live. Early in the marriage, Mrs. Bundy came to visit E.C. and her daughter. During the visit, there was an argument between E.C. and Mrs. Bundy and Mrs. Bundy took Elsa's mother back to Cleveland. E.C. was unaware that his wife was pregnant with Elsa at the time. E.C. eventually found out that his wife had been pregnant and that a daughter (Elsa) had been born. E.C. attempted to communicate with his wife and Elsa but Mrs. Bundy interfered by hiding his mail and gifts. They eventually divorced."

U.S., Find A Grave Index, 1600s-Current, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=60525&h=116925080&ssrc=pt&tid=71322150&pid=30234302518&usePUB=true>, (accessed 8 Jan 2018).



This unlabelled sketch, found among a collection of Gilpin Players documents, may be a sketch of Arthur Alexander Talbot.

16

(ii) Edward William Talbot (1879 - 1945):

(Willard Alexander, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Edward's date of birth is uncertain. When he registered for the draft in 1918, he gave his date of birth as 12 Jan 1878.¹⁷ On 9 Feb 1906, when he would have been twenty-eight, Edward gave his age as twenty-six for his marriage licence data.¹⁸ In the 1900 U.S. Census his date of birth was recorded as Jan 1879, and his age recorded as twenty-one, which would be a match.¹⁹ His first census record in 1881 in Dresden, Ontario, as a two-year-old yields an

¹⁶ This image may be a sketch of Arthur Alexander Talbot. It was found in the archives of the Western Reserve Historical Society's Research Library, Cleveland, *Karamu House photographs, 1915-1972*, PG 443.

¹⁷ U.S., *World War I Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918, Cuyahoga County*; Roll: 1831861; Draft Board: 15, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2005, http://interactive.ancestry.com/6482/005256018_05398/19877097?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302449/facts/citation/161852687685/edit/record, (accessed 15 Sep 2016).

¹⁸ *Cuyahoga County, Ohio, Marriage Records, 1810-1973*; Cuyahoga County Archive; Cleveland, Ohio; Volume: Vol 62-63; Page: 390; Year Range: 1905 Sep - 1906 Aug, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., http://interactive.ancestry.com/1876/32365_225702-00454/988581?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302449/facts/citation/161852687684/edit/record, (accessed 16 Sep 2016).

¹⁹ 1900 United States Federal Census, Cleveland Ward 10, Cuyahoga, Ohio; Roll: 1253; Page: 12B; Enumeration District: 0040; FHL microfilm: 1241253, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2004, http://interactive.ancestry.com/7602/004117704_00203/39320702?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302449/facts/citation/161852687682/edit/record. (accessed 16 Sep 2016).

1879 birth year as well. In his father's Family Bible his birth was recorded as 12 Jan 1879, so I'm using that as his "official" birth date.²⁰

Edward spent his childhood in Dresden and had a stable home life. In 1896, he and his brother, Benjamin, were listed in the Chatham City Directory as "strippers" for the O'Brien Brothers cigar manufacturing company, living with their father, Willard, at 122 King St. A stripper had the job of removing the centre vein of the tobacco leaf; each half-leaf was then used to roll a cigar. Willard was listed as a blacksmith, with his shop on the corner of "Thames and Pitt N C."²¹ Of all his siblings, his father chose Edward to accompany him to Cleveland, Ohio, to see if there were sufficient opportunities to warrant moving the family there. The two of them were listed as boarders in the 1900 U.S. Census for Cleveland, Ohio, with Willard (49) listed as a porter, and Edward (21) as a cigar-maker. The 1901 Cleveland City Directory has Edward W., "lab[ourer]" listed at 12 Judd Street along with his father, Willard A., "blksmith," and brother, Benjamin A., "coachman," so apparently the rest of the family came to the U.S. after the 1900 census.²² The following year Edward "cl[er]k" and Benjamin "clk" were still at that address, but Willard "blksmith" was listed at 35 Webster Street.²³

On 9 Feb 1906 Edward (26) married Mrs. Minnie A. (**DUSTON**) Blue (26), daughter of William Duston and Anna Redmond. Surprisingly Edward's parents were listed as William E. Talbot and Marietta Burnett, not Willard Alexander Talbot and Mary Elizabeth Cook, however in other places Elizabeth is seen as "Etta," so Marietta was likely the same person. Likewise, in many records the Willard and William names were interchanged. The listing has Edward W. Talbot as a "porter" born in "Canada," which matches other listings for our Edward. In the 1910 census, Edward and Minnie were listed as living in Willard's household, having been married five years, and Edward employed as a "porter" in a "Dry Goods Store."

Curious to know of Minnie's first marriage, I found an 1895 marriage of a sixteen-year-old Minnie A. Dawson to a Charles R. Blue, in the same county as is Cleveland, but there were no parents listed to verify her identity. Record-keeping being what it was, "Dawson" and "Duston" might be the same surname recorded by people who wrote what they thought they'd heard.²⁴ A 1900 census record shows that in 1898 Minnie Blue had a son Ralph Blue, but the 1910 census taken after Minnie Blue's marriage to Edward Talbot does

²⁰ *Willard Alexander Talbot Family Bible*, Op. cit.

²¹ *Canada, City and Area Directories, 1819-1906*, Chatham City Directory 1896, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2013, <https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2469/4149659/313317276?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302449/facts/citation/700120679143/edit/record>, (accessed 19 Sep 2016).

²² *U.S. City Directories, 1821-1989, Cleveland, Ohio, City Directory, 1901, Page 1214*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011, <https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2469/4151253/313403980?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302449/facts/citation/700120679101/edit/record>, (accessed 15 Mar 2019).

²³ *U.S. City Directories, 1821-1989, Cleveland, Ohio, City Directory, 1902, Page 1260*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011, <https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2469/4151253/313403980?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302449/facts/citation/700120679101/edit/record>, (accessed 15 Mar 2019).

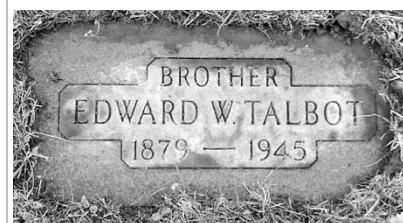
²⁴ There are many such examples in family records; we have seen Talbert, Tolbert, Tholbert, Talbott, Tabbat, and Tabet, for our now standard Talbot, for example.

not show Ralph in their household; instead Ralph (11) appears together with a sister Ethel (9) and their father, Charles R. Blue, living in the household of their grandfather, Richard Blue.²⁵

On 15 Sep 1918, Edward registered for the draft for The Great War, three days after his elder brother, Arthur. Edward was employed as a janitor for the Sincere Realty Company, at 2077 E 4th Street, Cleveland. He was described on the draft card as “tall,” “slender,” with “gray” eyes, and “black” hair, with no distinguishing marks.²⁶ He must have been light complexioned, for in the 1920 census he was listed as “white,” a janitor for an apartment building at 6004 Quincy Avenue.²⁷

On 6 June 1945, Edward died of “cardiac failure,” according to Cleveland’s Highland Park Cemetery records. He had been living at 2171 E. 90th Street, Apt 7.

Cemetery Name		Highland Park Cemetery	
Address		21400 Chagrin Blvd.	
Name of Deceased	Edward Talbot	Age	66
Address of Deceased		2171 East 90th Street	
Cause of Death		Cardiac Failure	
Date of Death	6-6-1945	Date of Burial	6-9-1945
Native of		Undertaker/Funeral Ho J. W. Wills Funeral Home	
Section	11	Lot	
		Tier	6
		Grave	28



(vi) John Alvin Talbot (1889 - 1889):

(Willard Alexander, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(vii) Alberta Betty Talbot (1889 - 1889):

(Willard Alexander, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

The twins, born 6 May 1889, didn’t survive their first year. Alberta died on 10 Sep 1889. John Alvin survived four days more, dying 14 Sep 1889. A poem dedicated to their memory is in the Willard A. Talbot Family Bible (shown below at right).²⁸

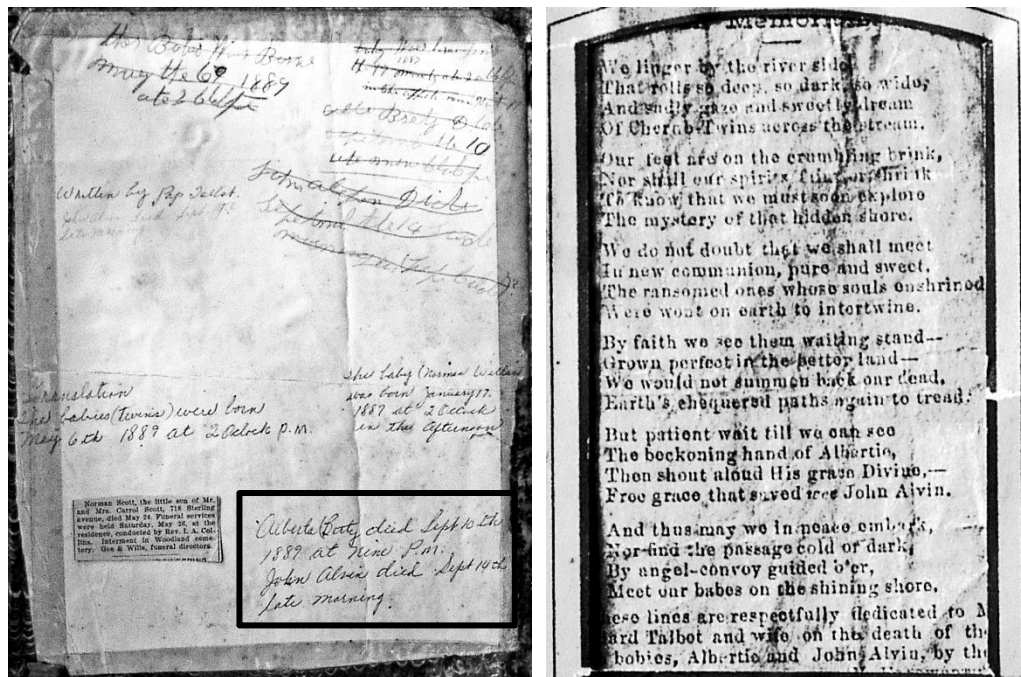
²⁵ 1910 United States Federal Census, Cleveland Ward 21, Cuyahoga, Ohio; Roll: T624_1175; Page: 1B; Enumeration District: 0323; FHL microfilm: 1375188, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2006, http://interactive.ancestry.com/7884/4449729_00602/135671241?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/200035720782/facts/citation/700120680734/edit/record, (accessed 16 Sep 2016).

1910 United States Federal Census, Cleveland Ward 14, Cuyahoga, Ohio; Roll: T624_1170; Page: 13B; Enumeration District: 0220; FHL microfilm: 1375183, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2006, http://interactive.ancestry.com/7884/4449728_01199/135543678?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302449/facts/citation/161852687681/edit/record, (accessed 16 Sep 2016).

²⁶ U.S., World War I Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918, Registration State: Ohio; Registration County: Cuyahoga; Roll: 1831861; Draft Board: 15, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2005, http://interactive.ancestry.com/6482/005256018_05398/19877097?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302449/facts/citation/161852687685/edit/record, (accessed 16 Sep 2016).

²⁷ 1920 United States Federal Census, Cleveland Ward 20, Cuyahoga, Ohio; Roll: T625_1366; Page: 9A; Enumeration District: 405; Image: 1136, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/6061/4385087_01136/112216714?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302449/facts/citation/161852687683/edit/record, (accessed 15 Mar 2019).

²⁸ Willard Alexander Talbot Family Bible, Op. cit.



Willard sadly noted their deaths inside the back cover of his bible (shown at left.)²⁹

2. (iii) Benjamin Augustus Talbot (1881 - 1953):

(Willard Alexander, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Benjamin Augustus Talbot
Photo courtesy of Douglas Arthur Talbot Jr.



Benjamin Augustus Talbot,
Betty Louise (TALBOT) Anthony (daughter of Willard Norman);
Ross Levere Talbot (son of Benjamin A.);
Lu (MILBURN) Talbot, (wife of Ross);
Willard Norman Talbot (brother of Benjamin A. & Betty's father)

²⁹ Ibid.

Benjamin, the third of Willard's surviving children, was born 18 Feb 1881.³⁰ Being only two years younger than Edward, it is understandable that these two siblings were close, as childhood playmates in Dresden and as housemates in Cleveland when they were in their twenties. The 1901 Cleveland City Directory shows Willard A., "blksmith" and two of his three sons, Edward W., "lab[ourer]," and Benjamin A., "coachman," residing at 12 Judd Street.³¹ Edward (22) and Benjamin (20) deserved a listing because they were employed adults. Their brother, Willard Norman (14), was too young, and women other than adult widows were not listed, so we can only assume Violet and Mary Elizabeth were there. Arthur (25) was elsewhere pursuing his acting career. According to the 1902 directory, Edward "cl[er]k" and Benjamin "clk" remained together at that address, but Willard "blksmith" had moved the rest of the family to 35 Webster Street.³²

Those two directory listings are the only evidence we have of Benjamin having moved to Cleveland. By 1903, he had returned to Canada where, on 25 Aug, he married Mary Ellen Terrell, daughter of George and Florence (**GIBSON**) Terrell in Chatham, Ontario. He was a listed as a cigar maker.³³ Benjamin took his bride to Cleveland to meet the rest of the family.

The residence of Mrs. Mary Smith, Brock street, was the scene of a very happy wedding last evening, when her niece, Miss Mary Ellen Turrill, was united in marriage to Benjamin Augustus Talbot. The nuptial knot was tied by Rev. J. C. Richards in the presence of about 50 guests. The bride is a very popular young lady and is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Turrill, Brock street. The groom is a prosperous young man, being a cigar maker in O'Brien's cigar store. The young couple left on a trip to Cleveland.

34

By the time of the 1911 Census in Chatham, Benjamin and Mary had been blessed with three children: Benjamin Terrell (7), Douglas Arthur (3), and Ross (9 months). They were living at 151 Wellington; Benjamin A. was listed as a cigar maker at the "O'Brie[n] fact[ory]." ³⁵

³⁰ *Chatham Daily News*, "Benjamin Talbot Dies at Home," obituary, 22 Jun 1953, Chatham Public Library microfilm.

³¹ *1901 Cleveland City Directory*, U.S. City Directories, 1821-1989, Op. cit.

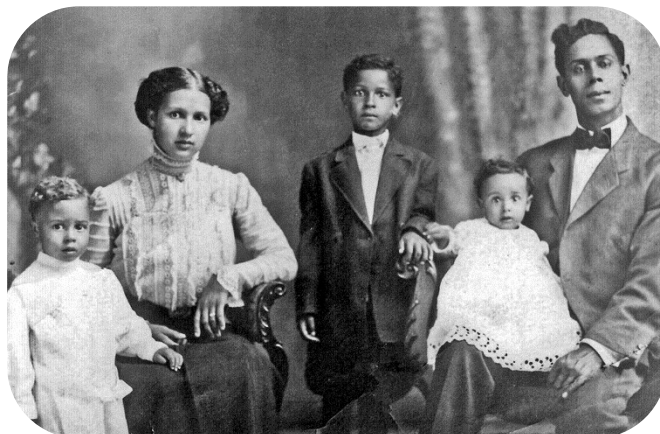
³² *1902 Cleveland City Directory*, U.S. City Directories, 1821-1989, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011, <http://interactive.ancestry.com/2469/4151253/313403980?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302449/facts/citation/700120679101/edit/record>, (accessed 16 Sep 2016).

³³ *Registrations of Marriages, 1869-1928: Ontario, Canada*, Archives of Ontario, Toronto. Series: MS932_110, Reel: 110, http://interactive.ancestry.com/7921/ONMS932_110-0930/3258048?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302452/facts/citation/161852687750/edit/record, (accessed 16 Sep 2016).

³⁴ *Chatham Daily Planet*, Benjamin A Talbot marriage, 27 Aug 1903, Chatham Public Library, microfilm card catalog.

³⁵ *1911 Census of Canada, Chatham, Kent West, Ontario*; Library and Archives Canada, 2007, Page: 4; Family No: 49, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2006, http://interactive.ancestry.com/8947/e080_e001996308/4964462?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302452/facts/citation/161852687749/edit/record, (accessed 16 Sep 2016).

151 Wellington Street E, Chatham
Google Maps street view,
as it appeared in June 2012



Douglas Arthur,
Mary (TERRELL),
Benjamin Terrell,
Ross Levere, and
Benjamin Augustus Talbot

In the 1935 Chatham City Directory, Benjamin A. was listed as a “garageman” [*sic*] and Benjamin Jr. as a “chauffeur.” By 1949, Benjamin Augustus was retired, as noted in that year’s directory.

Benjamin died on 21 Jun 1953. Wife Mary Ellen had died on 14 Jun 1930.³⁶

Benjamin Talbot Dies at Home

Funeral services for Benjamin Augustus Talbot, life - long resident of this district, will be held tomorrow from the Harvey Stevens Memorial Chapel, Victoria Avenue, at 3 p.m. Mr. Talbot died at the family residence 151 Wellington street, east, Saturday morning.

Born in Dresden, February 18, 1881, he was the son of Willard Talbot and the former Mary Cook. He married the former Mary Ellen Terrell who predeceased in 1930. For 37 years he was employed with the O'Brien Tobacco Company and later with Libby, McNeill and Libby Co. of Canada.

Surviving are: two sons, Ross, of Chatham township, and Ben of Chatham; a brother, Norman of Cleveland; four grandchildren; and three great grandchildren. A son Douglas predeceased in 1939.

Mr. Talbot is resting at the Harvey Stevens Memorial Chapel until tomorrow when services will be held with Rev. Brown of Windsor officiating.

Interment will be in the family plot of Maple Leaf Cemetery.

Funeral Rites For B. A. Talbot

Funeral services for Benjamin Augustus Talbot, 151 Wellington street east, who died June 21 at the residence in his 73rd year, were held at Harvey Stevens Memorial Chapel Tuesday at 3 p.m.

Rev. Brown, Windsor and Rev. Earl Samuels, Community Church both officiated at the service.

Mrs. A.L. Tye and Mrs. McDowell were soloists, accompanied by Miss Mabel Robinson at the organ.

Pallbearers were F. Robinson, Earl Chase, Terry Ladd, Arthur Alexander Jr., Alvin Ladd and Earl Brown.

Interment was in the family plot Maple Leaf Cemetery.

³⁶ Ontario, Canada, Deaths and Deaths Overseas, 1869-1946, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/8946/ONMS935_392-0407/2171471?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302523/facts/citation/700376859236/edit/record, (accessed 10 Jan 2018).

Benjamin Augustus Talbot and Mary Ellen Terrell had the following children:

5. (i) Benjamin Terrell (1904),
6. (ii) Douglas Arthur (1907),
7. (iii) Ross Lavere (1910).

3. (iv) Violet Rozena Talbot (1883 - 1925):

(Willard Alexander, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Photo courtesy of
Carolyn (MASTIN) Mitchell

Violet Rozena Talbot was born on 5 Jun 1883 in Dresden, Ontario.³⁸ After the birth of three sons, Willard and Mary were happy to have a daughter; Violet would prove to be the only daughter, when her younger sister born five years later did not survive her first year.

On 23 Aug 1902, Violet (19) married Carroll Lawrence Scott (24), in Cleveland.³⁹



Carroll Scott
Photo courtesy of
Carolyn (MASTIN) Mitchell

Strangely, there are two separate entries for their family in the 1910 U.S. Census in Cleveland. One of these entries presents the idea that the young family was living in the household of her parents, Willard Alexander (58) and Mary Talbot (54), at 2337 E. 49th Street, along with the rest of her brothers: Arthur (32), Edward (29), and Norman (22). The data was enumerated by Arthur [illegible] on the 26th of April. It showed that Carroll (29) and Violet (26) were there without any children, and recorded that the couple had been married five years, and that Violet was the mother of three children, two of them living.⁴⁰

On April 19th, Carroll (31) and Violet (26) had already been enumerated by John F. Matthews as living in a rented house at 2346 E. 29th Street, with children, Wendell (7), and

³⁷ *Chatham Daily News*, "Benjamin Talbot Dies at Home," obituary, 22 Jun 1953, Chatham Public Library, microfilm card catalog.

³⁸ *Willard Alexander Talbot Family Bible*, Op. cit.

³⁹ *Cuyahoga County, Ohio, Marriage Records, 1810-1973*; Cuyahoga County Archive; Cleveland, Ohio; Volume: Vol 54-55; Page: 310; Year Range: 1902 May - 1903 May, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010, http://interactive.ancestry.com/1876/32365_225697-00373/2395198?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/4014263/person/-1393778521/facts/citation/100183276603/edit/record, (accessed 16 Sep 2016).

⁴⁰ *1910 United States Federal Census, Cleveland Ward 14, Cuyahoga, Ohio*, Page: 13B, Enumeration District: 220, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2006, <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302447/facts>, (accessed 17 Jan 2018).

Dorothy (8 mon.). The family was listed as Mu(latto). Violet reported that, after eight years of marriage, she was the mother of five children, two of them living. Carroll's occupation was listed as "Shipping Clerk" in a "Cloak factory."⁴¹ Since they had been married in 1902, eight years married was correct. For some unknown reason, Violet's parents included them in the enumeration of their household, and were wrong about the number of years of Violet's marriage and how many children she had given birth. Other data, below, support the birth of five children before 1910.

In the 1920 census, the Scott family was living at 2302 E. 86th Street, Cleveland. The family consisted of Carry [*sic*] (41), Violet, his wife (36), Wendell (16), Dorothy (10), Willard (8), Laurine (5), Naurine (5), David (2 yr 8 mon.), and Richard (9 mon.). [As adults, they signed their names as Lorraine and Norrine.] Carroll's occupation was recorded as "Shipping Clerk" at a "Garment Co."⁴²

One of the descendants of Violet's brother, Willard Norman Talbot, has a memory concerning Violet. Mildred (**COCHRAN**) Talbot Redon, widow of Violet's nephew Alvin Creed Talbot, son of Willard Norman, recalled, "Dad [Willard Norman] was always upset with his brother-in-law [Carroll Scott] for letting his wife, dad's sister, have all these children. She had a lot of children . . . that's why he was angry with her husband, because he said he should never have let her have all those children, and he always blamed that for killing her."⁴³

Violet died at age forty-one on 23 May 1925.⁴⁴ Carroll married Fannie Lawrence on 24 Nov 1926, needing a wife right-away to help him with his many children. In the 1930 census he still had seven at home, ranging in age from Dorothy (20) to Violet (7). Wendell (26) had left home and David had died. Carroll died 5 Apr 1946 at age sixty-six.⁴⁵



⁴¹ 1910 United States Federal Census, Cleveland Ohio, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2006, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/7884/4449728_00241/135501744?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302531/facts/citation/163448836299/edit/record, (accessed 17 Jan 2018).

⁴² 1920 United States Federal Census, Cleveland Ward 18, Cuyahoga, Ohio, Roll: T625_1369, Page: 12A, Enumeration District: 374, Image: 1132, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/6061/4383995_01132/11830667?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302447/facts/citation/161852687630/edit/record, (accessed 17 Jan 2018).

⁴³ Interview with Mildred (**COCHRAN**) Talbot Redon, in Sheffield Village, Ohio, 10 Sep 2006.

⁴⁴ Ohio, Deaths, 1908-1932, 1938-2007, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2010, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/5763/ohvr_d_1923_12-1147/5104879?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302447/facts/citation/163448833819/edit/record, (accessed 17 Jan 2018).

⁴⁵ U.S., Find A Grave Index, 1600s-Current, Find A Grave Memorial# 92609025, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&Gid=92609025&ref=acom>, (accessed 19 Sep 2016).

Cuyahoga County, Ohio, Marriage Records, 1810-1973; Volume: Vol 147-148; Page: 175; Year Range: 1926 Oct - 1927 May, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010, http://interactive.ancestry.com/1876/32365_225749-00254/1077736?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302533/facts/citation/163448837136/edit/record, (accessed 19 Sep 2016).

Memories of this part of the family are confused by the reluctance of the elders to share family information with children, the widespread use of nicknames, and the naming of children after elders, most especially Violet naming one of her daughters Violet. Mildred (**COCHRAN**) Talbot Redon, widow of Alvin Creed Talbot, shared her confused memories of her husband's Scott relatives. She is the eldest member of Willard Alexander Talbot's branch of the family and was quite lucid in 2006 at age eighty-one, when I interviewed her.

Violet was my father-in-law's sister, here in Cleveland. And there were twins, Dorothy and . . . They were my father-in-law's sisters. There was a Willard that we called Scotty and his wife was Dorothea . . . I can't remember those twins' names: Dorothy and . . . They both lived here, and I met both of them, but I can't think of the other one's name. [female] They lived over on 149th street, I know that. Violet and the other sister lived on the west side and I can't remember the streets or anything . . .

Dorothy and these twins I'm talking about, they were Violet's sisters too. And Willard Scott was a brother . . . Oh, gosh . . . [she was confused and frustrated] And she [Violet] was the one dad liked so much because she was a good cook and she would invite him over to 149th Street. That's why 149th is emblazoned in my brain. He would go over there, and she'd have him over for dinner and make an occasion and all that stuff.

Oh, Ellis was one of the last names. Dorothy Ellis. That came to me somehow out of the blue.

Willard Scott and Dorothea Scott, his wife . . . we were kinda friendly with them and he was built like Al [her husband] and he was very fond of Al and me, and so when Al died, I had him come over and Al had lots of clothes and I had them all over the chairs and sofa for him to come and choose. He fit most of his [Al's] clothes, 'cause he had a lot of clothes and they fit him cause he was built like Al.

Oh, the older one was Wendell, because when Al and I got married, we lived with Wendell and his wife, until our apartment was ready . . . It must've been because the Violet that I was talking about was one of the younger ones. Wendell was the eldest, and then Willard . . . What's bothering me is that I can't remember about these twins. One was Dorothy Ellis; that was Dad's favourite, because she was such a good cook, but there was a sister and I can't come up with that name.

Violet Scott, she was a pretty one too.⁴⁶

Ann (**ANTHONY**) Ahmad, granddaughter of Willard Norman Talbot by Betty Louise (**TALBOT**) Anthony Ballard, recalled Violet [her grandfather's sister] and her family.

[Me: Did you know anything about Violet? Did you know any of the kids? The list I have that you wrote is Wendell, Dorothy, . . .]

⁴⁶ Interview with Mildred (**COCHRAN**) Talbot Redon, Op. cit.

Yes, I knew her... because they also lived in the [Cleveland housing] projects. And one of them was a mailman, like my Uncle Al. Cause he used to come by the house. Could you read the names again?

[Me: Wendell, Dorothy, Mary died as a baby, Willard, Norman named after Big Daddy, then there were twin girls, Lorraine and Norrine, David died at age eight...]

Oh, Scotty. He was called Scotty.

[Me: Who was?]

The mailman, who would've been Mom's first cousin. He also lived, his family, in the projects. And his wife, I think, was Dorothy.

[Me: 'Cause there's a Richard and a Mildred and a Violet and a Benjamin.]

Richard, I do remember an Uncle Richard. Because I believe, Uncle Richard, one of his sons, who would've been my second cousin, they called him Dicky, and I think he was Richard's son. I'm sorry I'm kind of vague on that. Now I do remember Big Daddy [Willard Norman Talbot] talking a lot about Violet. Those would be his, what?

[Me: His sister's kids, his nieces and nephews, 'cause one of them was named Violet like her mother, and Millie seemed to remember that there was a big connection there. Somebody was such a great cook.]

Someone was a great cook, but I can remember Big Daddy [Willard Norman Talbot] talking about one of the girls' husband mistreating her. But I don't have very much memory of that.

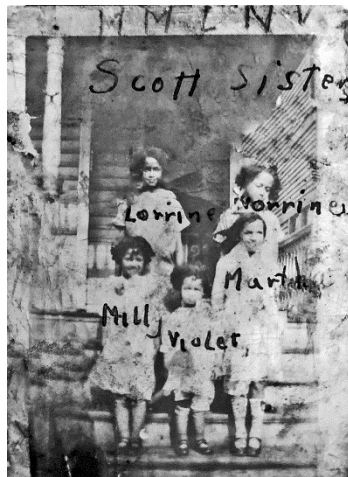
[Me: Of that family?]

No, I don't. In those days the adults did not talk a lot around kids, and you didn't ask questions either. You might catch something, like if you were in the next room doing something and the adults maybe were having a drink or in the living room or something, you might . . . one of big Daddy's favourite expressions was, "I told that son of a bitch" he had a way of saying it (laughing), and so he could be very graphic talking 'bout his relatives but I really don't know who.⁴⁷

⁴⁷ *Interview with Ann (ANTHONY) Ahmad, Op. cit.*

Violet Rozena Talbot and Carroll Scott had the following children:

- (i) Wendell Carroll (1903),
- (ii) Unnamed Female (1904),
- (iii) Norman (1905),⁴⁸
- (iv) Arthur (1906),⁴⁹
- (v) David 1 (1906),⁵⁰
- (vi) Unnamed male (1907),
- (vii) Mary (1908),
- (viii) Dorothy M (1910),
- 8. (ix) Willard (1912),
- 9. (x) Lorraine (1914),
- (xi) Norrine (1914),
- (xii) David 2 (1918),
- 10. (xiii) Richard Lawrence (1919),
- 11. (xiv) Mildred (1920),
- 12. (xv) Violet Carol (1923),
- (xvi) Benjamin (1925).⁵¹



But who is "Martha"?
Photo courtesy of
Carolyn (MASTIN) Mitchell



Cousins:
From left: Mildred Scott (5), Violet Scott (4), and
Betty Louise Talbot (6),
Photo from the collection of
Betty Louise (TALBOT) Anthony Ballard,
courtesy of Ann (ANTHONY) Ahmad

⁴⁸ Talbot, Ballard, Redon, and Walker, "Talbot," 1990, Op. cit.

From this data come the names of three children for which no official records have been found: Mary, Arthur, and Benjamin.

⁴⁹ Ibid.

⁵⁰ Ibid.

⁵¹ Ibid.

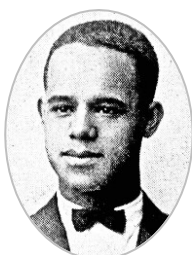
(i) Wendell Carroll Scott (1903 - 1983):

(Violet Rozena, Willard Alexander, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Violet (**TALBOT**) Scott with Wendell
Photo courtesy of
Carolyn (**MASTIN**) Mitchell

Wendell was born 9 Feb 1903 in Cuyahoga County, Ohio.⁵² In the 1910 U.S. Federal Census for Cleveland, he appears at age seven, with his parents and sister, Dorothy, eight months.⁵³ At the time of the 1920 census, Wendell (16) was a student, living with his parents, Carroll (41) and Violet (36), and siblings Dorothy (10), Willard (8), Laurine (5), Naurine (5), David (2 yr 8 mon.), and Richard (9 mon.) (Names are spelled here as recorded in the census.)⁵⁴



Wendell Carroll Scott
Yearbook photo
1923
East Technical High School,
Cleveland, Ohio

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On 5 Jun 1926, Wendell married Dezzelle Thomas. His marriage registration listed his occupation as “Sponger.”⁵⁶ The 1930 U.S. Census showed the couple, Wendel [*sic*] (27) Dezzella [*sic*] (24), living in a house at 3390 130th St., rented for \$30 a month. His occupation was Postal “Mail Carrier;” hers, Elevator Operator in a “Retail Store.”⁵⁷ On 25

⁵² *North Carolina, Death Indexes, 1908-2004*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2007, <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302531/facts>, (accessed 16 Jan 2018).

⁵³ *1910 United States Federal Census, Cleveland Ohio*, Op. cit.

⁵⁴ *1920 United States Federal Census, Cleveland Ward 18, Cuyahoga, Ohio*, Op. cit.

⁵⁵ *U.S. School Yearbooks, 1880-2012*, June Bug 1923, East Technical High School, Cleveland, Ohio, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/1265/43134_b208820-00034/368501494?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302531/facts/citation/700201416273/edit/record, (accessed 17 Jan 2018).

⁵⁶ *Cuyahoga County, Ohio, Marriage Records and Indexes, 1810-1973*, Volume: Vol 143-144; Page: 418; Year Range: 1925 Dec - 1926 Jun, 2010, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/1876/32365_225747-01066/1262046?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302531/facts/citation/163451602492/edit/record, (accessed 17 Jan 2018).

⁵⁷ *1930 United States Federal Census, Cleveland, Cuyahoga, Ohio*; Roll: 1779; Page: 35B; Enumeration District: 0508; FHL microfilm: 2341513, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2002, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/6224/4638918_01086/73576387?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302531/facts/citation/700379744032/edit/record, (accessed 17 Jan 2018).

May 1940, Wendell (37) married Edith E. Marshall (33) in Fredericksburg, Virginia. On the marriage certificate, Wendell gave his marital status as "single," despite it being his second marriage.⁵⁸ I found no record of his divorce from Dezzelle Thomas, but in the 1940 U.S. Census, Dezzelle had claimed she was widowed and had reverted to her maiden name.⁵⁹

In 1942, Wendell (39) registered for the draft. He gave his residence as Washington, D.C. He was described as 180 lb, height-5'8", complexion-light brown, eyes-brown, hair-black. He gave his next of kin as Edythe E. Scott.⁶⁰



Photo courtesy of
Carolyn (MASTIN) Mitchell

Wendell died 19 Jul 1983 in Nash General Hospital, Rocky Mount, North Carolina. The cause of death was "Acute Cerebral Thrombosis." He was listed as being "White," age eighty, widowed, and had been a postal carrier. He was buried on 21 Jul 1983 in Palms Memorial Park, Sarasota Florida. His death was reported by Ray Solomon, a friend.⁶¹

(ii) Unnamed Scott Female (1904 - 1904):

(Violet Rozena, Willard Alexander, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

A one-day-old unnamed, white, female, Scott baby died on 10 Apr 1904, and was buried on the 11th, "Interment No. 48240." The associated address was "716 Central Ave." The Cause of Death was "Heart Failure." The burial site was Section 78, Tier 9, Grave 143.⁶² Although the parents were not named in the burial record, that same grave would be used twice more for the burial of Scott infants clearly identified as children of Carroll and Violet Scott.

⁵⁸ *Virginia, Marriage Records, 1936-2014, Fredericksburg, Virginia*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2015, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/9279/43067_162028006052_0616-00313/11019451?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302531/facts/citation/163451602996/edit/record, (accessed 17 Jan 2018).

⁵⁹ *1940 United States Federal Census, Cleveland, Cuyahoga, Ohio*; Roll: m-t0627-03214; Page: 2A; Enumeration District: 92-287, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, <https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2442/m-t0627-03214-00574/30741730?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30523351755/facts/citation/700379994288/edit/record>, (accessed 18 Jan 2018).

⁶⁰ *U.S. WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947*, The National Archives in St. Louis, Missouri; St. Louis, Missouri; Draft Registration Cards for District of Columbia, 10/16/1940 - 03/31/1947; Record Group: Records of the Selective Service System, 147; Box: 204, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011, <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=2238&h=6583780&ssrc=pt&tid=71322150&pid=30234302531&usePUB=true>, (accessed 18 Jan 2018).

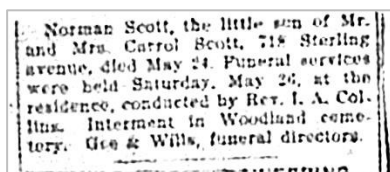
⁶¹ *Certificate of Death*, "Wendell Carroll Scott," FamilySearch.org, record-image_3QS7-89G8-PKQW, <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-89G8-PKQW>, (accessed 16 Jan 2018).

⁶² *Ohio, County Death Records, 1840-2001*, 1904 baby female, Cuyahoga, Death records, 1902-1905, image 437 of 857; county courthouses, Ohio, FamilySearch.org, 2014, <https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-L9ZR-LW1V?cc=2128172&wc=7DZ2-G1N%3A1296031701%2C1296270702>, (accessed 16 Jan 2018).

(iii) Norman A. Scott (1905 - 1906):⁶³

(Violet Rozena, Willard Alexander, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Norman was born 5 July 1905 at 718 Sterling Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio. His birth record was filed without him having been named; that space is blank.⁶⁴ Norman (colored) died 24 May 1906, at age ten months, and was buried on the 26th.



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The associated address was 2370 – 30th St. S.E. The Cause of Death was “convulsions.” He was interred in Section 78, Tier 9, Grave 143, Interment No. 51880. In the remarks column was the notation, “On top 4-11-1904,” [11 Apr 1904], when (ii) the unnamed female Scott infant had been buried.⁶⁶

(iv) Arthur Scott (1906 - ?):

(Violet Rozena, Willard Alexander, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Arthur was born 6 Jan 1906 in Cleveland. He was a twin of David I.⁶⁷ He is thought, by family members, to have died in infancy.⁶⁸ There is a record for an Arthur Scott who died on 24 Apr 1909 in Cleveland, but it doesn’t contain any data that identifies him as part of this family.⁶⁹

⁶³ Talbot, Ballard, Redon, and Walker, “Talbot,” 1990, Op. cit.

⁶⁴ *Ohio, County Births, 1841-2003, Cuyahoga*, Birth returns 1905, image 2605 of 6145; county courthouses, *FamilySearch.org*, 2016, <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:33S7-9RY4-9P3Q?i=2604&cc=1932106>, (accessed 18 Jan 2018).

⁶⁵ Clipping found in back of Willard Talbot Bible; newspaper & date unidentified.

⁶⁶ *Ohio, County Death Records, 1840-2001, Cuyahoga*, Death records, 1906-1907, image 119 of 588, county courthouses, Ohio, *FamilySearch.org*, 2014, <https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-99ZB-G5JT?cc=2128172&wc=7DZ2-G1G%3A1296031701%2C1296268902>, (accessed 18 Jan 2018).

⁶⁷ *Ohio, County Births, 1841-2003, Cuyahoga*, Birth returns 1905-1906, image 2754 of 6599; county courthouses, Ohio, *FamilySearch.org*, 2016, <https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:33SQ-GRY4-J6Z?cc=1932106&wc=Q6QM-3M6%3A227593401%2C235232301>, (accessed 18 Jan 2018).

⁶⁸ Talbot, Ballard, Redon, and Walker, “Talbot,” 1990, Op. cit.

⁶⁹ *Ohio, Death Records, 1908-1932, 1938-2007*, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2010, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/5763/ohvr_d_1908_1-1126/6165007?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30523352417/facts/citation/702207812038/edit/record, (accessed 10 Dec 2019).

(v) David 1 Scott (1906–?):

(Violet Rozena, Willard Alexander, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Photo courtesy of
Carolyn (MASTIN) Mitchell

David was born 6 Jan 1906 in Cleveland. He was a twin of Arthur.⁷⁰ He is recorded here as David 1 because his parents used the name for another son. David 1 is thought, by family members, to have died at age eight (1914).⁷¹ I found no supporting record other than his birth.

(vi) Unnamed Male Scott (1907):

(Violet Rozena, Willard Alexander, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

This son was born on 6 Jan 1907.⁷²

(vii) Mary Scott (1908 - 1908):

(Violet Rozena, Willard Alexander, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

On 26 May 1908, a female child was born to Carroll and Violet (TALBOT) Scott.⁷³ This may have been Mary.

A colored Scott baby, “male” and unnamed, died on 27 May 1908 at age “10 hr,” and was buried in Woodland Cemetery the same day. The recorded Cause of Death was “Pre-mature Birth.” The address associated with the death was “2370 E. 30th” Street, the same address as recorded as the place of birth of the female born on the 26th. The dates match but the recorded genders don’t; was this simply a clerical error at the cemetery? I believe this was Mary. (The other possibility might be a twin boy.) The infant was buried in Section 78,

⁷⁰ *Ohio, County Births, 1841-2003, Cuyahoga*, Birth returns 1905-1906, image 2754 of 6599, Op. cit.

⁷¹ Talbot, Ballard, Redon, and Walker, “Talbot,” 1990, Op. cit.

⁷² *Ohio, Births and Christenings Index, 1800-1962*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011, <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=2541&h=2285434&ssrc=pt&tid=71322150&pid=200172602030&usePUB=true>, (accessed 10 Dec 2019).

⁷³ *Ohio, Births and Christenings Index, 1800-1962*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011, <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=2541&h=2038021&ssrc=pt&tid=71322150&pid=30523350509&usePUB=true>, (accessed 18 Jan 2018).

Ohio, County Births, 1841-2003, Cuyahoga, Birth returns 1908, image 1936 of 9997; county courthouses, Ohio, FamilySearch.org, 2016, <https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:33S7-9RY4-S2WJ?cc=1932106&wc=Q6QM-3MV%3A227593401%2C235865001>, (accessed 18 Jan 2018).

Tier 9, Grave 143, “on top [of] 26 May 1906.”⁷⁴ Norman A. Scott was the baby previously buried on 26 May 1906. Scott babies were buried in that grave: in 1904 (unnamed female), 1906 (Norman A.), and 27 May 1908 (Mary).⁷⁵

(viii) Dorothy M. Scott (1910 - 1974):

(Violet Rozena, Willard Alexander, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Photo courtesy of
Carolyn (**MASTIN**) Mitchell

Dorothy was born on 16 Aug 1909 in Cleveland, Ohio.⁷⁶ She appears in the 1910 U.S. Census as an infant of eight months.⁷⁷ By the time of the 1920 U.S. Census, on January twentieth when she was ten, she had seven siblings: Wendell (16), Willard (8), “Laurine” (5), “Naurine” (5), David 2 (2yr. 8 mon.) and Richard (9 mon.).⁷⁸



This may be a photo of Dorothy Scott at age 17.
Photo courtesy of Bertha (**COOK**) Lee, her 2nd cousin,
the daughter of Kathleen (**TALBOT**) Cook



Photo courtesy of
Carolyn (**MASTIN**) Mitchell

By the time of the 1930 census, her mother had died and Fannie (**LAURENCE**) (31) was her stepmother. Dorothy was twenty. Her brother, Wendell (27), had married and was no longer living in the family home at 2308 E. 86th St. Her siblings were Willard (18), Lorraine

⁷⁴ *Ohio, Cleveland Cemetery Interment Records, 1824-2001*, East Cuyahoga County Genealogical Society, Lyndhurst, 004466577, image 24 of 195, FamilySearch.org, 2014, <https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:33S7-9TDQ-QH1?cc=1884183&wc=MXMQ-868%3A178701601>, (accessed 18 Jan 2018).

⁷⁵ *Ohio, County Death Records, 1840-2001*, 1904 baby female, Op. cit.

⁷⁶ *U.S., Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014*, Number: 286-44-9401; Issue State: Ohio; Issue Date: 1963, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2011, <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=3693&h=17708059&ssrc=pt&tid=71322150&pid=30234302528&usePUB=true>, (accessed 20 Jan 2018).

⁷⁷ *1910 United States Federal Census, Cleveland Ohio*, Op. cit.

⁷⁸ *1920 United States Federal Census, Cleveland Ward 18, Cuyahoga, Ohio*, Op. cit.

(15), Norrine (15), Richard (10), Mildred (9), and Violet (7). David, who would have been twelve, was not in the household.

On 14 Jun 1932, Dorothy (22) married Roy E. Chandler (24) of Pittsburgh, PA.⁷⁹ Roy had been married before to India Parks (22) on 15 Nov 1927,⁸⁰ but now reported his wife was deceased. On 24 Nov 1938, Roy E. Chandler married Esther (**PALMER**) Mosely, citing his divorce, presumably from Dorothy, #479229 C. P. Ct.⁸¹ On 30 Jul 1952, Roy E. Chandler married Mabel Williams.⁸²

According to the 1934 Cleveland City Directory, Dorothy and Roy were living at 7808 Cedar Avenue, apartment sixteen.⁸³ By the time of the 1940 U.S. Census for Cleveland, Dorothy (30) was divorced and living alone at 9916 Quebec Street paying a monthly rent of seventeen dollars. Having completed four years of high school, she was working as a maid for a "Private family." She reported that she had worked seventy-two hours the week before the census was taken on 22 Apr 1940.⁸⁴ The Talbot family document listed her spouse as Charles Ellis.⁸⁵

Dorothy (**SCOTT**) Chandler Ellis died on 4 Apr 1974 at age sixty-four. According to her death record, she was a widow.⁸⁶

⁷⁹ *Cuyahoga County, Ohio, Marriage Records and Indexes, 1810-1973, Cleveland, Ohio*; Cuyahoga County, Ohio, Marriage Records, 1810-1973; Volume: Vol 167-168; Page: 317; Year Range: 1932 Jan - 1933 Feb, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/1876/32365_225760-00329/1129397?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/familytree/person/tree/71322150/person/200170486244/facts/citation/700381709948/edit/record, (accessed 23 Jan 2018).

⁸⁰ *Ohio, County Marriages, 1774-1993*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2016, <https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/61378/TH-1-18864-8370-93/1824068?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/200170486244/facts/citation/700381709395/edit/record>, (accessed 23 Jan 2018).

⁸¹ *Cuyahoga County, Ohio, Marriage Records and Indexes, 1810-1973, Cleveland, Ohio*; Cuyahoga County, Ohio, Marriage Records, 1810-1973; Volume: Vol 184-185; Page: 534; Year Range: 1938 May - 1938 Dec, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/1876/32365_225769-01156/1149500?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/familytree/person/tree/71322150/person/200170486244/facts/citation/700381710822/edit/record, (accessed 23 Jan 2018).

⁸² *Ohio, County Marriages, 1774-1993*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2016, <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=61378&h=904404326&ssrc=pt&tid=71322150&pid=200169672277&usePUB=true>, (accessed 23 Jan 2018).

⁸³ *U.S. City Directories, 1821-1989, Cleveland, Ohio, City Directory, 1934*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011, <https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2469/4140973/312021994?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302528/facts/citation/163451599040/edit/record>, (accessed 23 Jan 2018).

⁸⁴ *1940 United States Federal Census, Cleveland, Cuyahoga, Ohio*; Roll: T627_3222; Page: 21B; Enumeration District: 92-483, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, <https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2442/m-t0627-03222-00538/30646234?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302528/facts/citation/163451599638/edit/record>, (accessed 23 Jan 2018).

⁸⁵ Talbot, Ballard, Redon, and Walker, "Talbot," 1990, Op. cit.

⁸⁶ *Ohio, Deaths, 1908-1932, 1938-2007*, Certificate: 026060; Volume: 21657, Highland Park Cemetery, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2010, <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/92097042>, and <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=60525&h=57168593&ssrc=pt&tid=71322150&pid=30234302528&usePUB=true>, and <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=5763&h=715206&ssrc=pt&tid=113005073&pid=310107906120&usePUB=true>, (accessed 23 Jan 2018).

(xi) Norrine Scott (1914 - 1982):

(Violet Rozena, Willard Alexander, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Norrine was born 17 May 1914, one of a set of twins.⁸⁷ As reported above, Norrine was listed in the 1920 and 1930 censuses. On 2 Apr 1936, Norrine (21), a “tailoress,” married Ralph Looper (23), a porter. It was a first marriage for both.⁸⁸ At the time of the 1940 census, the couple were living at 9610 Quebec, in a four-plex paying \$20 a month. Norrine was a homemaker and Ralph, a porter for a restaurant. He reported working fifty-four hours the week before the census was taken. Norrine said she had completed four years of high school and Ralph, two.⁸⁹

In the 1957 Cleveland City Directory, Ralph was living at 2326 E 63rd SE.⁹⁰

Ralph died 17 Nov 1981.⁹¹ Norrine died the next spring, on 15 Mar 1982 in Middleburg Heights, Cuyahoga, Ohio.⁹²

(xii) David 2 Scott (1918 - ?):

(Violet Rozena, Willard Alexander, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

The only record of David is the 1920 U.S. Census for Cleveland, where he is listed as a two-year-old.⁹³ He does not appear in the 1930 census for the family of Carrol and Violet Scott, when he would have been twelve.⁹⁴ The Cleveland Talbot family historians did not

⁸⁷ U.S., *Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014*, Number: 286-01-5161; Issue State: Ohio, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2011, <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=3693&h=37406569&ssrc=pt&tid=71322150&pid=30234302530&usePUB=true>, (accessed 29 Jan 2018).

Talbot, Ballard, Redon, and Walker, “Talbot,” 1990, Op. cit.

⁸⁸ *Cuyahoga County, Ohio, Marriage Records and Indexes, 1810-1973*, Cuyahoga County Archive; Cleveland, Ohio; Cuyahoga County, Ohio, Marriage Records, 1810-1973; Volume: Vol 176-177; Page: 306; Year Range: 1935 Aug - 1936 Jun, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/1876/32365_225765-00921/2601947?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302530/facts/citation/163451943323/edit/record, (accessed 29 Jan 2018).

⁸⁹ *1940 United States Federal Census, Cleveland, Cuyahoga, Ohio*; Roll: T627_3222; Page: 20B; Enumeration District: 92-483, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, <https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2442/m-t0627-03222-00536/30645914?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302530/facts/citation/163451943197/edit/record>, (accessed 29 Jan 2018).

⁹⁰ *U.S. City Directories, 1821-1989, Cleveland, Ohio*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011, <https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2469/4137376/1355554940?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30523461250/facts/citation/700383769906/edit/record>, (accessed 29 Jan 2018).

⁹¹ *Ohio, Deaths, 1908-1932, 1938-2007*, Certificate: 079892; Volume: 24625, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2010, <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30523461250/facts>, (accessed 29 Jan 2018).

⁹² *Ohio, Deaths, 1908-1932, 1938-2007*, Certificate: 024360; Volume: 24805, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2010, <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=5763&h=1249206&ssrc=pt&tid=71322150&pid=30234302530&usePUB=true>, (accessed 29 Jan 2018).

⁹³ *1920 United States Federal Census, Cleveland Ward 18, Cuyahoga, Ohio*, Op. cit.

⁹⁴ *1930 United States Federal Census, Cleveland, Cuyahoga, Ohio*; Roll: 1774; Page: 11A; Enumeration District: 0352; Image: 435.0; FHL microfilm: 2341508, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2002, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/6224/4638913_00450/73854192?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302533/facts/citation/161852689615/edit/record, (accessed 29 Jan 2018).

have this second David Scott in their list of Rozena and Carroll's children.⁹⁵ I found no birth record for this child, nor any other record of his existence.

(xvi) Benjamin Scott (1925 - 1926):

(Violet Rozena, Willard Alexander, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

The Cleveland Talbot family historians listed Benjamin among the children of Carroll and Violet Scott.⁹⁶ The one-year-old Benjamin died on 27 Aug 1926, of diphtheria, and was buried on the 28th in Highland Park Cemetery: Section 2, Lot 801, Grave 2, North Line. His home address was listed as 2302 E 86th Street, the address recorded as that of Carroll and Violet Scott at the time of the 1920 census.⁹⁷

4. (v) Willard Norman Talbot (1887 - 1973):

(Willard Alexander, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Photo courtesy of
Janis (COCHRAN) Turner



Photo courtesy of
Amos Louis Walls II



Photo courtesy of
Ann (ANTHONY) Ahmad

Although his birth was recorded in his father's [Willard Alexander's] Family Bible and in the local birth record books as Willard Norman, he lived his life as Norman W. Talbot. His descendants refer to him as "Big Daddy" and his wife as "Big Mommy." It is his branch of the family that provided most of the Cleveland Talbot information.⁹⁸

⁹⁵ Talbot, Ballard, Redon, and Walker, "Talbot," 1990, Op. cit.

⁹⁶ Talbot, Ballard, Redon, and Walker, "Talbot," 1990, Op. cit.

⁹⁷ *Ohio, Cleveland Cemetery Interment Records, 1824-2001*, database with images, FamilySearch ([⁹⁸ Willard Norman and his sister Violet were the only ones to have children. Until February 2019, I had not been able to make contact with any of Violet \(TALBOT\) Scott's descendants. Norman's descendants had lost contact with their Scott cousins. Thanks to ancestry.com DNA matching, I was able to contact one of Violet's grandchildren, a daughter of Mildred Scott, who was overjoyed to have reconnected with family.](https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:33S7-9TDQ-WSQ?cc=1884183&wc=MXMQ-ZP6%3A178700901, 22 May 2014), 004466609 > image 51 of 218; citing East Cuyahoga County Genealogical Society, Lyndhurst, https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:33S7-9TDQ-WSQ?i=50&wc=MXMQ-ZP6%3A178700901%3Fcc%3D1884183&cc=1884183, (accessed 31 Jan 2018).</p>
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SCHEDULE A.—BIRTHS.

County of *York* Division of *Dresden*

When Born.	Name.	Sex—Male or Female.	Name and Signature of Father.	Name and Maternal Name of Mother.	Rank or Profession of Father.	Signature, Description and Residence of Informant.	When Registered.	Score of Accouchement.	Signature of Registrar.
<i>February 23rd 1887</i>	<i>Joseph</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Joseph Talbot</i>	<i>Emma Hunter</i>	<i>Labourer</i>	<i>Joseph Talbot Labourer Dresden</i>	<i>March 24th 1887</i>		<i>W. H. Phipps</i>
<i>January 18th 1887</i>	<i>Willard Norman</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Willard Talbot</i>	<i>Mary Elizabeth Cook</i>	<i>Blacksmith</i>	<i>Willard Talbot Blacksmith Dresden</i>	<i>March 25th 1887</i>		<i>W. H. Phipps</i>
<i>March 12th 1887</i>	<i>Jesse May</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>John Henry Bunn</i>	<i>Emma Elizabeth Hill</i>	<i>Labourer</i>	<i>John H. Bunn Labourer Dresden</i>	<i>March 27th 1887</i>		<i>W. H. Phipps</i>

Born in Dresden Ontario on 18 Jan 1887,⁹⁹ Norman spent his early childhood there, moving with his family to Cleveland, Ohio, when he was about thirteen. On 14 Jul 1914, Norman (26) married Inez Rebecca Taylor (19).



The 1920 U.S. Census showed that the young couple was living in the house of his parents, Willard (68) and Mary (63), at 2337 East 49th Street; they now had two children, Norman Taylor and Alvin Creed. The census was gathered on 14 Jan 1920, and Inez was very pregnant; Betty Louise was born a week later.

On 20 Jun 1940, Willard Norman made application to become a U.S. citizen by naturalization. In it, he gave his birthdate as 17 Jan 1887 and that of Inez as 21 Mar 1896. He stated that he had arrived in the United States at Cleveland on 16 Aug 1899, aboard the ship S.S. Urania, sailing from “Ereau” [*sic*] (Erieau, Ontario).¹⁰⁰

Norman Willard Talbot

Signature from his
Petition of Naturalization

⁹⁹ Willard Alexander Talbot Family Bible, Op. cit.

Ontario Births, 1869-1912, Archives of Ontario, Toronto, Archives of Ontario, Toronto, no 11016-18373, image 451 of 836, FamilySearch.org, 2016, <https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:939J-6846-X?cc=1784212&wc=QZ3B-GS3%3A1584203503%2C1584207607%2C1584219201>, (accessed 27 Feb 2018).

¹⁰⁰ *Ohio, Naturalization Petition and Record Books, 1888-1946*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2363/m1995_0196-01587/284744?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302446/facts/citation/702120861429/edit/record, (accessed 17 Mar 2019).

Ann (**ANTHONY**) Ahmad, daughter of Betty Louise and granddaughter of Willard Norman and Inez Talbot, shared memories of her grandparents: their interactions with her family, their home in the country, their interactions with her, and their behaviours related to skin colour.

Probably around ages three and four, I remember Big Daddy (Willard Norman Talbot), Norman Talbot Sr. We lived in the projects in Cleveland, Ohio: my mother, myself, and three brothers. And I know that Big Daddy would come once a week and bring Mom fresh vegetables on his way home; he worked downtown in Cleveland at the Bailey Company. He would stop and he and Mother were very close. Mother was much closer to Big Daddy than she was to Big Mommy, her mother. There were weekends when we would go out [to their home]; Big Daddy and Big Mommy lived out in Orange, Ohio, which was like the suburbs of Cleveland. My brothers and I occasionally would go out there and spend the weekend with them in the country. Well, we called it the country; it's probably not now, but it was country then.



From left: Willard Norman, granddaughter Ann Anthony (daughter of Betty Louise), behind, wife Inez (**TAYLOR**), and granddaughter Cheryl Talbot (daughter of Alvin Creed).

Inez and Norman Talbot, they had a very comfortable, nice home there and because we lived in the projects, it represented freedom. It wasn't like rural country, but the homes were like far apart; there was a big front yard, big back yard. For one thing, Inez had . . . we weren't used to seeing flowers grow . . . (chuckling) When you live in the projects all you see is bricks and that; you don't even see a lot of trees. There is some grass in the summertime. So, there were all kind of flowers, plants, and the front yard was very deep, and we would play in the grass, look at all the flowers. At night we would lie in the grass and look up and see all the stars. In the back yard, Big Daddy, Norman Talbot, he had a couple of old cars. They weren't running but they were like the old Fords. There was a garage, of course. Big Mommy usually had a garden. Just about all their neighbours were white at that time, still. I'm sure that's probably changed.

Big Mommy was very strict; she was very strict, more-so on me because I was the only girl. And one funny tale . . . I love to tell this tale. They had three bedrooms upstairs, which at one time my mother, Betty Ballard, had one room and my uncle Al and Uncle Buster, Norman Talbot Jr., had the other room and they used to make airplanes. Long after they were grown, we would go out there; these airplanes were hanging from the ceiling. They were probably warplanes.

But the tale I like to tell about Big Mommy . . . and plus, we were urban kids. We were poor kids; we were project kids; we didn't have a lot of "culture." I can remember one time, when I was about ten or eleven, we had gone out to spend the weekend with Big Mommy and Big Daddy. When I got up in the morning, I came down the steps. I was real [*sic*] happy and I was whistling. And when I got to the bottom of the steps, I got smacked in the mouth so hard (laughing); I didn't even know what hit me, but Big Mommy slapped me because she said a whistling woman comes to no good end. And that's one experience I've never forgotten. I didn't do much whistling (laughing) after that!

Big Daddy was more affectionate. They loved music; they loved current events. Big Daddy was very fond of [opera] . . . and knew Marion Anderson, the opera singer, so we got to listen to a lot of opera music, [and] church music because we were Methodists. Inez and Norman, we all belonged to St. John's A.M.E. Church, at 40th and Central. And they would come in from the country every Sunday and go to that church, which was actually near our project.

Big Mommy died in 1957 after a short illness. She had cancer. It was inoperable; she was always very healthy. I was about thirteen or fourteen and I didn't understand; I just knew she was in the hospital. I don't even remember what type of cancer it was. Mother tells me she was gone in like a month or two. She never smoked; she never drank. She might've drank [*sic*]; I never remember seeing her drink. I remember seeing Big Daddy drink and enjoy drinking, but not Big Mommy. That was 1957; medicine was so different. I do not remember going to her funeral although I'm sure I did.



Photo courtesy of Barbara (TALBOT) Sharp,
stepdaughter of Norman Taylor Talbot

I always felt Inez was very color-conscious. My mother used to tell me she was very color-conscious. There were times in her life when she did pass for white. My father, Charles Brown Anthony, who was very dark . . . she [Inez] was very displeased with my mother [for marrying him]. I don't know if she disliked my father so much for some other reason, but I can remember Big Mommy would make comments. And I don't think she liked my father mainly because he was dark.

I also remember, of myself and my three brothers, one of my brothers, his colouring is like my father's; he's dark, darker than I. And when we were together,

sometimes I always felt like she shunned my brother Al. Sometimes she would make comments. I remember one Christmas, we laughed about this, she came and brought presents. I don't remember what my gift was, probably a doll or something for a girl. My two brothers, Jerry the oldest and my youngest Michael, they got trucks or trains or something boys play with. But Al got a box of soap (chuckling) from Big Mommy. We used to laugh about that. I don't know if that was accidental or she ran out of gifts . . . what?

I was probably more distant from Big Mommy, especially compared to my paternal grandmother, Willa Brown Anthony, because, I don't know . . . there was [*sic*] just some hurtful things. I can remember her [Big Mommy] coming down when we lived in the projects. I was only about nine or ten and I remember Big Mommy kinda chiding my mother, saying, "When are you gonna put that girl in a bra?" And I'm now sixty-three and sometimes go without one (laughing) so I'm sure at ten there was no big rush for me to be in a bra.



1950

Inez "Big Mommy" with granddaughter Ann Anthony
Photo courtesy of Ann (**ANTHONY**) Ahmad,
from the albums of her mother,
Betty Louise (**TALBOT**) Anthony Ballard,
daughter of Norman and Inez (**TAYLOR**) Talbot

Big Mommy liked to do things very prim and I can't really remember getting hugs from her. Lotta times -- she was a beautician when she was younger and my hair was bushy and coarse -- lotta times she'd make comments about my hair and -- you know, "Why don't you do something with her hair?" So, I can't say I loved her, especially now, looking back. There was friction between her and my mother, which may have begun even before my mother met and married my father. I don't know.

There was a lot more affection from Big Daddy, from Norman Talbot.¹⁰¹

Barbara (**TALBOT**) Sharp remembered her grandmother's flair for fashion:

Inez would come in at holiday time and she would just swirl it every time. She would have her fur coat on and, before you could take her coat and hang it up, she would come into the room and just swirl around and let that coat just swing out. She loved that coat, that Persian lamb coat, black Persian lamb and she just absolutely loved it . . . it was three quarter length. And she loved that coat. She kept that for years.

Another time I remember as a teenager going out to Grandma's and somehow or another there was this style where you took a scarf and you tied it here, the two end

¹⁰¹ Interview with Ann (**ANTHONY**) Ahmad, Op. cit.

pieces around your neck and the other two end pieces you'd make it into a triangle and you tied that around your waist. So, I had shown grandmother this thing. Went out there and, don't you know, she had (laughing), she had a scarf tied here and around here. Oh, Grandmother was a character! I loved her.¹⁰²



Barbara: I did not know that she worked and did hair.

Millie: She worked in a white shop down on Euclid.

Karen: And she did, what did they call it? Marcells?

Barbara: Oh yeah, 'cause those were those little tiny waves. She sorta wore her hair like that too. And wore the chignon [bun at the back] most of the time, except she did try a ponytail. Yes, she did (laughing).

Grandmother was something

Photo courtesy of Ann (**ANTHONY**) Ahmad

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Barbara recalled Inez's cooking.

Barbara: Oh, let me tell you this! She would fix potatoes and she would burn the potatoes all of the time. And she showed me what she would do. She said, "You don't put water in the pan. You cut off the burned part and then you put some butter over there, and salt and pepper and parsley, and they're parsley potatoes!" (laughing) She would always burn the potatoes. "Once they've burned, don't put water in the pan," she'd say.

Millie: She wasn't a real good cook! But she tried.¹⁰⁴

Ann's older brother, Alvin Creed Anthony, remembered Willard Norman and Inez Talbot. Compared to his Anthony grandparents, with whom he spent a great deal of time, he described the Talbots as being cold and distant:

Not as close, because there was always . . . not a strain, but there just wasn't . . . we weren't around them that much. We would go out, when mother did get a car, we would go out to visit but, my grandfather [Talbot] was more aloof and distant, and my grandmother was sort of that way. Talked a lot but kinda, you never really got close. You never really got a hug that I got here [at the Anthony home]. But that may be a function of . . . we were back and forth out here all the time. And we were there, maybe a dozen times a year out there, but we would never spend the night. Never had a long relationship . . . I remember Big Daddy saying to me one time, "Don't you ever sit down?" He was never close; we were just part of the baggage.¹⁰⁵

According to Alvin, Inez was even more distant and uncomfortable to be around. "I remember one year we went to Canada to visit [Aunt] Lu and [Uncle] Ross [Talbot], and Big

¹⁰² Interview with Barbara Carolyn (**TALBOT**) Sharp, in Cleveland, 26 Nov 2006. Her husband Donald, Aunt Millie (COCHRAN) Talbot Redon, and Millie's daughter Karen Talbot, were also present.

¹⁰³ Ibid.

¹⁰⁴ Ibid.

¹⁰⁵ Interview with Alvin Creed Anthony, in Cleveland, OH, 26 Jul 2014.

Mommy went with us, and after two days we were all sick of her.”¹⁰⁶ For a kid living in an apartment in the Cleveland projects, Alvin was impressed by the size of his Talbot grandparents' house, the largest in the neighbourhood:

It was always a cold house. It was big. It had a huge attic . . . Big Daddy had it built: A large living room, a dining room, a kitchen, a basement, but you know, they had to light the water heater before you could take a bath. And it was a drilled well and they had an electric pump for water and the water was always terrible tasting, which was sort of another downer about going there. It didn't have the earthiness and the familial “welcomeness” that existed at Grandmother's [Willa Anthony's] house. As strict as [Grandmother Anthony] was, it was still . . . you felt safe, you felt welcome, you felt familiar.¹⁰⁷

Some of the family members (Karen Suzanne Talbot, Barbara Carolyn (**TALBOT**) Sharp, and Millie (**COCHRAN**) Talbot Redon) recalled how the Talbots got along with their neighbours:

Karen: But Mom [to Millie], something you told me just a couple of months ago, I never realized about Grandma and Granddad, Norman and Inez, 'cause you were saying something that seemed like they were always on the “outs” with the neighbours and stuff like that. I mean that side of their personality (laughing) . . . I never realized.

Barbara: The Tedricks lived on one side. There was an empty field on the other side. They were just neighbours.

Millie: They would be very close friends with someone and all of a sudden . . .

Karen: They had a falling out.¹⁰⁸

Alvin wondered about his grandfather's economic success as a clerk at the Bailey Company, one of Cleveland's major department stores:



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¹⁰⁶ Ibid.

¹⁰⁷ Ibid.

¹⁰⁸ *Interview with Barbara Carolyn (TALBOT) Sharp*, Op. cit.

One of the things that often puzzled me was how . . . he was able to get employment at the Bailey Company and he wound up being allowed to go out of town with the buyers, and he moved up through the organization to where he was able to purchase a home, a very large home in another city. I don't know where he found the means to do that . . . He never impressed [me with his intelligence] . . . of course, I never got that close enough to him [to know that] . . . The only thing I can go by is what he had: a beautiful home and means. He would take the inter-urban train downtown. He would park his car at the end of the line. He was a good twenty miles from downtown. He took the inter-urban or light rail, we call it the rapid transit, and then from the end of the line he would drive about five miles to his house. And he did that every day. He was like clockwork; that I can recall.¹¹⁰

Granddaughter Ann (**ANTHONY**) Ahmad remembered when Big Daddy almost lost his house:

Granddad [Willard Norman] almost lost his house during the depression. He just barely hung onto it. They originally lived around 40th Street in Cleveland, near their church, St. John's A.M.E. Church: 40th Street and Cedar, near Central. And he was the superintendent of Sunday school, the choir director . . .

And right before the depression hit, he bought the property out in Orange Village. My grandfather still had the house in Orange Village, where my father [Alvin], Betty, and Buster grew up, until 1961-62, something like that, and then this highway, 271 & 480, they were making way for it. I was about four or five when my grandfather sold the land, because they were coming in to take it over. The house was right at [highway] 271 and Chagrin Blvd., where one of those gas stations is [now].¹¹¹

Willard Norman and Inez loved music. Alvin credited his own passion for theatre music to the influence of his grandparents: "Big Mommy loved *Ave Maria*; they played that at her funeral. It was through my grandfather that I was introduced to Janette Macdonald and Nelson Eddy of *Oklahoma*. Big Daddy introduced me to their music . . . So shows, plays and so forth, a large part of [my] makeup. I think that was triggered by Big Daddy."¹¹²

In an interview with Barbara (**TALBOT**) Sharp, Norman's stepdaughter, she also talked about her grandparents' musical life:

Millie: They had a piano, but I don't know if it was a player piano.

Barbara: Granddad had these huge records. They had to be before 33 $\frac{1}{3}$, huge records of Marion Anderson, and oh, he would play those. He knew her.

¹⁰⁹ Cool History of Cleveland: A New Look on the Old City, "Bailey's Department Store," <https://coolhistoryofcleveland.wordpress.com/2010/09/16/baileys-department-store/>, (accessed 10 Dec 2019).

¹¹⁰ Interview with Alvin Creed Anthony, Op. cit.

¹¹¹ Interview with Ann (**ANTHONY**) Ahmad, Op. cit.

¹¹² Interview with Alvin Creed Anthony, Op. cit.

Karen: He had, remember, that picture of her in this golden lamé gown? I remember when he was at his last apartment on Kinsman before he went downtown on Wilberton. I think it was signed, "To Norman from Marion Anderson." I always remember seeing it at his apartment.



This is not Willard's photo, but a photo of Marion Anderson, in a gold lamé dress, that I found via Google search

Millie: And, you know, he took me to the opera several times. We went to a concert when Marion Anderson was there, and he took me backstage.

Barbara: Did he really?

Karen: And you said that she said, "Norman, is that you?" She knew him right away.

Barbara: The other thing, I understand that Granddad and Grandmother both had beautiful voices . . . and that they sang in the choir at St. John's.

Millie: He used to direct the choir and he used to be the superintendent of the Sunday School, and they sang in the choir and one of them directed it.

Barbara: They were far more active than I knew. I guess they'd settled down.

Millie: They were when I knew them. When they moved out to Orange [Village] they hardly went to church . . .

Barbara: Well it was a long way to come from all the way out there.¹¹³

Mildred (**COCHRAN**) Talbot Redon, widow of Alvin Creed Talbot (Willard Norman's son), shared her memories of her in-laws:

She [Inez] was very secretive. Even her children would say, "We don't know. Mother won't tell us." She was born, I think, it might be in Tyler, Texas. Her maiden name was Taylor. That's why Al's brother, Norman, was given Taylor as his middle name. And somehow, Dad [Willard Norman] met her maybe in Chicago. I've forgotten now how they got together. But she would never tell anything about her parents and grandparents and how she grew up, and all that. But there were a couple of people in the family who had searched it out, something about her background, and they said her lineage went back to one of the Presidents.

¹¹³ *Interview with Barbara Carolyn (TALBOT) Sharp, Op. cit.*

She was Inez Rebecca (**TAYLOR**) Talbot. I know there was Illinois in her background. We always thought that she didn't talk about her background because in the old days, when they were young, and just getting married and having their family, people who looked white would "pass" if they wanted to get a decent job. So, they always said they felt that was part of it.



Photo courtesy of Barbara (**TALBOT**) Sharp, stepdaughter of Norman Taylor Talbot

She worked in a beauty salon downtown, in a public square in Cleveland, (and this is funny), she was "passing for White." Dad was working at the Bailey Company, which was one of the big department stores; they were just several blocks apart. And sometimes they would meet on the street, not planned, but she would be going out to lunch some place and he'd be going out and they would pass. And they would not even speak because she was afraid somebody would wonder why she was speaking to this Black man. They both did admit that was true, that they didn't speak to each other because she could've lost her job.

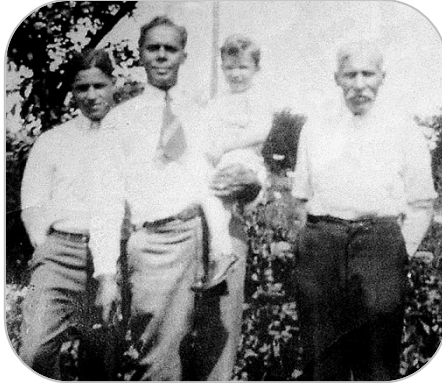
Another thing they say about her background, about her father, [was] that he was into something illicit or something like that: gambling or racketeering or something like that. But they thought that was one reason why she . . . I don't know who said that. But Daddy said there was something shady about her grandfather. Her own kids couldn't find out; I said, "Al, didn't you ever ask your mother about your grandparents?" She wouldn't say anything; she wouldn't talk if people asked her about it. And kids in those days, I guess, didn't persist.¹¹⁴

Karen Talbot, granddaughter of Willard Norman, remembered:

My grandmother Inez had kind of a mysterious background. She was, as far as we know, the product of a Black father and a White mother. Nobody ever talked about it that much. Inez, apparently, from what I'd heard . . . was brought here to Cleveland by her mother from Texas. The only thing anybody ever knew was she had come from Texas. I guess my grandfather met her up here in Cleveland but there was no other background. It was just kind of a blank. There's a lot on my grandmother Inez's side that I don't know anything about. Basically, after her mother we don't know anything.

¹¹⁴ Interview with Mildred (**COCHRAN**) Talbot Redon, Op. cit.

There was family lore that we were descended from President Zachary Taylor, the 7th or 8th President of the United States. Her name was Inez Taylor. Somebody searched it out and said it was Zachary Taylor. But there was something about Chicago and Illinois. Daddy, Alvin, always said Texas.¹¹⁵

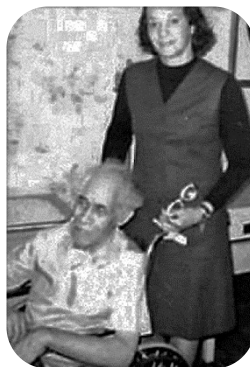


Unknown, Willard Norman,
his son Alvin Creed, and his father Willard.
Unknown might be Willard's brother Edward
Photo courtesy of
Mildred (**COCHRAN**) Talbot Redon,
widow of Alvin Creed Talbot (1918-1982)



4 Aug 1926
Alvin Creed, Betty Louise, and Norman Taylor Talbot.
Back left is their grandmother Mary Elizabeth (**COOK**) Talbot,
wife of Willard Alexander Talbot

Photo courtesy of Ann (**ANTHONY**) Ahmad,
from the albums of her mother,
Betty Louise (**TALBOT**) Anthony Ballard,
daughter of Norman and Inez (**TAYLOR**) Talbot



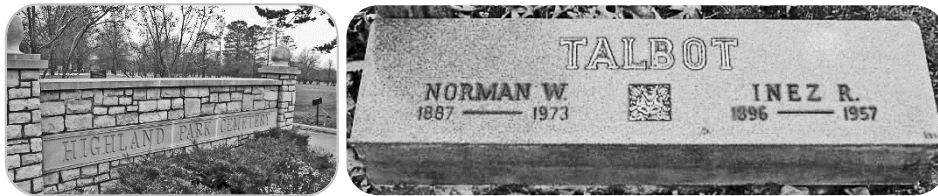
Betty Louise (**TALBOT**) Anthony Ballard
with her father, Willard Norman Talbot

My recollection is that when we would go out to visit them, rarely would any other of the family go out. Just we Anthonys would go out. Maybe a few times the others would be there. And then when Big Mommy died my grandfather moved into the city in an apartment and stayed there for a while and his memory became very, very bad and he subsequently died. I know it caused a lot of stress because mother was in California and Uncle Al and Aunt Millie were here, and Buster was here and there were just concerns about his health and his injuring himself. His vision became bad; my brother Mike was in the car with him one day and he struck another car so

¹¹⁵ Interview with Karen Talbot, in Cleveland, OH, 11 Sep 2006.

close that he knocked the side view mirror off the other car. And my grandfather kept driving and Mike relayed how scary it was because his vision was very bad. It had deteriorated.¹¹⁶

Willard Norman Talbot died 30 Jun 1973.¹¹⁷ Inez had died 20 Feb 1957. He and Inez are buried together in Highland Park Cemetery, Cleveland, Ohio, Sec 12, Lot 255, Graves 1 & 2.¹¹⁸



Betty Louise, Norman Taylor & Alvin Creed,
children of Willard Norman and Inez (TAYLOR) Talbot

Photo from the collection of
Betty Louise (**TALBOT**) Anthony Ballard,
courtesy of Ann (**ANTHONY**) Ahmad

Photo courtesy of Barbara (**TALBOT**) Sharp,
stepdaughter of Norman Taylor Talbot

Willard Norman Talbot and Inez Rebecca Taylor had the following children:

13. (i) Norman Taylor (1915),
14. (ii) Alvin Creed (1918),
15. (iii) Betty Louise (1920).

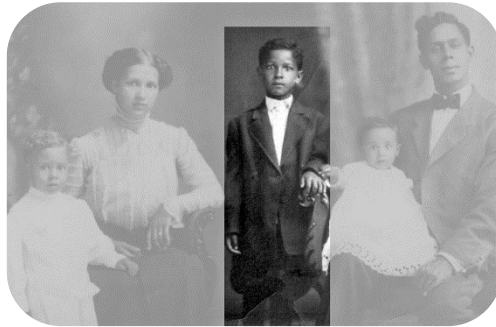
¹¹⁶ *Interview with Alvin Creed Anthony*, Op. cit.

¹¹⁷ *Ohio, Deaths, 1908-1932, 1938-2007*, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2010, <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=5763&h=635789&ssrc=pt&tid=71322150&pid=30234302446&usePUB=true>, (accessed 8 May 2020).

¹¹⁸ *U.S., Find A Grave Index, 1600s-Current*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=60525&h=116925003&ssrc=pt&tid=71322150&pid=30234302537&usePUB=true>, (accessed 8 May 2020).

5. (i) Benjamin Terrell Talbot (1904 - 1992):

(Benjamin Augustus, Willard Alexander, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



The only photo found of Benjamin Terrell Talbot.
Photo courtesy of Douglas Arthur Talbot Jr., grandson of Douglas A. Talbot, Benjamin Terrell's brother.

Benjamin Terrell was born 12 April 1904 in Chatham, Ontario.¹¹⁹ In the 1911 census record, at age seven, he had two younger brothers: Douglas (3) and Ross (9 months), both too young to be real playmates for him. He may have had to deal with having a darker complexion than both his siblings; others in his family did. Judging by the entries on the closest census pages, most of the neighbours' children were white and girls; there were only a few "Negro" or "Colored" families nearby with children near his age. Benjamin's coloured friends may have come from the church which his family may have attended; they were listed as "Methodist."¹²⁰

It is interesting to note that both Negro and Colored terms appear on the same census pages. Was the census-taker's labelling based on the amount of colour in a person's complexion? In the Talbot family record, "negro" appears to have been overwritten on the original "Colored" entries with a heavy, darker pencil, at some later time; all except Ross' "Colored" label. Was that because he had the lightest complexion in his family, or merely because his family was listed on the bottom of one census page and he was the first entry on the top of the next?

In 1921, Benjamin (17) was a student and single.¹²¹

A family document indicates that Benjamin married three times.¹²² On 2 Feb 1925, Benjamin (21) first married Frances K. Oliver (18) in Detroit, MI, with whom he had a son, Donald Levere, born in Detroit in 1926.¹²³ Benjamin (30) next married Elizabeth Ernestine

¹¹⁹ *Ontario, Canada Births, 1869-1913*, Archives of Ontario, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, MS 929, reel 168, page 27, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2010, http://interactive.ancestry.com/8838/ONMS929_168-0990/810559?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302520/facts/citation/161852689315/edit/record, (accessed 19 Sep 2016).

¹²⁰ *1911 Census of Canada, Chatham, Kent West, Ontario*; Page: 4; Family No: 49, Ancestry.com, 2006, http://interactive.ancestry.com/8947/e080_e001996308/4964464?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302520/facts/citation/161852689314/edit/record, (accessed 19 Sep 2016).

¹²¹ *1921 Census of Canada, Chatham (City), Kent, Ontario*, Library and Archives Canada, 2013. Series RG31, Folder Number: 66; Page Number: 11, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2013, http://interactive.ancestry.com/8991/1921_066-e002935812/829281?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302520/facts/citation/161852689316/edit/record, (accessed 19 Sep 2016).

¹²² Talbot, Ballard, Redon, and Walker, "Talbot," 1990, Op. cit.

¹²³ *Michigan, Marriage Records, 1867-1952*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2015, http://interactive.ancestry.com/9093/41326_342250-00347/619624?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302520/facts/citation/163497402150/edit/record, (accessed 19 Sep 2016).

Parsons (21) in Windsor, ON, on 19 Sep 1934;¹²⁴ no children resulted. They divorced on 22 Aug 1946 in Detroit, MI.¹²⁵ Thirdly, on 7 Sep 1946, Benjamin (42) married Dorothy Mae Milburn (32), in Ohio, at which time he claimed he was “not previously married and is not widower or divorced man.”¹²⁶ They produced no children. This last one is the wife that his nieces and nephews remember, somewhat.

Douglas Arthur Talbot Jr., Benjamin’s nephew, remembered his Uncle Bennie:

I remember Uncle Bennie hauling off and slapping the shit out of me one day on my face. He was not a nice person, as far as my childhood memory of him . . . He was involved with an organization that was to promote equality etcetera with Blacks in Ontario . . . I forgot what it was called . . . He was one of the officers of that organization.¹²⁷

Of Benjamin’s first wife, the mother of Donald Levere Talbot, Douglas had little memory:

“She was white and they were divorced and then he remarried to a lady named Dorothy. We called her Dot. But that was true. I don’t remember so much about Dot.”¹²⁸

Ann (**ANTHONY**) Ahmad, granddaughter of Willard Norman Talbot, knew Benjamin and Dorothy. “I knew Uncle Bennie. When Mom would take us up there in the summer to Uncle Ross and Aunt Lu’s, we would always go and see Aunt Dorothy . . . and Uncle Bennie. Now I don’t know if they were husband and wife or brother and sister . . . They called her Dotty.”¹²⁹

Millie (**COCHRAN**) Talbot Redon recalled Benjamin and Dorothy:

Ben and Dorothy had . . . I’ll recognize their children’s names if you say them. But he had several wives. Dorothy was the only one I knew . . . Donald might have been [Ben’s] only child. His [Ben’s] children used to come to the farm [of Ross Talbot] when Cheryl and Karen went . . . Dorothy was a Milburn. And I think Lu was a . . . I think they both were Milburns; they said they were kind of distant cousins; they didn’t like each other too well.

¹²⁴ *Ontario Marriages, 1933-1934*; Archives of Ontario; Toronto, Ontario, Canada, Reference: RG 80-05-0-2209, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010, http://interactive.ancestry.com/7921/45716_83024005548_167100398/12008456?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302520/facts/citation/700124398812/edit/record, (accessed 19 Sep 2016).

¹²⁵ *Michigan, Divorce Records, 1897-1952*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2014, <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=9092&h=6263262&ssrc=pt&tid=71322150&pid=30234302520&usePUB=true>, (accessed 28 Jun 2019).

¹²⁶ *Ohio, County Marriages, 1774-1993*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2016, <https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/61378/TH-1-18863-4123-64/2307935?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302520/facts/citation/700376348086/edit/record>, (accessed 28 Jun 2019).

¹²⁷ *Interview with Douglas Arthur Talbot Jr.*, in Grosse Pointe Shores, MI, 27 Oct 2013.

¹²⁸ *Ibid.*

¹²⁹ *Interview with Ann (ANTHONY) Ahmad*, Op. cit.

Benjamin Terrell Talbot was an officer in the British American Association of Colored [sic] Brothers of Ontario (BAACB). In 1935, during the depths of the Depression, the British American Association of Colored Brothers of Ontario (BAACB) formed in Windsor, Ontario. As the name indicates, the BAACB chose to emphasize its trans-national alliances as well as to celebrate Emancipation, "an event which was the greatest single Canadian or American step toward national democracy." The 1957 provincial Letters Patent list William Russell of Detroit as one of the charter members of the BAACB. The Letters Patent also name Walter Perry, Helen Perry, McKeon Rock of Windsor, and Benjamin Talbot of Chatham as directors.¹³⁰

Benjamin was a member of the Chatham Colored All Stars baseball team. The team gained notoriety in 1934 when they won the Ontario Baseball Association championship. While not a member of that winning team, his brother Ross was. Benjamin was listed in the line-up in the late thirties, before the Second World War.¹³¹

This was a time when denying Blacks public accommodations was the standard practice. While on the road, the team was confronted with many problems reflecting the general attitude towards Blacks in Ontario. They were made to eat in out-of-the-way spots along the route and were denied sleeping accommodations, once having to travel to another town to acquire rooms . . . Many of these players were of professional caliber but were denied opportunities in the Major Leagues because of color. At a [Chatham] civic reception for his baseball team, coach Joseph "Hap" Parker, thanked the city for the banquet, but encouraged those attending to give these fellows employment in some of the places where they were currently not welcomed.¹³²

Benjamin Terrell Talbot died in 1992. He was buried in Maple Leaf Cemetery, Chatham, Ontario.¹³³ His wife Dorothy (MILBURN) died 29 May 1986.



DEATHS
TALBOT: Mrs. Dorothy Talbot beloved wife of Ben Talbot of 151 Wellington St. E. died Thursday, May 29, 1986 in St. Joseph's Hospital. Daughter of the late Hugh Milburn and Verg Jefferson. She was born in Chatham 73 years ago and has lived here all her life. Surviving besides her husband is one Foster daughter Donna (Mrs. James Stewart) of Detroit and one step son Donald Talbot of Chicago. 6 grand-

children and one great-granddaughter. One brother Louis Milburn and one sister Blanche Olby predeceased. Resting at the T. Brady Hinnegan Funeral Home, 156 William St. S. until Saturday, May 31 when the funeral will be conducted in "The Kent Chapel" at eleven o'clock by Rev. Lloyd Jenkins of Windsor. Interment in the Maple Leaf Cemetery.
T. BRADY HINNEGAN FUNERAL SERVICE "The Kent Chapel"

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Benjamin Terrell Talbot and Frances K. Oliver had the following children:

16. (i) Donald Levere (1926).

¹³⁰ Peggy Bristow, *A Duty to the Past, a Promise to the Future: Black Organizing in Windsor – The Depression, World War II, and the Post-War Years*, as published in New Dawn: The Journal of Black Canadian Studies, <http://dawn.library.utoronto.ca/index.php/dawn/article/view/5025/1848>, (accessed 12 Jul 2014).

¹³¹ Gwen Robinson, *Seek The Truth: A Story of Chatham's Black Community*, 1986.

¹³² Ibid.

¹³³ Canada, *Find A Grave Index*, 1600s-Current, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=60527&h=4473767&ssrc=pt&tid=71322150&pid=30234302520&usePUB=true>, (accessed 28 Jun 2019).

¹³⁴ Chatham Daily News, 7 Jun 1986, page 9, microfilm, Chatham Public Library

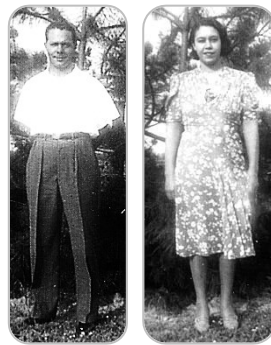
6. (ii) Douglas Arthur Talbot (1907 - 1939):

(Benjamin Augustus, Willard Alexander, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Douglas Arthur Talbot Sr.
Photo courtesy of
Douglas Arthur Talbot Jr.

Douglas Arthur was born 31 Dec 1907 in Chatham, Ontario.¹³⁵ On 10 Jun 1931, in Detroit, Michigan, Douglas (23) married Hernetha Sibert (22).¹³⁶ He fathered three children: Barbara Jean (15 Jun 1932), Douglas Arthur (12 Feb 1937), and Reginald Jay (23 Jul 1940).



Hernetha (**SIBERT**) Talbot
Photo courtesy of
Douglas Arthur Talbot Jr.

My father was killed on the job . . . ‘crushing shock following crushing injury to the head.’ [on death certificate] There was an inquiry, but . . . the papers said ‘Colored gentleman’ this and that, you know but they weren’t going to convict white guys for killing him. They didn’t like him because he was a yard boss . . . WPA [Works Progress Administration, part of Roosevelt’s New Deal] . . . 1939 . . . in the street. He was killed out where they were doing a project. So, nothing came of that. I was two years old, almost three when he was killed. He was killed December the 20th and my [pregnant] mother [Hernetha] was carrying my brother Reginald. So, it had to be real hard for her, just before Christmas and all.

He lived here in Detroit. He lived on Moore Place . . . my grandfather [Benjamin Augustus Talbot] would come down now and then to visit, but, like my Aunt Lu said, he’d come down and drink liquor and party, wouldn’t leave any money to help her [Hernetha] out.¹³⁷

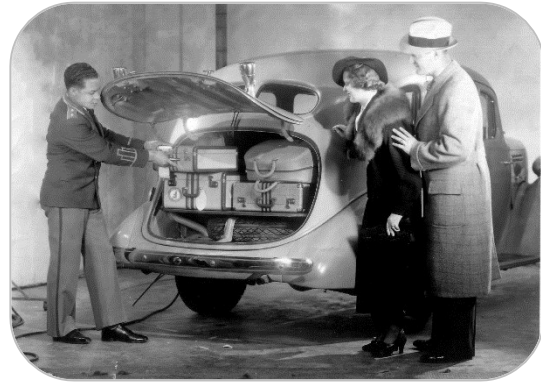
¹³⁵ *Ontario, Canada Births, 1858-1913*, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2010, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/8838/VRBCAN1908_102537-01140/2354201?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302521/facts/citation/161852689347/edit/record, (accessed 28 Jun 2019).

¹³⁶ *Michigan, Marriage Records, 1867-1952*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2015, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/9093/41326_341690-00980/1188916?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302521/facts/citation/163502220930/edit/record, (accessed 28 Jun 2019).

¹³⁷ *Ibid.*



Douglas Arthur Talbot Sr.
Photos courtesy of
Douglas Arthur Talbot Jr.



Douglas died on 20 Dec 1939.¹³⁸ His body was taken to Chatham by his father for burial in the Maple Leaf Cemetery.

Detroit Evening Times,
20 Dec 1939

Images courtesy of
Douglas Arthur Talbot Jr.

<p>WPA Checker Is Killed Under Wheels of Truck</p> <p>Douglas Talbot, 31 years old, of 4454 Fore, a checker for a WPA project, was killed early Wednesday when he jumped from one truck into the path of another at Washburn and Intervale.</p> <p>The driver of the second truck, Cyril Goslin, 30, of 5141 Hamilton, was exonerated by Clifford E. Bird, assistant prosecutor, after making a statement.</p>	<p>Step Into Cars; Deaths at 182</p> <p>Traffic fatalities in 1939 mounted to 182 today with the death of a man who, witnesses said, walked directly into the path of approaching vehicles. At this date last year the traffic toll had reached 179.</p> <p>Douglas A. Talbot, 31, of 4454 Fore-place, a WPA truck checker, was killed today when he stepped from the running board of his truck into another truck operated by Cyril Goslin, 30, of 5141 Hamilton avenue, at Washburn and Intervale avenues.</p> <p>Donald R. Park, 41, of 9495 Woodside avenue, was killed at Grand River avenue, when he stepped in front of a car driven by Miss Helen Blaga, 20, of 13131 Meyers road.</p>
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<p>PLAN SERVICES FOR D. TALBOT</p> <p>Funeral services will be held Saturday afternoon at the Community Church for Douglas Talbot, aged 31 years, a native of this city who was killed in an accident at Detroit yesterday morning. Services will be at two o'clock and will be in charge of Rev. W. A. Burke of the Community Church. Interment will be in Maple Leaf cemetery. Remains will be at the Jahnke and Greenwood Funeral Home until Saturday.</p>	<p>Douglas Talbot was well known in Chatham. He attended local schools, and while a student at the Collegiate Institute was a prominent athlete in field and track events, and also as a football player. Twelve years ago he went to Detroit and had since lived there.</p> <p>He had been recently employed as a checker on a construction project in Detroit and it was while he was engaged in this work he was struck by a heavily loaded gravel truck yesterday morning, and instantly killed.</p> <p>Surviving are his wife, who was Harnetha Sibert, two children, Barbara Jean and Douglas Jr., of Detroit, his father Benjamin Talbot, 151 Wellington street east, and two brothers Ross and Benjamin Jr., of Chatham.</p>
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¹³⁸ Michigan, Death Records, 1867-1950, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2015, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/60872/44471_354752-02820/755208?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302521/facts/citation/700375838210/edit/record, (accessed 28 Jun 2019).

Hernetha became a widow at age twenty-nine with three young children: Barbara (7), Doug Jr. (2), and Reggie, with whom she was pregnant.



Hernetha
Barbara Jean and
Douglas Talbot Jr.
Photo courtesy of
Douglas Arthur Talbot Jr.

On 7 Feb 1948, at age thirty-seven, she died at Harper Hospital, Detroit, during brain surgery, leaving her three children, Barbara (15), Doug (almost 11), and Reggie (7), as orphans.¹³⁹ She was buried at Detroit Memorial Park, Macomb County.

Douglas Arthur Talbot and Hernetha Sibert had the following children:

17. (i) Barbara Jean (1932),
18. (ii) Douglas Arthur (1937),
19. (iii) Reginald (1940).

7. (iii) Ross Lavere Talbot (1910 - 1971):

(Benjamin Augustus, Willard Alexander, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Ross Lavere was born 24 Aug 1910 in Chatham, Ontario.¹⁴⁰

Ross was part of the 1934 Colored All-Star baseball team that won the Ontario Baseball Association Championship. “The headings read ‘The Chatham Colored All Stars trounce Penetage (Penetanguishene) in final game to win Provincial Intermediate Baseball Championship.’ The result of the game, played on neutral ground at Guelph, was 13-7 in favour of the Colored All Stars.”¹⁴¹

¹³⁹ *Michigan, Death Records, 1867-1950*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2015, <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=60872&h=3151528&ssrc=pt&tid=71322150&pid=30234303552&usePUB=true>, (accessed 28 Jun 2019).

¹⁴⁰ *Ontario, Canada Births, 1858-1913*, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2010, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/8838/31527_211844-00512/2452663?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302522/facts/citation/161852689370/edit/record, (accessed 28 Jun 2019).

¹⁴¹ Gwen Robinson, Op. cit.



Top row - Left to Right - Louis Pryor (coach), Guy Ladd, Sagasta Harding, Wilfred Harding, Percy Parker (coach)

Middle row - Hyal Robbins, Earl Chase, Kingsley Terrell, Donise Washington, Don Taborn,
Ross Talbot, Clifford Olbey

Front row - Stanton Robbins, Jack Robinson (bat boy), Leonard Harding

On 10 Dec 1932, Ross Lavere Talbot (22), a butler, married Lulu Vetta Milburn (18) in Chatham, Ontario.¹⁴²

Ross Lavere Talbot
Lulu Vetta Milburn

Signatures on their marriage licence

A son, Ross Jay, was born 14 May 1940, but he barely survived a day; they had no further children, and gave their attention to nieces and nephews. Barbara (**TALBOT**) Sharp recalled how the death of Ross Jay had affected Lu:

Barbara: And you know what I remember most about Lu? She had had . . . she either had a baby that died or . . .

Millie: She did.

Barbara: OK. So, it had been born but had died. She still had the baby clothes.

Millie: She had been making things for it all along.

Barbara: It didn't seem like she got over that.

Millie: Kenn had found out; he knew it was a boy. I couldn't remember whether it was a boy or girl. What did they name it?

¹⁴² Ontario, Canada, Marriages, 1801-1928, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/7921/48784_556683-00777/24381426?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302522/facts/citation/702155077166/edit/record, (accessed 23 Jun 2019)

Kenn: Ross Jay.

Barbara: But I remember; I was sitting there when she was showing the things to mother. And it was a sad thing.

Millie: She kept those things for years and years. She might've kept them all her life as far as I know. She had made these clothes and blankets and all that stuff. And they never had any other children. It was a real blow for her.¹⁴³

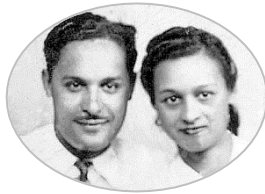


Photo courtesy of Ann (**ANTHONY**) Ahmad,
from the albums of her mother,
Betty Louise (**TALBOT**) Anthony Ballard,
first cousin of Ross Levere Talbot



Lu (**MILBURN**), husband Ross Levere Talbot,
and first cousin, Betty (**TALBOT**) Anthony Ballard.
Photo courtesy of Douglas Arthur Talbot Jr.,
nephew of Ross Levere Talbot

Ross died in hospital on 20 Aug 1971. He was buried in Maple Leaf Cemetery, Chatham beside his son, Ross Jay. Lu was laid beside him.



¹⁴³ *Interview with Barbara Carolyn (**TALBOT**) Sharp*, Op. cit. Her husband Donald, Aunt Millie (**COCHRAN**) Talbot Redon, and Millie's daughter, Karen Talbot, were also present.

Cousin Barbara (**TALBOT**) Sharp remembered Ross as a big man:

Barbara: I remember him being a large man and having sort of a booming voice.

Kenn: Large? In what way large?

Barbara: Tall and big. Large overall is what I remember.

Kenn: Would you say he was fat?

Barbara: Yeah, I wouldn't call him stocky because he wasn't short. But he had a roundness in this part and a broadness. And Lu on the other hand was really thin, with short hair. And Ross, I remember him having a beautiful head of black hair, dark hair.

Karen: And I remember one of his fingers, he had cut it off at one point.

Barbara: Oh, see, I don't remember that.

Karen: Well I see, as a child I think, to a little eight-year-old, that they would notice that. But I remember one day when he would be in the sun room, Uncle Ross, and I remember going over . . . I think it was his little finger; it might have even been a couple of fingers he had gotten it cut off in the slaughtering house or something.¹⁴⁴

Herbert Douglas Williams, son of Ross' niece, Barbara Jean (**TALBOT**) Williams, shared his memories of Ross:

Ross was Mr. Strong, Independent. 'I want to do my thing.' And he married Lu who was the same way. But she was very directed in her life and determined. And the two of them made a great business pair. They made things happen.

I remember Ross with his strength. He was very interested in family and trying to make sure things were OK. And very sympathetic to the fact that his brother and sister-in-law (Douglas Arthur Sr.) had passed before any of us really got a chance to know them and stuff, so with the kids, he tried to help us out . . . come and bring us gifts when he could and do things for us as he could. I believe they had three stillborn children. And one of them was the same age as my uncle Reginald, and they held Reginald closely as a result. All our times with Ross were enjoyable, all the Christmases and carrying on.¹⁴⁵

Herbert's sister, Blythe Anne (**WILLIAMS**) Jarrett recalled:

[Ross and Lu] were a big part of our lives . . . They [had been] estranged from my mother and father [Barbara Jean Talbot and Herbert Williams Sr.] for many years. I guess they didn't want her to marry my dad or some big family skeleton. One day, I was getting ready for a performance at school . . . I don't know where Herbie was . . .

¹⁴⁴ Ibid.

¹⁴⁵ *Interview with Herbert Douglas Williams*, in Grosse Pointe Shores, MI, 27 Oct 2013.

and the lady that took care of us was gone home, and somebody knocked on the door, on Wabash. And in walked two of the most beautiful people think I had ever seen . . . She was covered in fur . . . they were just stunning. And a nice new car. And I'm five or six and I'm opening the door to total strangers, my aunt and uncle, who were appalled. As a result of that, they came to my performance that night.



So, I opened the door and I said, “Who are you?”

And they said, “You’re blind. The question is, ‘Why are you opening the door to strangers. And where’s your mommy and daddy?’” She said, “I’m your aunt and this is your uncle.”

So, I said, ‘Please come in,’ and I did what I heard my mum say. “Would you like some tea? Would you like some tea or . . . please have a seat,” and I’m yelling, ‘Herbie, we have company!’ and they were just appalled . . . I don’t remember ever meeting them [prior to that]. That’s how long they had been estranged.

But after that, they asked my mom and dad if they could take Herbie and I [*sic*] every summer and let us come and live with them during the summertime. Because they had a farm and they wanted to get to know us and they whispered to my mom that, “Obviously she opened the door to strangers. Maybe this isn’t the best thing for them, so let them come,” . . . so we did. We went and stayed with them . . . So, we used to go up there every summer and spend the summer with them. As a result of that, the family mended. They forgave my mother for marrying my father and not the rich farmer they picked out for her. And so, we used to go up to Canada every summer, every Christmas. They were a big part of our lives and being in Canada was a big part of our lives.¹⁴⁶

Douglas Arthur Jr. shared his memories of his Grand-Uncle Ross:

They worked . . . they worked the shit out of me! (laughing) I would go up there every summer when I got older and . . . my brother [Reginald] got away with murder. He didn’t have to do any work . . .

¹⁴⁶ Interview with Blythe Anne (**WILLIAMS**) Jarrett, in Grosse Pointe Shores, MI, 27 Oct 2013.

So, my Uncle Ross and Aunt Lu would come down [from Chatham to Detroit] in this Lincoln Zephyr, not flashy clothes but nicely dressed, and all the neighbours would [say], “Oh, you’ve got rich relatives.” And they would leave money for my mother to help her out.

Ross worked for . . . and the reason he had these nice new cars all the time . . . he was a chauffeur for a Mr. McGregor, of McGregor’s Sugar Company in Chatham. And that’s how . . . when my mother passed away . . . when I was eleven . . . that’s when Uncle Ross and Aunt Lu started taking all three of us, [Betty Jean], Reggie and me, up there in the summer time to Canada and that continued on until . . . I was about sixteen . . . till after Barbara married. So . . . We were taught a lot of work ethic on the farm. And values, good values.

They were wonderful. You look at what they did. He went from working for McGregor to buying that land, knowing nothing about [farming] . . .

[Herbert Williams chimed in: McGregor loaned him the money for the land and there was a point where Ross had been working for him for a period of time. Do you know why he had to quit McGregor?]

[Doug continued] He was stealing from him. The McGregors [had] wanted to adopt him. When they went to Switzerland and all over Europe, they would introduce my Uncle Ross as their son. These were white people. Well, they loved him.



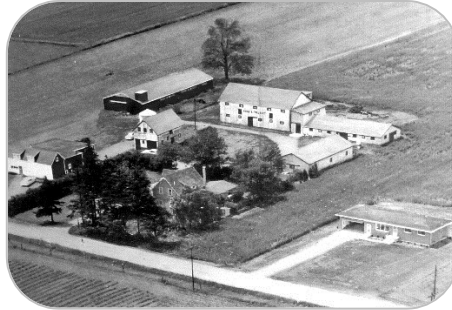
Ross in Switzerland with the McGregors,
a Chatham businessman,
for whom he was chauffeur.

[After the theft] . . . naturally he couldn’t stay with McGregor, but they funded him to buy the farm.

[Herbert] And the coincidence of this is, about the same time, Bennie [Benjamin Terrell Talbot] was trying to get along with his business . . . his poultry business.

[Blythe Ann] Uncle Ross took off and ran with that! Right?

[Doug] Uncle Ross and Aunt Lu became successful farmers. The people around told him that he could never make a success of this farm ‘cause the land couldn’t grow anything on it.



Well, he became a poultry farmer. He did grow things too . . . to the point that he actually was shipping out poultry.

Yeah, he was successful. He had a heart attack and they got him back stable. He loved his beef and he loved his drink, and it eventually took him.¹⁴⁷

Jerry Anthony, (his mother, Betty Louise Talbot, and Ross were first cousins), remembered:

I'll tell you an incident about Aunt Lu. She was telling me how she got started raising chickens. It was not Ross's idea. He wanted no part of it, she says. What she said she used to do . . .

Aunt Lu said Uncle Ross would go out and gamble and come in sometimes and let's say he went right to sleep. And she would go and take a quarter or fifty cents out of his pocket. She said that she had done that for five or six years; she looked up one day and she had over one hundred dollars. And she was scared because she said if Uncle Ross known that she had \$100, that he would have [been concerned], not so much that she took it from him . . . [but] what's she doing? She's not working. So, she got the idea that she would raise chickens. She asked Uncle Ross if she could raise some chickens.

He said, "Sure, what are you gonna do with them?"

She said, "Oh, we'll sell the eggs."

So, I guess for a while she sold the eggs, but the chickens began to really multiply. And up in Canada, the chicken waste you have to dispose of through a commercial [disposal company] . . . you can't just put it out in the fields. And she was eager to get more and more chickens, so what she did was raise the chickens and with the extra waste and whatnot, she used to carry through her cornfield at night so the neighbours wouldn't see it. And she could explain to Uncle Ross, you know, I don't have more chickens than you think. He really didn't pay that much attention, but she'd get more and more chickens.

¹⁴⁷ Interview with Douglas Arthur Talbot Jr., Herbert Williams and Blythe Anne (*WILLIAMS*) Jarrett, in Grosse Pointe Shores, MI, 27 Oct 2013.



Photo courtesy of
Douglas Arthur Talbot Jr.,
nephew of Ross Levere Talbot

She was taking chickens to Toronto. The first couple of times she went up there she sold hardly any chickens. And Uncle Ross was kinda laughing at her. So, she said, she went up one time and she had these extra chickens and it was a nun from a school up there, a Catholic school was up there, who didn't have much money. They asked her what she was going to do with the chickens, more specifically, the gizzards and things like this. And Aunt Lu didn't have a lot of ice so what she would do when she would go up there, as her business built up, she would give all the gizzards and the left-over chickens to this school up there, who eventually became one of her best customers, one of her first good contracts.

In the meantime, getting back to what she was doing at night, they had corn; they had rows of corn. Well, Aunt Lu's corn grew larger than anybody else's. [to the others listening] You remember ... big ears of corn; that was the best corn you'd ever want to eat in your life. I was a kid then. I didn't know all this other stuff. She just told me this a couple of years ago, before she died.

Anyway, for that reason a lot of people thought Aunt Lu was a witch. And she said that was a lot of the reason that they got turned into the government. The Canadian government encourages snitches for someone who was cheating the government. They got called on the carpet a couple of times for tax evasion, but they were never charged with anything like that. Some of the neighbours didn't like Aunt Lu.¹⁴⁸

Jerry also told of Ross' Prohibition enterprise:

And he also worked in a country club there. During prohibition, what Uncle Ross would do, when he bussed the tables, he'd bus them into one-gallon demi-johns and took them over to Detroit. That's how he got his money to gamble.

So that's the story of how Uncle Ross would get the liquor. I guess he would have one jar that was brown and one that was white. And they didn't care if it was mixed or not; whatever he got, (he wouldn't take a weak drink), pour it in there and take it over there and negotiate and get \$25 or \$30 sometimes; that was a lot of money back then.¹⁴⁹

¹⁴⁸ *Interview with Jerry Anthony*, in Cleveland, Ohio, 11 Sep 2006. Jerry was Ross' first cousin, once removed.

¹⁴⁹ *Ibid.*

Ann (**ANTHONY**) Ahmad spent a lot of time on the Talbot's chicken farm in Chatham Township:

Aunt Lu and Uncle Ross, they were out in the country; they were farmers. Well, not just farmers . . . they raised chickens . . . They had horses; I remember they had horses at one time. But we would always go into the city [Town of Chatham] and see Aunt Dotty and there was an Uncle Bennie and we met some cousins one year probably when I was older, a teenager.

But there was always some kind of friction . . . Uncle Ross, he always felt like everybody was jealous of him; he was boastful because he owned all this land and he had different people that lived on his property that worked for him. And I guess he thought it was a big deal because he was African American, yet he had, I don't know if they were Danish. I believe they were either from Sweden or Denmark, a family. I remember his man . . . I don't know if you would call him the manager, but who actually oversaw the farmland and that was Gill and his wife, and they had two small children. And because Uncle Ross and Aunt Lu didn't have any children . . . I believe Aunt Lu did lose one baby in infancy or stillborn . . . so Aunt Lu kinda was a godmother to a lot of the children in Chatham and Uncle Ross probably sponsored some of them later with the education or helping them to get property or whatever.

But my understanding of Uncle Ross is that he was boastful. In many ways he thought he was superior to . . . not so much a racial thing, superior to other Blacks or Whites, but he seemed to be kinda full of himself. And I think that's why we didn't really get to know a lot of the others, the many relatives there. He may have alienated some of them.

[My] mother [Betty Louise (**TALBOT**) Anthony Ballard] started going visiting up there when she was a teenager . . . when she was out of school in the summer and visit with her Cousin Ross. They were very close. And then she and Aunt Lu grew to be close for the rest of their lives. Ross died quite a ways ahead of Aunt Lu. I have those dates written down somewhere.

As we grew up, my brothers and me, that was always a big deal in the summer; we were going to Canada. We were leaving the country [from Ohio to Ontario]. Mom would drive. I can remember going through the tunnel sometimes. We have pictures on the Ambassador Bridge where they say on one side you're in Canada . . . is there a line there or something on that bridge? That was a big deal for us. Going up to Chatham was a wonderful experience. The money was different.

Another thing I can always remember. After Uncle Ross died and I began to take my young children up there when I could, Aunt Lu always wanted American money. I used to know what that meant but . . . we would give her American money. We would bring liquor; I guess it was cheaper in Detroit. So, she would let Mom know whatever . . . 'cause I sure wasn't buying liquor at that time . . . Ross and Lu were big drinkers, big time.

Like I say, Uncle Ross wasn't a humble man. I know even as a teenager, sometimes his boasting would get on my nerves. And one year, I was having a hard time, not really getting along with my mother; I think I was fourteen and I was messin' up in school . . . of course, one thing about my brothers, they were always very studious in school and I guess you could call me the "fast" girl. I was always getting in trouble in school, cutting classes, so as a punishment my mother sent me one year, "You're going up to Aunt Lu's and Uncle Ross's." And that was my punishment! So, I was there all summer.

I didn't love it, number one, because I was away from my friends. I was alone. It wasn't like I was up there with my brothers. Aunt Lu was very sweet to me. Uncle Ross was too, in his own way, but Uncle Ross was kinda loud. Sometimes he and Aunt Lu would argue, and I missed home, so that year was less than perfect until the end of the year, [when] Aunt Lu introduced me to some of her neighbours and they had a daughter my age. And so, we were able to go to . . . I don't know, I can even remember going on a hayride up there. We went to a hayride and then there was like a dance; it wasn't just for kids; it was the whole family. And that was fun.

I remember that one year, I think I was fifteen, and I was smoking, and I was in the bedroom smoking and Aunt Lu came in and said, "Ann, are you smoking?" And I said, "No!" And I had the cigarette in my hand (laughing) but I put it behind my back and I almost caught my clothes (laughing harder) on fire. So, after that Aunt Lu said, "If you're gonna smoke, you smoke in the house. You don't sneak and smoke." And of course, I wasn't supposed to be smoking. But I would sneak and buy those Canadian cigarettes 'cause I didn't know any of those brands and at home, when my girlfriends and I would smoke, we weren't real smokers. We couldn't buy a pack of cigarettes, but my mother was a smoker, Big Daddy was a smoker, my girlfriend's mother was smoking, so we would get a little butt out of an ashtray . . . but I remember that experience up there.

There was another time when I was up there for punishment . . . this is why I remember that Uncle Ross was kinda a braggart or something . . . I was writing to my girlfriend back in Cleveland and telling her what I was doing I said something about . . . in the letter I put, "Uncle Ross, he's just a big . . . I called him a braggart or big-mouthed something or other. I wasn't thinking so I put the letter in the envelope and addressed it; now I don't know if I sealed it and stamped it and Uncle Ross or Aunt Lu opened it and read it, or maybe I hadn't even put it in an envelope so I got in trouble about that. And I felt real [*sic*] bad. I felt really guilty because they were being really nice to me. They would take me into town and buy me things, and the house was very nice. I was just lonely, and I was going through the terrible teens. They call the little kids the "terrible twos and threes" where I was really puttin' my mom through it. And so, I was glad to get home. After that and before that it was always a treat to go up there.¹⁵⁰

¹⁵⁰ *Interview with Ann (ANTHONY) Ahmad, Op. cit.*

Ross Lavere Talbot and Lulu Milburn had the following children:

(i) Ross Jay (1940).

(i) Ross Jay Talbot (1940 - 1940):

(Ross Lavere, Benjamin Augustus, Willard Alexander, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Ross Jay was born 14 May 1940 and died 16 May 1940.¹⁵¹

8. (ix) Willard Scott (1912 - 1993):

(Violet Rozena, Benjamin Augustus, Willard Alexander, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Willard was born 23 Oct 1911 in Cleveland.¹⁵² His death certificate gave an alternate birthdate of 11 Oct 1911.¹⁵³ He appeared in the 1920 Census as an eight-year-old.¹⁵⁴ After his mother's death when he was thirteen, he lived with his father and new step-mother at 2302 E. 86th Street, Cleveland, where he was recorded in the 1930 census at age eighteen, working as a "Cutter" in a "Cloak and Suit Factory," along with his big sister Dorothy.¹⁵⁵

On 30 Apr 1932, when he was twenty-one and still single, Willard attempted to cross from Detroit to Windsor, Ontario. He gave his religion as Episcopalian, and his current occupation as "Clerk," intended to work in Canada as an "Air Pilote" [*sic*] or "Mechanic."

¹⁵¹ As engraved on his parents' tombstone.

¹⁵² U.S., *Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014*, Number: 283-05-9596, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2011, <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=3693&h=55835678&ssrc=pt&tid=71322150&pid=30234302529&usePUB=true>, (accessed 5 Feb 2018).

¹⁵³ Ohio, *Deaths, 1908-1932, 1938-2007*, Certificate: 099495; Volume: 29650, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2012, <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=5763&h=1889108&ssrc=pt&tid=71322150&pid=30234302529&usePUB=true>, (accessed 5 Feb 2018).

¹⁵⁴ 1920 *United States Federal Census, Cleveland Ward 18, Cuyahoga, Ohio*, Roll: T625_1369, Page: 12A, Enumeration District: 374, Image: 1132, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/6061/4383995_01132/11830667?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/familytree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302447/facts/citation/161852687630/edit/record, (accessed 17 Jan 2018).

¹⁵⁵ 1930 *United States Federal Census, Cleveland, Cuyahoga, Ohio*; Roll: 1774; Page: 11A; Enumeration District: 0352; Image: 435.0; FHL microfilm: 2341508, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2002, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/6224/4638913_00450/73854192?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302533/facts/citation/161852689615/edit/record, (accessed 29 Jan 2018).

He had \$4.50 on his person. He said that he was on his way to join his friend, George Malone who lived in Merlin, Ontario. His admission to Canada was rejected without appeal.¹⁵⁶

On 10 Sep 1935, Willard T. Scott married Dorothea L. Young in Seattle, Washington.¹⁵⁷

Signatures on their marriage licence

How he met Dorothea is a mystery. According to the 1930 census Dorothea (16) was still living in Seattle with her parents.¹⁵⁸ She was with them at 214 22nd Avenue N, at the time of the 1935 Seattle City Directory; Willard does not have a listing in that book.¹⁵⁹ By the time of the 1940 census, Willard, age twenty-eight, was living in Cleveland with his wife, Dorothea (26) and son, Brian (2) at 4886 Case Avenue, a flat rented at \$21.50 a month. The building appeared to be a six-family building. Willard claimed his education as four years of high school, and his wife as three years. He gave his occupation as "Maintenance Man" in a "Theatre." He had worked fifty weeks in 1939, earning \$900.¹⁶⁰

Willard achieved a grade eleven education and had been employed in the steelworks industry.¹⁶¹

Willard died at 6:30 PM on 26 Nov 1993 in the Brentwood Hospital in Warrensville Heights, Cuyahoga County, Ohio. He was eighty-two.¹⁶² Dorothea (80) died, a widow, at 7:55 AM on 13 Jun 1994 in hospital in Warrenville Heights.¹⁶³

¹⁵⁶ *Border Crossings: From U.S. to Canada, 1908-1935*, Library and Archives Canada; 1908-1935 Border Entries; Roll: T-15380, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2008, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/1344/30928_2000913153-00206/2920059?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302529/facts/citation/163451534968/edit/record, (accessed 5 Feb 2018).

¹⁵⁷ *Washington, Marriage Records, 1865-2004*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2378/83966835_12f6b8f1-ae81-4a68-9a55-0eeeb50da3b5/47903?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302529/facts/citation/700387118901/edit/record, (accessed 5 Feb 2018).

¹⁵⁸ *1930 United States Federal Census, Seattle, King, Washington*; Roll: 2498; Page: 10A; Enumeration District: 0109; FHL microfilm: 2342232, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2002, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/6224/4547449_00296/111844769?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234839253/facts/citation/700387124636/edit/record, (accessed 5 Feb 2018).

¹⁵⁹ *U.S. City Directories, 1821-1989, Seattle, Washington, City Directory, 1935*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011, <https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2469/13856206/848546279?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234839253/facts/citation/700387131765/edit/record>, (accessed 5 Feb 2018).

¹⁶⁰ *1940 United States Federal Census, Cleveland, Cuyahoga, Ohio*; Roll: T627_3215; Page: 3A; Enumeration District: 92-292, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, <https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2442/m-t0627-03215-00011/34441731?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302529/facts/citation/163451536428/edit/record>, (accessed 5 Feb 2018).

¹⁶¹ *Ohio, Deaths, 1908-1932, 1938-2007*, Certificate: 099495; Volume: 29650, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2012, <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=5763&h=1889108&ssrc=pt&tid=71322150&pid=30234302529&usePUB=true>, (accessed 5 Feb 2018).

¹⁶² *U.S., Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014*, Number: 283-05-9596, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2011, <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=3693&h=55835678&ssrc=pt&tid=71322150&pid=30234302529&usePUB=true>, (accessed 5 Feb 2018).

Willard T. Scott and Dorothea L. Young had the following children:

- (i) Brian Stephen (1937),
- (ii) Marilyn (1938).

(i) Brian Stephen Scott (1937 - 2008):

(Willard T. Scott, Violet Rozena, Benjamin Augustus, Willard Alexander, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Brian was born 28 May 1937.¹⁶⁴ He appears in the 1940 U.S. Census in Cleveland as a two-year-old in the household of his parents on Case Avenue.¹⁶⁵ In 1993 he was listed as residing at 12711 Summerland Ave, Cleveland, having previously lived at 3351 Sutton Rd, Shaker Heights, OH (1983), and 3925 Woodland, Cleveland.¹⁶⁶ He enlisted in the U.S. Army on 31 Jan 1955 and was released on 6 Feb 1958. He died on 24 Mar 2008.¹⁶⁷

(ii) Marilyn Scott (?):

(Willard T. Scott, Violet Rozena, Benjamin Augustus, Willard Alexander, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Marilyn does not appear in the 1940 U.S. Census in Cleveland in the household of her parents on Case Avenue.¹⁶⁸ The only record of her existence is the listing in the Talbot family record, compiled by some of the Cleveland Talbot descendants in 1990.¹⁶⁹

Ohio, Deaths, 1908-1932, 1938-2007, Certificate: 099495; Volume: 29650, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2012, <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=5763&h=1889108&ssrc=pt&tid=71322150&pid=30234302529&usePUB=true>, (accessed 5 Feb 2018).

¹⁶³ *Ohio, Deaths, 1908-1932, 1938-2007*, Certificate: 044821; Volume: 29852, Ancestry.com Operations Inc. 2010, <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=5763&h=1939787&ssrc=pt&tid=71322150&pid=30234839253&usePUB=true>, (accessed 5 Feb 2018).

¹⁶⁴ *Ohio, Birth Index, 1908-1964*, State File No. 1937039860, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=3146&h=2852889&ssrc=pt&tid=71322150&pid=30523332514&usePUB=true>, (accessed 10 Feb 2018).

¹⁶⁵ *1940 United States Federal Census, Cleveland, Cuyahoga, Ohio*; Roll: T627_3215; Page: 3A; Enumeration District: 92-292, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, <https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2442/m-t0627-03215-00011/34441731?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302529/facts/citation/163451536428/edit/record>, (accessed 5 Feb 2018).

¹⁶⁶ *U.S. Public Records Index, Volume 1*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010, <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=1788&h=185001988&ssrc=pt&tid=71322150&pid=30523332514&usePUB=true>, (accessed 10 Feb 2018).

¹⁶⁷ U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011, <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=2441&h=3478398&ssrc=pt&tid=71322150&pid=30523332514&usePUB=true>, (accessed 10 Feb 2018).

¹⁶⁸ *1940 United States Federal Census, Cleveland, Cuyahoga, Ohio*; Roll: T627_3215; Page: 3A; Enumeration District: 92-292, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, <https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2442/m-t0627-03215-00011/34441731?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302529/facts/citation/163451536428/edit/record>, (accessed 5 Feb 2018).

¹⁶⁹ Talbot, Ballard, Redon, and Walker, "Talbot," 1990.

9. (x) Lorraine Viola Scott (1914 - 2002):

(Violet Rozena, Benjamin Augustus, Willard Alexander, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Lorraine Viola Scott was born 17 May 1914, a twin of Norrine.¹⁷⁰ I am suspicious that her middle name might have been Violet after her mother, rather than Viola. However, Viola is what appears in the public records.

Lorraine was listed in the household of her parents in the 1920 U.S. Census.¹⁷¹ Her mother died in 1925 when she was ten. She was listed in the household of her father and step-mother, Fannie, in the 1930 census.¹⁷²

Lorraine married Roger Aurelius Walker, recorded somewhere in the range of 1954-1956, but they had children born in the mid-1930s.¹⁷³

Lorraine died 3 Nov 2002.¹⁷⁴



Norrine (upper),
Lorraine (lower)
Photo courtesy of
Carolyn (MASTIN) Mitchell

Lorraine Viola Scott and Roger Aurelius Walker had the following children:

- (i) Diane Violet (1935),
- 20. (ii) Roger Farrell (1937),
- (iii) Norrine (),
- (iv) Gilbert ().

¹⁷⁰ *Ohio, Deaths, 1908-1932, 1938-2007*, Certificate: 089996; Volume: 33557, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2010, <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=5763&h=4571447&ssrc=pt&tid=71322150&pid=30234302524&usePUB=true>, (accessed 6 Feb 2018).

Because her mother was named Violet, and the name Viola appears in a death record, I suspect her middle name may have actually been Violet.

¹⁷¹ *1920 United States Federal Census, Cleveland Ward 18, Cuyahoga, Ohio*, Roll: T625_1369, Page: 12A, Enumeration District: 374, Image: 1132, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/6061/4383995_01132/11830667?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302447/facts/citation/161852687630/edit/record, (accessed 17 Jan 2018).

¹⁷² *1930 United States Federal Census, Cleveland, Cuyahoga, Ohio*; Roll: 1774; Page: 11A; Enumeration District: 0352; Image: 435.0; FHL microfilm: 2341508, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2002, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/6224/4638913_00450/73854192?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302533/facts/citation/161852689615/edit/record, (accessed 29 Jan 2018).

¹⁷³ *Cuyahoga County, Ohio, Marriage Records and Indexes, 1810-1973*, Cuyahoga County Archive; Cleveland, Ohio; Cuyahoga County, Ohio, Marriage Records, 1810-1973; Volume: 493; Page: 314; Year Range: 1954-1956, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/1876/32416_225685-01152/212365?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302524/facts/citation/702184015518/edit/record, (accessed 27 Sep 2019).

¹⁷⁴ *Ohio, Deaths, 1908-1932, 1938-2007*, Certificate: 089996; Volume: 33557, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2010, <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=5763&h=4571447&ssrc=pt&tid=71322150&pid=30234302524&usePUB=true>, (accessed 6 Feb 2018).

(i) Diane Violet Walker (1935 - 1991):

(Lorraine Viola Scott, Violet Rozena, Benjamin Augustus, Willard Alexander, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Diane Violet was born 2 May 1935. Her birthdate was provided by her death record, described below.

Diane died at 2:55 AM on 11 Mar 1991 in St. Luke's Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio. She had been living in Garfield Heights. Her death record gave her education level as grade twelve, and her occupation as "welder and cutter" in the "miscellaneous repair service" industry. It also listed her as divorced.¹⁷⁵ She was buried in Highland Park Cemetery.¹⁷⁶

The Social Security Applications and Claims Index provides two married names for her: Diane Rox in Jul 1959, and Diane Violet Smith in 1976.¹⁷⁷

(iii) Norrine Walker ():

(Lorraine Viola Scott, Violet Rozena, Benjamin Augustus, Willard Alexander, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

The only record of her existence is the 1990 Talbot Family Tree document of Talbot, Ballard, Redon, and Walker.¹⁷⁸

(iv) Gilbert Walker ():

(Lorraine Viola Scott, Violet Rozena, Benjamin Augustus, Willard Alexander, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

The only record of his existence is the 1990 Talbot Family Tree document of Talbot, Ballard, Redon, and Walker.¹⁷⁹

10. (xiii) Richard Lawrence Scott (1919 - 2011):

(Violet Rozena, Willard Alexander, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Richard was born 7 May 1919 in Cleveland.¹⁸⁰ He appeared in the 1920 U.S. Census there as an infant of nine months.¹⁸¹ After his mother's death in 1926, he was listed as a ten-year-old in the household of his father and new step-mother, Fannie (**LAWRENCE**) Scott in

¹⁷⁵ *Ohio, Deaths, 1908-1932, 1938-2007*, Certificate: 015784; Volume: 28476, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2010, <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=5763&h=4197943&ssrc=pt&tid=71322150&pid=30234839255&usePUB=true>, (accessed 27 Sep 2019).

¹⁷⁶ *U.S., Find A Grave Index, 1600s-Current*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?dbid=60525&h=53933061&indiv=try&o_vc=Record:OtherRecord&rhSource=60901, (accessed 27 Sep 2019).

¹⁷⁷ *U.S., Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2015, <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=60901&h=34337164&ssrc=pt&tid=71322150&pid=30234839255&usePUB=true>, (accessed 27 Sep 2019).

¹⁷⁸ Talbot, Ballard, Redon, and Walker, "Talbot," 1990, Op. cit.

¹⁷⁹ Ibid.

¹⁸⁰ *U.S., Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014*, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2011, <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=3693&h=89355317&ssrc=pt&tid=71322150&pid=30234302527&usePUB=true>, (accessed 30 Jan 2018).

¹⁸¹ *1920 United States Federal Census*, Cleveland Ward 18, Cuyahoga, Ohio, Op. cit.

the 1930 census.¹⁸² On 19 Sep 1930, with consent of the bride's parents, Richard (20) of 9916 Quebec Avenue married Phyllis B. Worwood (19).¹⁸³

In the 1940 U.S. Census, Richard (20) and Phyllis (20) were living in an upper flat at 2409 E. 89th Street, rented at \$20 a month. Both indicated that their highest level of education was the seventh grade. This incomplete elementary school education seemed to be typical of most of their neighbours. At the time of the census, Richard was unemployed, having previously engaged in "public emergency work" as a "Shoveler" doing "Road Work." In 1929 he had worked twenty-six weeks, earning \$600.¹⁸⁴

There is a Minnie L. Gamble, (Minnie L. Scott), named in Richard's 2004 U.S. Public Record.¹⁸⁵ And Amar Gamble, Oscar Otis Gamble, Sherieff Gamble, attached to her in a 2009 US Public Record.¹⁸⁶

According to 1970 Public Records, Richard was living at 3549 Normandy Rd, Cleveland.¹⁸⁷

Richard died on 22 Jan 2011 at age ninety-one.¹⁸⁸

Richard Lawrence Scott and Phyllis Bernice Worwood had the following child"

21. (i) Lynn (1940).¹⁸⁹

11. (xiv) Mildred Scott (1920 - 2012):

(Violet Rozena, Willard Alexander, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Photo courtesy of
Carolyn (**MASTIN**) Mitchell

¹⁸² 1930 United States Federal Census, Cleveland, Cuyahoga, Op. cit.

¹⁸³ *Cuyahoga County, Ohio, Marriage Records and Indexes, 1810-1973*, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, Volume: Vol 188-189; Page: 280; Year Range: 1939 Aug - 1940 Apr, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/1876/32365_225771-00293/1166233?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302527/facts/citation/163451948178/edit/record, (accessed 30 Jan 2018).

¹⁸⁴ *1940 United States Federal Census, Cleveland, Cuyahoga, Ohio*; Roll: T627_3219; Page: 1B; Enumeration District: 92-402, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, <https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2442/m-t0627-03219-00010/31038932?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302527/facts/citation/163451948061/edit/record>, (accessed 30 Jan 2018).

¹⁸⁵ *United States Public Records, 1970-2009*, FamilySearch.org, <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:KRZL-HXH>, (accessed 30 Jan 2018).

¹⁸⁶ *United States Public Records, 1970-2009*, FamilySearch.org, <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:KR4Y-RSP>, (accessed 30 Jan 2018).

¹⁸⁷ *U.S. Public Records Index, Volume 1*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010, <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=1788&h=263351466&ssrc=pt&tid=71322150&pid=30234302527&usePUB=true>, (accessed 30 Jan 2018).

¹⁸⁸ *U.S., Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014*, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2011, <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=3693&h=89355317&ssrc=pt&tid=71322150&pid=30234302527&usePUB=true>, (accessed 30 Jan 2018).

¹⁸⁹ I have misplaced the source for the existence of this child.

Mildred was born in Cleveland on 5 Oct 1920.¹⁹⁰ Her mother died when she was five. She appeared in the 1930 U.S. Census as a nine-year-old in the household of her father and new step-mother.¹⁹¹ At the time of the 1940 U.S. Census, Mildred (19) was the only child still in the family home. She had completed four years of high school, two more than her step-mother Fannie, and less than her father, Carroll, who reported achieving two years of college and who was working as a shipper in a women's dress factory. He was working forty-eight hours a week and had earned \$2000 in 1939.¹⁹²

On 18 Oct 1941 Mildred (21) married Freeman Leigh (23), a porter.¹⁹³ The 1956 Cleveland City Directory shows a Freeman Leigh living at 8110 Amos Avenue SE, with four other people, none of them Mildred, suggesting they may have separated.¹⁹⁴

The Cleveland Talbot historians indicated that Mildred had a spouse with the surname Mastin,¹⁹⁵ but I could find no record of their marriage. Their daughter, Carolyn (**MASTIN**) Mitchell told me that Mildred married William Mastin in 1948.¹⁹⁶



William Mastin
Photo courtesy of
Carolyn (**MASTIN**) Mitchell

Mildred died on 2 Dec 2012.¹⁹⁷



¹⁹⁰ Ancestry message from Carolyn Mitchell, 5 Feb 2019.

¹⁹¹ 1930 United States Federal Census, Cleveland, Cuyahoga, Op. cit.

¹⁹² 1940 United States Federal Census, Cleveland, Cuyahoga, Ohio; Roll: T627_3221; Page: 4B; Enumeration District: 92-462, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, <https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2442/m-t0627-03221-00510/30372084?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302526/facts/citation/163448837502/edit/record>, (accessed 31 Jan 2018).

¹⁹³ Cuyahoga County, Ohio, Marriage Records and Indexes, 1810-1973, Cuyahoga County Archive; Cleveland, Ohio; Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/1876/32416_225776-00489/944717?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302526/facts/citation/163451949432/edit/record, (accessed 31 Jan 2018).

¹⁹⁴ U.S. City Directories, 1821-1989, Cleveland, Ohio, City Directory, 1956, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011, <https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2469/4159287/1340773147?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30523463875/facts/citation/163452461014/edit/record>, (accessed 31 Jan 2018).

¹⁹⁵ Talbot, Ballard, Redon, and Walker, "Talbot," 1990, Op. cit.

¹⁹⁶ Ancestry message from Carolyn Mitchell, 5 Feb 2019.

¹⁹⁷ Ibid.

Mildred Scott and Freeman Leigh had the following children:

- (i) Anita (?),
- (ii) Freeman (?).

Mildred Scott and William Mastin had the following children:

- (iii) Carolyn (?):
- (iv) David (?).

(i) Anita Leigh (?):

(Mildred, Scott, Violet Rozena, Willard Alexander, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(ii) Freeman Leigh Jr. (?):

(Mildred, Scott, Violet Rozena, Willard Alexander, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(iii) Carolyn Mastin (?):

(Mildred, Scott, Violet Rozena, Willard Alexander, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Photo courtesy of
Carolyn (MASTIN) Mitchell

(iv) David Mastin (?):

(Mildred Scott, Violet Rozena, Willard Alexander, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

12. (xv) Violet Carol Scott (1923 - 1988):

(Violet Rozena, Benjamin Augustus, Willard Alexander, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Violet was born 22 Dec 1922 in Cleveland.¹⁹⁸ She was only three when her mother died. She is found in the 1930 U.S. Census in the household of her father and stepmother, Fannie, at 2302 E. 86th Street.¹⁹⁹ Ten years later, when she would have been seventeen, she

¹⁹⁸ U.S., *Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2015, <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=60901&h=41367166&ssrc=pt&tid=71322150&pid=30234302525&usePUB=true>, (accessed 15 Feb 2018).

¹⁹⁹ 1930 *United States Federal Census, Cleveland, Cuyahoga, Ohio*; Roll: 1774; Page: 11A; Enumeration District: 0352; Image: 435.0; FHL microfilm: 2341508, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2002, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/6224/4638913_00450/73854192?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302533/facts/citation/161852689615/edit/record, (accessed 29 Jan 2018).

was missing from the household of her father as recorded in the 1940 census.²⁰⁰ However, in the 1940 Cleveland U.S. Census there is a seventeen-year-old Violet Scott, living in a house at 8404 Central Avenue, Cleveland, with several other boarders; this Violet was still a student, having completed three years of high school. She was unemployed and there is no indication in the record of her means of support.²⁰¹

Violet married Nathaniel Gachette Moss. There is a record for Violet Carol Scott in the 1941-43 Ohio Index to Marriage Records, pointing to Volume 201, Page 81. Her husband's name is not recorded there.²⁰² I found a marriage record for Nathaniel Moss in the 1964-66 Ohio Marriage Index pointing to Volume 688, Page 235. If this is the same Nathaniel Moss, it suggests that he and Violet didn't stay together.²⁰³

Violet Carol Moss died on 6 Oct 1988 and was buried in Highland Park Cemetery, Highland Hills, Memorial, ID 94494803.²⁰⁴

Violet Carol Scott and Nathaniel Gachette Moss had the following children:²⁰⁵

- (i) Nathaniel (1945),
- (ii) Violet Joy (1947).

²⁰⁰ 1940 United States Federal Census, Cleveland, Cuyahoga, Ohio; Roll: T627_3221; Page: 4B; Enumeration District: 92-462, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, <https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2442/m-t0627-03221-00510/30372084?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302526/facts/citation/163448837502/edit/record>, (accessed 31 Jan 2018).

²⁰¹ 1940 United States Federal Census, Cleveland, Cuyahoga, Ohio; Roll: m-t0627-03221; Page: 61A; Enumeration District: 92-462, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, <https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2442/m-t0627-03221-00545/30374747?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302525/facts/citation/700390627189/edit/record>, (accessed 15 Feb 2018).

²⁰² Talbot, Ballard, Redon, and Walker, "Talbot," 1990.

Cuyahoga County, Ohio, Marriage Records and Indexes, 1810-1973, Cuyahoga County Archive; Cleveland, Ohio; Cuyahoga County, Ohio, Marriage Records, 1810-1973; Volume: 201; Page: 81; Year Range: 1941-1943, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/1876/32416_225681-00828/510081?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302525/facts/citation/163451949903/edit/record, (accessed 15 Feb 2018).

²⁰³ *Cuyahoga County, Ohio, Marriage Records and Indexes, 1810-1973*, Cuyahoga County Archive; Cleveland, Ohio; Cuyahoga County, Ohio, Marriage Records, 1810-1973; Volume: 688; Page: 235; Year Range: 1964-1966, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/1876/32416_225690-00895/334129?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234839260/facts/citation/163451950563/edit/record, (accessed 15 Feb 2018).

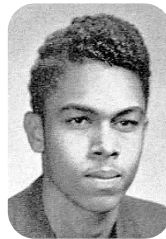
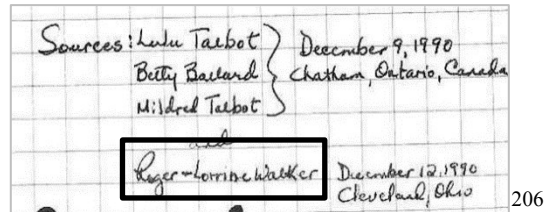
²⁰⁴ *U.S., Find A Grave Index, 1600s-Current*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=60525&h=57233342&ssrc=pt&tid=71322150&pid=30234302525&usePUB=true>, and <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/94494803/violet-c-moss>, (accessed 15 Feb 2018).

²⁰⁵ Talbot, Ballard, Redon, and Walker, "Talbot," 1990. For some of these children, I found no other record of their existence.

(i) Nathaniel Moss Jr. (1945 -),

(Violet Carol Scott, Violet Rozena, Benjamin Augustus, Willard Alexander, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

I found no birth record for Nathaniel Moss Jr. He appears in the Talbot document compiled by his Cleveland relatives. On 12 Dec 1990, his aunt and uncle, Lorraine (SCOTT) and Roger Walker, were contributors.



1961



1962

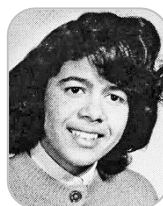
Yearbook photos
Berea High School
Berea, OH
Suburb of Cleveland

207

(ii) Violet Joy Moss (1947 -),

(Violet Carol Scott, Violet Rozena, Benjamin Augustus, Willard Alexander, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Violet Joy Moss was born in 1947.²⁰⁸



1964
Yearbook photo
Berea High School
Berea, OH

209

²⁰⁶ Ibid.

²⁰⁷ *U.S. School Yearbooks, 1880-2012, Berea High 1962*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/1265/sid_263_1962_0213/592624326?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234839261/facts/citation/702184510460/edit/record, (accessed 28 Sep 2019).

U.S. School Yearbooks, 1880-2012, Berea High 1964, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/1265/sid_263_1961_0170/592350803?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234839261/facts/citation/702184510670/edit/record, (accessed 28 Sep 2019).

²⁰⁸ *Ohio, Birth Index, 1908-1964*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=3146&h=4325149&ssrc=pt&tid=71322150&pid=202087900801&usePUB=true>, (accessed 28 Sep 2019).

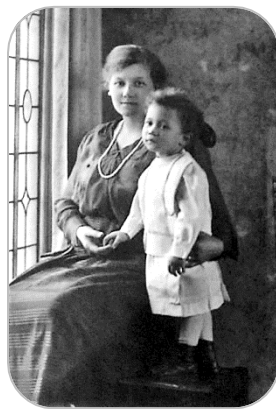
13. (i) Norman Taylor Talbot (1915 - 1991):

(Willard Norman, Willard Alexander, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Photo courtesy of Gary Alan Talbot,
son of Norman Taylor Talbot

Norman Taylor was born 15 Dec 1915 in Cleveland, Ohio. He was known as Buster in the family.



Inez (**TAYLOR**) Talbot,
with son Norman Taylor Talbot, about 1916,
from the collection of
Betty Louise (**TALBOT**) Anthony Ballard,
courtesy of Ann (**ANTHONY**) Ahmad

Niece Ann (**ANTHONY**) Ahmad remembers playing in what had been her uncles' bedroom when she visited her grandpa's house:

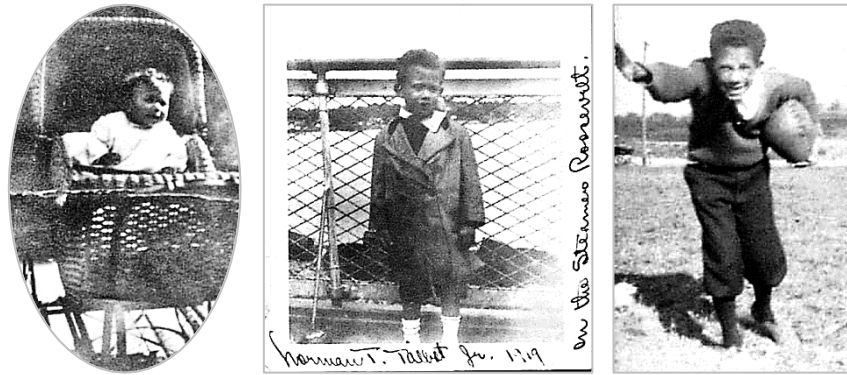
They had three bedrooms upstairs, which at one time my mother Betty Ballard had one room and my Uncle Al and Uncle Buster, [Norman Taylor Talbot] had the other room and they used to make airplanes. Long after they were grown, and we would go out there, these airplanes were hanging from the ceiling. They were like, probably warplanes.²¹⁰

According to Norman's death registration, he had two years of college.²¹¹

²⁰⁹ *U.S. School Yearbooks, 1880-2012*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/1265/sid_263_1964_0172/585067849?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/202087900801/facts/citation/702184510014/edit/record, (accessed 28 Sep 2019).

²¹⁰ *Ohio, Deaths, 1908-1932, 1938-2007*, Certificate: 089996; Volume: 33557, Op. cit.

²¹¹ *Ohio, Deaths, 1908-1932, 1938-2007*, Certificate: 051908; Volume: 28620, Ohio Department of Health. *Ohio, Deaths, 1908-1932, 1938-2007*, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2010, <http://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=5763&h=4227651&ssrc=\pt&tid=71322150&pid=30234302534&usePUB=true>, (accessed 20 Sep 2016).



Photos courtesy of Barbara (TALBOT) Sharp,
stepdaughter of Norman Taylor Talbot

On 26 Oct 1940 Norman married Alma O'Dell (**PATTERSON**) Atkins in Cleveland, Ohio. Alma had a previous marriage from which she was divorced 16 Sep 1939.²¹² She brought to this second union a daughter, Barbara Carolyn, born in 1939. After her divorce, Alma and her baby had lodged in the house of Joseph and Celia Blue. It was recorded that she had completed two years of college and was classed as a government worker, employed as a “senior typist” for a “research bureau.”²¹³ Norman fathered a son, Gary Alan in 1942.



Norman Taylor Talbot
with Gary Alan and Barbara Carolyn



Alma O'Dell (**PATTERSON**) Talbot,
and Norman Taylor Talbot

Photos courtesy of Gary Alan Talbot,
son of Norman Taylor Talbot

²¹² *Cuyahoga County, Ohio, Marriage Records and Indexes, 1810-1973*, Cuyahoga County Archive; Cleveland, Ohio; Volume: 193-194; Page: 170; Year Range: 1940 Aug - 1941 Mar, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010, http://interactive.ancestry.com/1876/32365_225774-00179/1406868?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302534/facts/citation/161921384923/edit/record, (accessed 20 Sep 2016).

²¹³ *1940 United States Federal Census, Cleveland, Cuyahoga, Ohio*; Roll: T627_3221; Page: 10A; Enumeration District: 92-459, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, <http://interactive.ancestry.com/2442/m-t0627-03057-00260/32561503?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302534/facts/citation/161852689636/edit/record>, (accessed 20 Sep 2016).

Niece Ann (**ANTHONY**) Ahmad remembered Norman and Alma as being different from the rest of the family:

The other feelings about race had to do with my Uncle Bus[ter] and his wife, Aunt Alma because . . . Aunt Alma, I always thought she was white and there were times when I thought my Uncle Bus was white. Aunt Alma definitely looked and acted very white. And a bit uppity, you know. She was a bit uppity. I don't think she liked coming to our house too much. She would come. We saw our first cousins, Barbara Sharp and Gary Talbot, occasionally, but it was always when we went to their house.

Mom would tell us, "Now, when you go in there sit down, don't touch anything." The candy bowl was there, and our eyes were big and maybe we'd take one but "please don't take . . . don't try to eat all the candy." That's how we were. We grew up . . . everything had to be divided by four. I don't care if mom had a piece of gum. Everything was always divided by four, so if we went to Aunt Alma's and we see this big bowl of candy, which we never had, we could just about eyeball 'em and count 'em and (laughing) divide them by four!

But Aunt Alma was, what I would say, much more cultured. She and Uncle Bus, I'm sure, in many ways, felt they were . . . mentally and physically and financially superior to my mother and her brother Uncle Al. And there were times when there were estrangements, over what I don't know, between my mother and Uncle Bus, at times between Uncle Bus and Uncle Alvin. Sibling stuff. Uncle Bus, basically, for most of his years he worked for Anheuser-Busch. What's the beer they make? Is it Bud? [Budweiser] He was a salesman I guess, so he was kinda like the big shot of the family.

There were lots of times we all gathered out at Big Mommy's and Big Daddy's: My mother's brother, Alvin Talbot, with his wife Millie, and their two daughters: my cousins, Karen and Sherry. Uncle Bus[ter] and his wife, Alma, they didn't normally come out a whole lot when we were there. In fact, I think Uncle Bus, of the three, was the more distant for whatever reason. I don't mean there was necessarily any fight or anything, but just personality.²¹⁴

Alma's nephew, Alvin Creed Anthony, didn't think she was very smart. "Alma wasn't . . . she would say some of the things and we would often laugh; she wasn't very educated; she was just pretty."²¹⁵ Alvin found that Norman, like his father, kept people at a distance. "Uncle Bus[ter] wouldn't let you get too close, and Aunt Alma was cold."²¹⁶

Sister-in-law, Millie (**COCHRAN**) Talbot Redon recalled where the Talbots had lived:

Norman and Alma lived in Cleveland on 135th Street. They first lived in the projects; so did Al's sister [Betty Louise]. Public housing . . . Alma had been married

²¹⁴ Interview with Ann (**ANTHONY**) Ahmad, Op. cit.

²¹⁵ Interview with Alvin Creed Anthony, Op. cit.

²¹⁶ Ibid.

before, but I don't remember her [husband's] name. When I came into the family, she and Buster lived in the downtown, in the projects, and then they moved to the Mt. Pleasant area. It was mostly Jews and Italians and some Blacks, but now you wouldn't know it because it's all Black. From there they moved out to a suburban city called Chesterland, then after the children were grown, they moved to Wellston, because she wanted to go back to her roots.²¹⁷

Norman was a salesman in the "beverage industry."²¹⁸ His nephew, Alvin Creed Anthony described how he brought his work home:

They would visit us at Christmas. That was a neat thing about the family: Uncle Al, Uncle Bus [Norman T. Talbot], mother, Big Mommy, Big Daddy, we would all get together at Betty's house, our house, or our projects, whatever applied, at Christmastime. We'd always get together. It was the time for people to come together and drink and smoke and . . . And, of course, when Uncle Ross came down [from Dresden, Ontario], we were always going to expect an argument with he [*sic*] and Uncle Bus on which beer is better: Budweiser or Pabst. Budweiser is made of rice. See, Uncle Bus was a Budweiser salesman, Uncle Ross liked Pabst, and they would argue about . . . they would just look for something to disagree about, and often it was over beer.²¹⁹



Alma and Norman Talbot,
with sister-in-law,
Mildred (**COCHRAN**) Talbot Redon

The following is from Alma's obituary:

Alma O'Dell Talbot, age ninety, of Wellston, Ohio, died Monday evening, February 15, 2010, at Huston Nursing Home following several years of illness. She was born in Jackson County, Ohio, on October 27, 1919, daughter of the late Robert and Carrie Diggs Patterson. Alma was raised in Ohio and West Virginia. She graduated from Coalton High School and attended West Virginia State College

As an adult, she moved to Cleveland, Ohio, where she married and had two children, Barbara Carolyn and Gary Alan. She was a member of St. Andrews Episcopal Church where she was Confirmed and received First Communion in 1949. Besides her parents, she was preceded in death by her husband of over 50 years, Norman Taylor Talbot, and several brothers, sisters and close cousins.

²¹⁷ Interview with Mildred (**COCHRAN**) Talbot Redon, Op. cit.

²¹⁸ *Ohio, Deaths, 1908-1932, 1938-2007*, Op. cit.

²¹⁹ Interview with Alvin Creed Anthony, Op. cit.

Alma was a loving wife, devoted mother, grandmother, and great-grandmother. She took great pride in her abilities as a homemaker and showed her creative talents in stitchery, making clothing and household items. Upon her move to Chesterland, Ohio, Alma displayed more talent in the area of ceramics, making items such as dolls and figurines, for which she won individual recognition in various areas of the medium. Alma's love for gardening was apparent in her yard in Chesterland, but especially in her most current home in Wellston, where she and Norman moved after his retirement. She was a member of the local Grange where she formed many friendships and remained active until becoming incapacitated.

Mourning her leaving will be: Children, Barbara Sharp of Cleveland and Gary Talbot of Wellston; son-in-law, Donald Sharp; grandchildren, Holly Sharp, and Kimberly (Chad) Bishop, Robert Talbot, and Gary Talbot Jr.; great-grandchildren, Taylor Sharp, Peyton Bishop, and Paige Bishop; sisters, Ernestine Scott, Doris (Lawrence) Long, June Long; sister-in-law, Mildred Redon; and many nieces, nephews, cousins and other relatives and friends.²²⁰

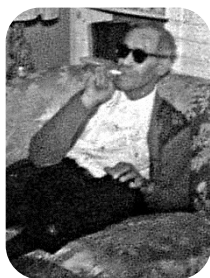


Photo courtesy of
Alma O'Dell (**PATTERSON**) Talbot,
wife of Norman Taylor Talbot

Norman Taylor Talbot had died at 1:20 AM on 11 Jul 1991 at home in Jackson, OH.²²¹

Norman Taylor Talbot and Alma O'Dell (**PATTERSON**) Atkins had the following children:

22. (i) Barbara Carolyn (1939), biological daughter of Leland Atkins,
23. (ii) Gary Alan (1942).

14. (ii) Alvin Creed Talbot (1918 - 1982):

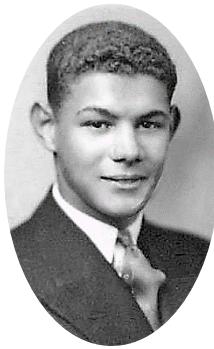
(Willard Norman, Willard Alexander, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Alvin Creed Talbot was born 13 Feb 1918.²²² He became the middle child when his sister Betty was born two years later. Big brother Norman was about two years older.

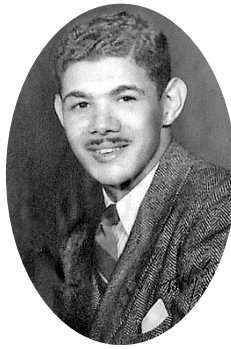
²²⁰ From The Telegram News.com website, <http://www.thetelegramnews.com/main.asp?SectionID=9&SubSectionID=15&ArticleID=9307&TM=29544>, (accessed 8 Aug 2014)

²²¹ *Ohio, Deaths, 1908-1932, 1938-2007*, Op. cit.

²²² *U.S., Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014*, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2011, <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=3693&h=61352338&ssrc=pt&tid=71322150&pid=30234302535&usePUB=true>, (accessed 28 Jun 2019).



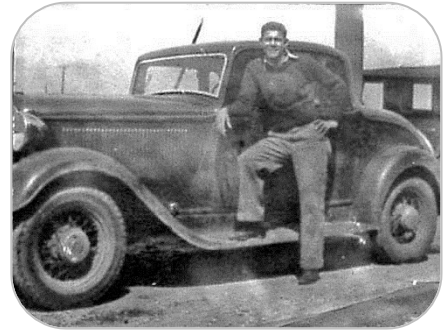
High school
graduation 1936



Photos courtesy of Ann (**ANTHONY**) Ahmad,
from the albums of her mother,
Betty Louise (**TALBOT**) Anthony Ballard



Al, the pitcher



Photos courtesy of Alma O'Dell (**PATTERSON**) Talbot,
wife of Norman Taylor Talbot

Alvin and his brother Norman were both on their high school football teams.²²³ Alvin's daughter, Karen Talbot, said that she remembers a photo of Alvin "when he was quarterback at Orange High School in 1936 when he was eighteen years old," that may be in the possession of her sister, Cheryl. Alvin's widow, Millie, remembered, "In Al's class picture there are only two or three Blacks." Most of the Talbots in Cleveland experienced being a tiny minority in a white society.²²⁴

Ann (**ANTHONY**) Ahmad recalled:

Uncle Al was a mailman and Uncle Al was really down-to-earth. Uncle Al spent a lot of time at our house. He and my mother were quite close. I'm sure they had their times when maybe they weren't but . . . I remember from a child, always, even when Uncle Al was in the army before he married Aunt Millie, he'd come all the time and sleep on our raggedy couch and think nothing of it, and eat our food, be it beans.

And that's how Uncle Al was. And there were times when he . . . before he married . . . actually he married twice . . . he married briefly before he married Aunt Millie . . . probably when he was in the service. And there were times when he would just stay with us. And he was like that until he died. He and Mom were close, and they shared a lot.²²⁵

²²³ Interview with Barbara Carolyn (**TALBOT**) Sharp, Op. cit.

²²⁴ Interview with Karen Talbot, Op. cit.

²²⁵ Interview with Ann (**ANTHONY**) Ahmad, Op. cit.



Alvin served in Italy during WW II

Alvin Creed Anthony remembered:

Uncle Al? Cool. Just a very likeable guy. Think about those guys that went to war and came back to face being treated as second class citizens. Uncle Al had film we used to look at, of being in Italy on the train. I always liked Uncle Al and not just because of the name; if his name had been George . . . he was just cool.²²⁶



Alvin married Mildred Cochran
9 Aug 1947
Photo courtesy of
Ann (**ANTHONY**) Ahmad,
from the albums of her mother,
Betty Louise (**TALBOT**) Anthony Ballard,
daughter of Norman and Inez (**TAYLOR**) Talbot

Nephew Alvin Anthony said, “[Uncle Al] and Aunt Millie were always welcoming, always, ALWAYS! I remember when they were married; it was a big to-do in town. They made the local paper and a huge wedding.”²²⁷



Alvin and Karen Suzanne (1957) standing.
Cheryl Lynne (1951) and Mildred seated.
Photo courtesy of
Mildred (**COCHRAN**) Talbot Redon

When we lived in the projects Uncle Al delivered mail. Our projects were part of his route. He would come to the house, to the apartment, and use the bathroom

²²⁶ *Interview with Alvin Creed Anthony*, Op. cit.

²²⁷ Ibid.

every day and he would sit in the bathroom for an hour with the door open. (laughing) . . . We were comfortable enough to allow it, I guess. He was just an uncle that you were glad to see. That's a memory I have of [him] . . . he was just an uncle that you liked to be around.²²⁸

Alvin Creed Talbot died 17 Aug 1982 at age sixty-four.²²⁹ This is the obituary from his funeral on 21 Aug 1982 at the Boyd Funeral Home, Cleveland:

From Alvin's obituary:

ALVIN C. TALBOT, the second of three children of Norman W. and Inez Talbot, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, but spent most of his school years in Orange Village. As a youth, he received his early Christian training at St. John A. M. E. Church, where he was baptized.

After graduation from Orange High School, where he combined intellectual achievements with prominence on the Football Field, Mr. Talbot served four years with the U.S. Army. He was awarded the Bronze Star and two Purple Hearts during action in Italy and North Africa. Following his army years, he met, and later married Mildred E. Cochran. They became the proud parents of two daughters.

The qualities which had endeared Mr. Talbot to his nieces and nephews made him a loving father. He lovingly assisted his wife in taking their daughters to classes in piano, ballet and modern dance, vocal training and drama.

Mr. Talbot found time for these tasks while studying at Western Reserve University, working in sales, repairing radios and televisions, and continuing his 39-year career employment with the U.S. Postal Service. He maintained a keen interest in electronics, tape and record collection, photography and golf. But his avocations were secondary, because he was essentially a man who loved home and family.

On Tuesday, August 17, Mr. Talbot's spirit left his body. Cherishing his memory are his devoted wife, Mildred; two loving daughters, Cheryl [Lynne (TALBOT)] Dahlstrom of Denver, Colorado, and Karen Suzanne of Worcester, Massachusetts; two Siblings, Norman T. and Betty Ballard, nieces, nephews, cousins and many friends.

Alvin Creed Talbot and Millie Cochran had the following children:

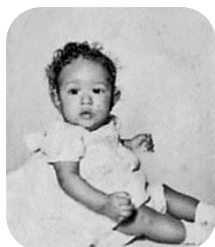
- (i) Cheryl Lynne (1951),
- (ii) Karen Suzanne (1957).

²²⁸ Ibid.

²²⁹ *Ohio, Deaths, 1908-1932, 1938-2007*, Certificate: 054885; Volume: 24927, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2010, <http://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=5763&h=3890115&ssrc=pt&tid=71322150&pid=30234302535&usePUB=true>, (accessed 20 Sep 2016).

(i) Cheryl Lynne Talbot (1951 - 2014):

(Alvin Creed, Willard Norman, Willard Alexander, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



1952
4 ½ months old



Obituary photo

Cheryl Lynne was born 23 Sep 1951. In 1970 she married William E. Stille; they divorced on 9 Jul 1974. They had no children.²³⁰ Cheryl died 14 Sep 2014 in St. Louis, MO.²³¹

From her memorial service program:

Cheryl was born in Cleveland, OH on September 23, 1951 to proud parents Alvin and Mildred C. Talbot. As a child, Cheryl was feisty and outgoing, leading the pack in activities. She was fearless in trying new activities and adventures, sometimes getting into trouble because she wanted to do everything her own way, without waiting for advice from parents, teachers and others. However, she loved her family and close friends and involved them in her life as she determined. (Cheryl often thought her Mom had too many friends and the family had many chuckles about this!) Cheryl loved athletic activities and singing in choirs as well as participating in drama clubs. She was a charter member of the Singing Angels of Cleveland, OH as well as a member of the youth drama group at the Cleveland Play House for several years. Her formal schooling was completed with her graduation from Cleveland Heights High School.

As soon as she was an adult, Cheryl chose to move away on her own and be independent. Her family had learned that once she made up her mind, the best course was to let her 'do it her way' and support her as best they could. She enjoyed singing and traveling with a number of musical bands during her earlier years and then switched over to working in the news media field as a disc jockey, promoter and radio newscaster for several years as well. In the latter part of her career she worked in sales at one of the major chain stores in St. Louis, MO.

²³⁰ *Ohio Divorce Index, 1962-1963, 1967-1971, 1973-2007*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010, <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=2026&h=20174&ssrc=pt&tid=71322150&pid=30234303489&usePUB=true>, (accessed 10 Dec 2019).

²³¹ *The Plain Dealer*, "Cheryl Lynne (Talbot) Steele," obituary, <http://obits.cleveland.com/obituaries/cleveland/obituary.aspx?n=cheryl-lynne-steele-talbot&pid=172526622>, (accessed 20 Sep 2016).

Besides Cleveland, OH, Cheryl lived and worked in Denver, CO, as well as in the San Diego area of California before she decided that St. Louis, MO, was the location where she wanted to settle. She came back to Cleveland to visit her family as often as she could, and they had many good times together at family reunions. Although Cheryl was not a "people person," she had a few close friends and family members to whom she was very devoted. We will miss her strong presence, her humor and unique perspective on life but are thankful that she is sleeping peacefully with a beautiful resurrection hope ahead of her.

Lovingly Submitted by Her Mother and Sister ²³²

(ii) Karen Suzanne Talbot (1957 -):

(Alvin Creed, Willard Norman, Willard Alexander, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Karen was born in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1957. She attended Wellesley College, where she earned her B.A. in Music. Following that, she obtained an Associate of Arts in Computer Science. She is currently a Librarian with the Cuyahoga County Public Library system.

15. (iii) Betty Louise Talbot (1920 - 2004):

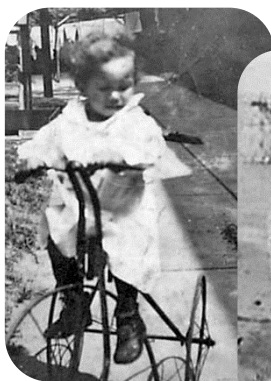
(Willard Norman, Willard Alexander, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Betty Louise was born 25 Jan 1920 in Cleveland, Ohio.²³³

²³² Mildred (COCHRAN) Talbot Redon & Karen Talbot, from "Cheryl Lynne Talbot Steele," memorial service program, 2014, in the possession of Karen Talbot.

²³³ U.S., *Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014*, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2011, <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=3693&h=74341744&ssrc=pt&tid=71322150&pid=30234302536&usePUB=true>, (accessed 30 Apr 2020).



One-and-a-half years



Inez and Betty, Cedar Point 1926



Grade 8, 1934

Photos courtesy of Ann (**ANTHONY**) Ahmad, from the albums of her mother, Betty Louise (**TALBOT**) Anthony Ballard, daughter of Norman and Inez (**TAYLOR**) Talbot

Daughter Ann (**ANTHONY**) Ahmad talked about her mom:

Education was always held up as important. My mother had gone to high school; she had taken commercial and I guess she finished high school and that's how she got her secretarial stuff. In the family, education was held up to our generation. This is the way for a better life and my cousins and I, all of us . . . is that fair to say, all of us . . . yeah, I think all of us finished high school and a lot of us went to university after. I mean we worked our way through and scraped through (financially).²³⁴

Mom was crazy about Big Daddy and like I say, we were poor and Mom, before she started working at the police department, I know Big Daddy used to help her out a lot financially. Because even before my father left, he was a musician and a dreamer. Probably a womanizer so, there were a lot of times, I do know for a fact Mom would like give him the money to pay the rent and she would think that he'd paid it and the management would come a month or two later and ask for the rent. I know Big Daddy was a big help to Mom, not just financially, but there was a lot of love between them. And that lasted on till he passed; I think he was eighty-seven years old.²³⁵

On 8 Oct 1952, Betty married Charles Brown Anthony.²³⁶ Betty's parents were angry with her husband, Charles. Because of her involvement with him, Betty dropped out of college.

²³⁴ *Interview with Ann (ANTHONY) Ahmad*, Op. cit. Her brother, Alvin, said that Ann dropped out of high school.

²³⁵ *Ibid.*

²³⁶ *Ohio, County Marriages, 1774-1993*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2016, <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=61378&h=904521072&ssrc=pt&tid=71322150&pid=30234302536&usePUB=true>, (accessed 30 Apr 2020).

Daughter Ann related:

[In addition to] Big Mommy not liking my father, Mom had gone to college. In fact, I think Mom was at Kent State in Ohio when she met my father, and dropped out of school and courted with my father and married him. And then Mom had the four of us, four children in four years. We lived in the projects until about '55 or '57. And we stayed in one project a long time, for about twelve years. I was born there in fact; my mother said a week after we moved in, I was born. She was standing out on the stoop; we lived on the 2nd floor; it was a 3-floor unit. She said we had moved in a week earlier, she's standing out on the 3rd floor stoop, smoking a cigarette (chuckling) when her water broke. And that's how I came along.²³⁷

Although she didn't finish college and started a family before her parents wanted, she was a level-headed, determined woman, as shown by how she achieved housing for her little family, as related by her son, Alvin Creed Anthony:

My sense is the family wasn't happy with her, her mother and father. She was the only one [of three children] they were able to send to college, and they weren't happy . . . because she was with child, with children . . . she didn't finish. She just started at Kent State and my older brother came along. We lived in the projects. Mother told me that . . . the projects were built during the depression and were being built all the time . . . about 1940, when my brother Jerry was born, they were taking applications for people to get into the projects and mother said she would go down to the office and sit all day, waiting for an opening, and we were able to get into the projects.

Mother and Daddy, my father, had to get married. We were not aware of that until my grandmother [Anthony] spilled the beans to my brother when he was in his Straits of Hormuz years, a teenager. And he threw it back at my mother, and mother got into it with grandmother on the phone and gave her "what-for." But at that point mother had just about remarried and had a successful career in the police department.²³⁸

Alvin Creed Anthony recalled how his mother was perceived by the community:

Mother would take us; we'd go downtown. There's a bank downtown, Cleveland Trust, and people would just bow to our mother. We kids didn't know what was going on. But she was very pretty, very pretty. But she was very confident also. Mother was very well educated, 'cause she always corrected our English.²³⁹

²³⁷ Ibid.

²³⁸ *Interview with Alvin Creed Anthony*, Op. cit.

²³⁹ Ibid.



Betty in the Cleveland Police Department
Photo courtesy of Ann (**ANTHONY**) Ahmad

[Mother] had a successful career in the police department and met Mr. Ballard, my step-father, who was also in the police department, and he took well care of her, and through that connection we were able to leave the projects and get a home and start college.

We had a home, a basement, a yard, a garage, a backboard [for basketball], grass that had to be cut, and flowers. And I was starting into HAM radio then: a place to put an antenna. We had a home, and, it doesn't mean anything to you but the school we went to . . . white flight hadn't hit high speed activity yet, at that point it hadn't accelerated. The schools were just excellent.²⁴⁰

On 12 Aug 1963, Betty had married George M Ballard in Los Angeles, CA.²⁴¹



George Ballard's high school graduation photo
Photo courtesy of Ann (**ANTHONY**) Ahmad

My mother was the second Black hired by the Cleveland police department. [George Ballard] was dark-skinned but he was a gamer. He started as an ambulance driver in 1934. Mother had a plaque of all of his badges: ambulance driver, patrolman, sergeant, lieutenant, captain, and so forth and there was [*sic*] about sixteen different badges. He was very dark-skinned but he prevailed above everyone. He always drove a Cadillac. He built a house around the corner from where Big Mommy and Big Daddy's house was, and someone threw a brick through the window back in the 60s. But he was a gamer; there was just something about him that mother saw that

²⁴⁰ Ibid.

²⁴¹ *California, Marriage Index, 1960-1985*, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2007, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/1144/vrmusaca1960_0003_10_n-0149/9426850?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/familytree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302536/facts/citation/702260157277/edit/record, (accessed 30 Apr 2020).

this guy is for real. And I regret greatly that I didn't give him more respect, and that I didn't sit down and talk to him about things that I have questions about now.²⁴²

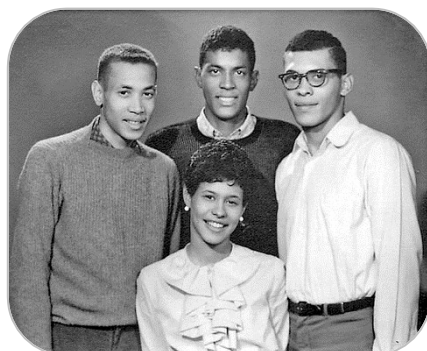


Lu (MILBURN) Talbot with Betty Louise (TALBOT) Anthony Ballard
Photo courtesy of Ann (ANTHONY) Ahmad

Betty died on 29 Nov 2004 in San Diego, CA.²⁴³

Betty Louise Talbot and Charles Anthony had the following children:

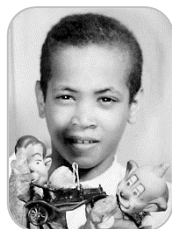
24. (i) Jerry (1940),
25. (ii) Alvin Creed (1942),
26. (iii) Ann (1943),
(iv) Michael Mark (1944).



Michael, Alvin, Jerry, and Ann Anthony
Photo courtesy of
Ann (ANTHONY) Ahmad

(iv) Michael Mark Anthony (1944 - 2018):

(Betty Louise, Willard Alexander, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Photos from the collection of
Betty Louise (TALBOT) Anthony Ballard,
courtesy of Ann (ANTHONY) Ahmad

The data in this biographical summary is taken from the obituary in the program for his memorial service held 13 Oct 2018.²⁴⁴

²⁴² Interview with Alvin Creed Anthony, Op. cit.

²⁴³ U.S., Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014, Op. cit.

Michael Mark Anthony was born 5 Aug 1944 in Cleveland, Ohio, the youngest of four children. He graduated from John Adams High School in Cleveland in 1963.

In 1965 Michael enlisted in the U.S. Army and served until 1967. After his military commitment Michael worked at various hospitals providing nurturing support to patients in the Community Mental Health Field.

In 1978, Michael met his future husband, Ron Wells, and the two instantly formed a bond that would last forty-one fruitful years. Michael had diverse musical tastes and most enjoyed the sounds of Motown, opera, and musical theatre.

Michael was a devoted member of Soka Gakkai Nichiren Buddhism – a Buddhist lay organization. He joined in 1974 and practiced [*sic*] in San Francisco and later in Berkley, where he held regular Buddhist discussion meeting in his home. Michael dedicated his faith activities especially toward helping young people develop their own Buddhist practice in order to realize and enhance their unique capabilities. Known in his Berkeley neighborhood as the mayor of Tenth Street . . . he was highly respected throughout his community and recently received an Award from the Berkeley Police Department

His brother, Alvin Creed Anthony recalled their relationship and Michael's military experience:

He and I were close. He was always creative, always putting on shows and plays and so forth. We just had a lot of fun. But we spent many of our years apart. As we got older, we drifted apart.

Mike was in Vietnam. He was a combat medic.

[Had he some training to be able to do that? Medical training? Did he get that in the army, or did he have that from his prior education?]

Probably mostly in the army. But he had a terrible period after the war. He came back very angry and . . . he was very angry, and drinking, and drugs . . .

[Post-traumatic stress disorder?]

Oh yes, large time. Today he's a Buddhist.

[So, the meditation and everything helped him cope with those feelings.]

He slowly talks about Vietnam, but we just kinda take it as it is. He's completely turned his life around. He's gay, you know. He's married to Ron. You can get married in California. And they've been together . . .

²⁴⁴ Obituary in "Celebrating the Life of Michael Mark Anthony," Order of Service, 13 Oct 2018, courtesy of Jerry Anthony, San Diego, CA

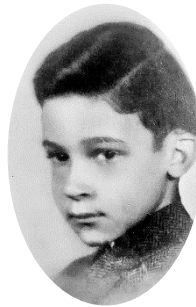
[That's easy to believe in the San Francisco area.]

Well he's in Berkley, across the bay. And they've been together for almost thirty years.²⁴⁵

Michael Mark Anthony had no children.

16. (i) Donald Levere Talbot (1926 - 2003):

(Benjamin Terrell, Benjamin Augustus, Willard Alexander, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Photos from the Facebook page of
Frances Talbot

Donald Levere Talbot was born 6 Apr 1926 in Detroit, Michigan.²⁴⁶

According to the Canadian Immigration Service, on 12 Jan 1930, four year-old Donald crossed from Detroit to Windsor. The record indicates that his destination was the Chatham home of his grandmother, Mary Ellen Talbot. It is not clear with whom he was travelling; the name of his nearest relative in the U.S. from which he came was given as "father – Ben, 625 Mercer St. Windsor, Ontario," not an American address which was what the form was designed to show.²⁴⁷

On 19 Apr 1944, at age eighteen, Donald Levere Talbot registered for the WWII draft. At the time he was residing in Chicago. Francis K. Taylor was recorded as his next-of-kin. (His mother was Frances K. **(OLIVER)** Talbot.) He was described as 5' 7" tall, 135 lb, dark complexion, brown eyes, and brown hair, with "scars on both wrists." He reported his occupation as "going to school." Instead of his signature on the registration card, which might have given his own spelling of his middle name (his uncle was "Ross Lavere Talbot), his name was typed in as "Donald Levere" Talbot.²⁴⁸

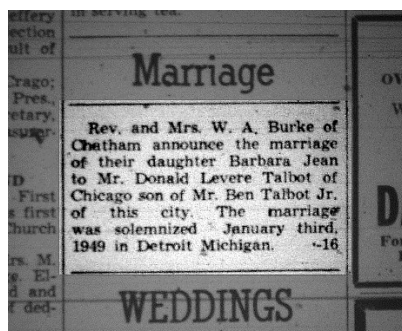
²⁴⁵ *Interview with Alvin Creed Anthony*, Op. cit.

²⁴⁶ *U.S., Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014*, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2011, <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=3693&h=70618752&ssrc=pt&tid=71322150&pid=30234303550&usePUB=true>, (accessed 28 Jun 2019).

²⁴⁷ *Border Crossings: From U.S. to Canada, 1908-1935*, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2008, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/1344/30928_2000913141-00123/2789623?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234303550/facts/citation/161852695250/edit/record, (accessed 28 Jun 2019).

²⁴⁸ *U.S. WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011, <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=2238&h=40506638&ssrc=pt&tid=71322150&pid=30234303550&usePUB=true>, (accessed 28 Jun 2019).

On 13 Jul 1944, Donald was hired as a cook by Chicago and North Western Railroad.²⁴⁹



250

On 3 Jan 1949 in Detroit, Michigan, Donald Levere Talbot married Barbara Jean Burke of Chatham.



Barbara & Donald
Photos from the Facebook page of
Frances Talbot

The following obituary for Barbara Jean appeared in a Florida newspaper:

Barbara Jeane "B.J." Talbot (nee Burke), 81, retired TWA Airline Reservation Agent, passed away peacefully July 19, 2013. Beloved wife of the late Donald L. Talbot. Cherished mother of Euclid Jay "E.J." (Janet) Talbot and Frances (fiancé Sherman Reneau) Talbot. Faithful companion of Pepper the blue front Amazon Parrot. Private services are being held in Chatham, Ontario. In lieu of flowers, donations may be made in her name to the Anti-Cruelty Society. Arrangements by Cremation Society of Illinois.²⁵¹

His nephew, Douglas Arthur Talbot Jr. recalled Donald:

He was a very nice person; he and his wife both were very nice people, down to earth. He loved jazz. He had tons of jazz records and quite a collection of jazz. And he would come to Detroit quite a bit. In fact, during the riot, the 1943 riot, he was here. And they were laughing. I remember the boys laughing. Actually, he was older than Barbara. He got chased by the black guys because they thought he was white . . .

²⁴⁹ U.S., *Chicago and North Western Railroad Employment Records, 1935-1970*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2015, <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=6944&h=234669&ssrc=pt&tid=71322150&pid=30234303550&usePUB=true>, (accessed 28 Jun 2019).

²⁵⁰ Chatham Daily Planet, 16 Jan 1950, microfilm, Chatham Public Library

²⁵¹ *United States Obituary Collection*, http://www.tributes.com/obituary/print_selections/96165119?type=1, (accessed 11 Dec 2015)

Donald was the kind of person who never worked too much. As far as I can remember and people talking, he worked in a tobacco store in Chicago and I think he worked there until he retired. Dunhill, I think it was.

Both his children, Frances and Jay, were born in Chicago. He always took time with the kids and all.²⁵²

Donald Levere Talbot and Barbara Jean Burke had the following children:

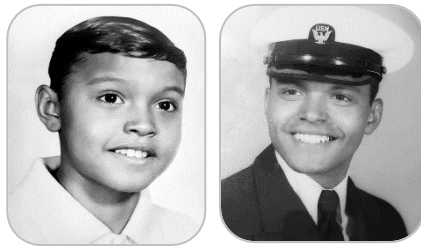
- (i) Euclid Jay (1951),
- (ii) Frances (1955).



Frances & Euclid Jay
Photos from the Facebook page of
Frances Talbot

(i) Euclid Jay Talbot (1951 -):

(Donald Levere, Benjamin Terrell, Benjamin Augustus, Willard Alexander, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Photos from the Facebook page of
Frances Talbot



Second cousins: Kim, Jay, and Leslie Talbot
Photo courtesy of Douglas Arthur Talbot Jr.

Euclid Jay was born and raised in Chicago. He lives there still. He is married with no children.²⁵³

²⁵² Interview with Douglas Arthur Talbot Jr., in Grosse Pointe Shores, MI, 19 Jan 2014.

²⁵³ Ibid.

(ii) Frances Talbot (1955 -):

(Donald Levere, Benjamin Terrell, Benjamin Augustus, Willard Alexander, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Frances was born in 1955 in Chicago.



Photos from the Facebook page of
Frances Talbot

She now lives in Chicago.²⁵⁴

17. (i) Barbara Jean Talbot (1932 - 1995):

(Douglas Arthur, Benjamin Augustus, Willard Alexander, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Photo courtesy of
Douglas Arthur Talbot Jr.

Barbara Jean was born 15 Jun 1932 in Detroit, Michigan.²⁵⁵ At age seven she lost her father to a workplace accident. When she was twelve, her mother also died leaving her orphaned with two younger brothers. The question now was, “Where would they go? Who would take care of them?” Douglas Arthur Jr. described the situation:

When our mother died, there were people who lived on Tireman [Street, Detroit] who wanted to adopt her and Reginald, but they didn’t want me ’cause I was too dark. And Barbara fought that.²⁵⁶

Barbara was determined to keep the family together. One of her mother’s sisters took the children into her already crowded home . . .

The condition wasn’t that great because this aunt also had her granddaughter there, she also had other relatives, other girls and boys there, so she was kind-hearted. She took all these people in, including my brother and me.

²⁵⁴ Ibid.

²⁵⁵ U.S., *Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2015, <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=60901&h=20404777&ssrc=pt&tid=71322150&pid=30234303553&usePUB=true>, (accessed 28 Jun 2019).

²⁵⁶ *Interview with Douglas Arthur Talbot Jr.*, in Grosse Pointe Shores, MI, 27 Oct 2013.

... Even though you live with relatives, you have a feeling that you're unwanted or you're not part of the family. I think my brother suffered more from that than anybody, being the youngest. Aunt Ida, even though we didn't see eye to eye on a lot of things, I was thankful that she kept us together.²⁵⁷

On 14 Apr 1951, Barbara (18) married Herbert Williams (21),²⁵⁸ and when Herbert returned from his military service, they took her two brothers into their home.



Photo courtesy of
Douglas Arthur Talbot Jr.

Barbara Jean died 31 Jan 1995 at age sixty-two.²⁵⁹



Photo courtesy of
Douglas Arthur Talbot Jr.

Barbara Jean Talbot and Herbert Williams had the following children:

27. (i) Herbert Douglas (1952),
28. (ii) Hernetha Blythe Ann (1953).

²⁵⁷ Ibid.

²⁵⁸ *Michigan, Marriage Records, 1867-1952*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2015, <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=9093&h=4271258&ssrc=pt&tid=71322150&pid=30234303553&usePUB=true>, (accessed 28 Jun 2019).

²⁵⁹ *Michigan, Marriage Records, 1867-1952*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2015, <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=9093&h=4271258&ssrc=pt&tid=71322150&pid=30234303553&usePUB=true>, (accessed 28 Jun 2019).

18. (ii) Douglas Arthur Talbot Jr. (1937 -):

(Douglas Arthur, Benjamin Augustus, Willard Alexander, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Photo courtesy of
Douglas Arthur Talbot Jr.

Douglas was born in 1937 in Detroit, Michigan.²⁶⁰ His father was killed in a workplace accident (1939) when Doug was almost three. When he was seven, he was orphaned when his mother died (1944). His sister, Barbara Jean, was twelve and brother, Reggie, was four. His mother's sister, Ida, took the three children into her home.

As an elementary school student, Doug showed talent as an artist, but his talent was not appreciated by his foster parents.

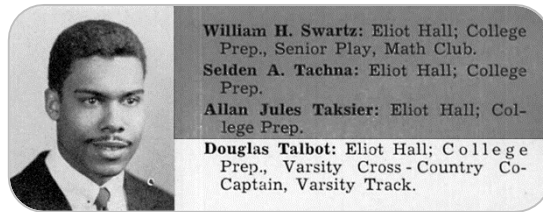
When I was at Wingert Elementary school . . . [I] had a wonderful Art teacher. We had these field trips to the Detroit Art Institute (DIA) and there was a statue of a horse on the inside, just before you up the steps. And in pastels, I drew this picture and I won first prize, citywide, for elementary for my age group. The prize was free art lessons at the DIA. Living with the people I lived with, they did not appreciate the arts evidently, so they wouldn't give me any money to take the bus, so I walked until the weather got so bad that I couldn't any longer. And that was from Bangor to Woodward Avenue. Bangor was a couple of blocks west of W. Grand Blvd. (about three miles, about an hour's walk!) I would just walk down Warren Avenue all the way. As I said, they didn't appreciate the arts, and my uncle would use my prize art piece as a dustpan. Eventually the weather got so bad I couldn't walk any more.²⁶¹



Doug with sister, Barbara Jean
Photo courtesy of Douglas Arthur Talbot Jr.

²⁶⁰ *U.S. Public Records Index, Volume 1*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010, <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=1788&h=262584349&ssrc=pt&tid=71322150&pid=30234303555&usePUB=true>, (accessed 28 Jun 2019).

²⁶¹ *Ibid.*



Central High School Yearbook, Detroit, MI - 1955



Cross Country team, Central High School Yearbook, Detroit MI - 1955



Doug attended Northern High and Central High Schools. At both schools he excelled in track. In addition to team photos, he got a mention in the Central High yearbook text: “The speedy legs of Wilbur Hall and Douglas Talbot added valuable strength to the [cross country] squad.”²⁶²

Doug and Reggie lived with Aunt Ida until Barbara Jean’s husband, Herbert Williams, left the military and bought a house in Detroit; Reggie and Douglas, then in grade eleven, went and lived with them. After finishing high school, Doug went out on his own. He worked for a Chevrolet dealership. By age twenty-one he had married Joyce Marie Thomas.

²⁶² *The 1955 Centralite*, Central High School Yearbook, Detroit MI, U.S. School Yearbooks, 1880-2012, Ancestry.com, http://interactive.ancestry.com/1265/32564_B039964-00039/108283651?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234303555/facts/citation/163502357388/edit/record, (accessed 3 Jan 2020).



Photo courtesy of
Douglas Arthur Talbot Jr.

Doug was drafted into the army and sent south for training. His army experience was colored by the racial prejudice he encountered there:

When I got drafted into the army, I weighed 120 lb. and my waist was about twenty-six inches. I was skinny and short . . . I was supposed to go to Korea, but I didn't go 'cause I got sick, so I stayed here in the States. My introduction to the South [was] why I hated the service. First of all, I was married, and I got drafted. I was married before I got drafted. We were on a bus going down to Kentucky and it was hot, no air-conditioning, so they stopped at a roadside Greyhound store somewhere. I was sort-of at the back of the bus. We were getting off and everything. All of a sudden, I see all these Black guys running out of the store. And a guy with a shotgun came out saying, "All you niggers get back on the bus." So, they wouldn't serve us, serve Blacks.

So, we get to Knoxville, the white guys went around the front to get their box lunch; we [Blacks] had to go 'round the back and it was dirty, greasy, and everything. And from there I went to Fort Benning, Georgia, and did basic training there . . . Wound up about a year later, working on . . . monitoring cyphered messages. That was at Fort Bliss, Texas.

Fort Bliss, El Paso, Texas? Black people could not go to the show. Usually in the south they'd let you up in the balcony. You couldn't go to the show in El Paso at all. I remember we had an attachment of Puerto Ricans, who were attached to our unit; they let one brother in, but the other brother couldn't go in. Too dark.

It was bad in the 60s, 'cause when I got discharged, my wife and I, we had a baby . . . Leslie was born then . . . and we were taking the train back, [I] bought three tickets to come back and my wife and Leslie were sitting . . .



Photo courtesy of
Douglas Arthur Talbot Jr.

I bought three seats . . . my wife was attending to Leslie [who was] sitting in one of those child car seats [occupying the third passenger seat] . . . and I sat across the row next to a white woman. Of course, she didn't like it. So, she got up. First, she tried to put a hole in the side of the train to get away from me. I had my uniform on, and she got up and left. So, all of a sudden, sometime later, some white guy came and sat next to me. So, we're talking and everything, and then he realized the reason she got up, so he got up and left and told her to come back and sit down. So, she had to sit next to me, and she complained to the conductor, "Why can't he just sit there on that side with his wife and hold the baby in their lap."

And the conductor said, "I'm sorry. He paid for three seats and that's what he's got." So, the word got around that car and people came up and congratulated me about the baby and "for your service" and all that kind of stuff. So, they sort of ganged up on her. But that was the south.

In El Paso, they had a Mexican mayor then, but Black people still couldn't do these things. I remember walking downtown one day, hot, and I would always go and get the Sunday newspaper from Los Angeles. That Sunday it was really hot, so I reached in this container to get a pop and went to pay for it and [the proprietor] said, "What are you doing?"

I said, "I want to buy this pop."

He said, "I'm not selling you a pop." I could buy a newspaper, but I couldn't buy a pop."²⁶³

Doug vowed never to return to the South.

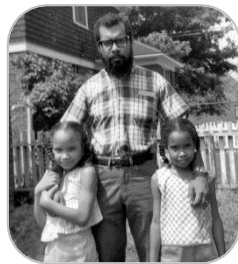
As part of an affirmative action to employ Blacks, Doug was hired by Rinshed-Mason, a paint supplier to the Detroit's automobile industry. He worked in the quality control lab, then in research and development, and then engineering. After staff reorganization, he was made a supervisor on the midnight shift.

²⁶³ Ibid.

Doug described the dangers of being a Black manager:

I saw hell because the Black people didn't want to take orders from me. Then they called me an Oreo. I went through all that crap. I turned that shift around, then went on afternoons. I had [staff] drug problems on afternoon shift. I eventually made that shift have the best production of any shift. But I also had to wear a bullet-proof vest [figuratively]. They knew where my house was. They threw a brick in the house . . . that's when Linda married me, and she didn't know what she was getting herself into. I had an armed guard that circled the house, around the back yard and everything . . . [for] a month or a month-and-a-half, till we found out who was doing this. After that I got promoted again to superintendent on days and that's how I finished [at retirement], as a superintendent . . .

I had a situation where these white guys, managers, made a joke saying, "Doug, I would invite you over to my house like the rest of them but I would have to squish you up like a hockey puck and put you in the trunk." You know, a hockey puck's black, so . . . Another time I was reading the newspaper in the lounge and they set fire to the newspaper. Racism where I worked was terrible, really bad. So, I would get it from my own people and the others, both. But I worked there thirty-five years and retired.²⁶⁴



Leslie, Douglas, and Kim Talbot
Photo courtesy of Douglas Arthur Talbot Jr.

Doug next married Linda Middlebrooks; they had no children.

²⁶⁴ Ibid.



Barbara Jean (**TALBOT**) Williams, Herbert Williams, Linda (**MIDDLEBROOKS**) Talbot, Leslie Talbot, Douglas Arthur Talbot Jr., Reggie Talbot, Kim Talbot
Photo courtesy of Douglas Arthur Talbot Jr.

Doug is retired and living in Grosse Pointe Shores, MI. At a 2013 Christmas Day brunch, Doug and Linda hosted a gathering of their branch of the Talbot-Sibert-Middlebrooks families, where this photo of attendees was taken.



1.Kenn Stanton, 2.Ross Isaiah Williams, 3.Leslie Talbot, 4.Herbert Williams III, 5.*Melody Jones, Linda's sister*;
6.*Susan Swint, Warnier Sibert's daughter*; 7.Linda (**MIDDLEBROOKS**) Talbot; 8.Douglas Arthur Talbot Jr.,
9.*Warnier Swint (Sibert)*, 10.Herbert Williams Sr., 11.Hernetha Blythe (**WILLIAMS**) Jarrett, 12.*Danielle, Eric Jarrett's girlfriend*; 13.*Justin, Lyndsay Jones' boyfriend*; 14.Ernest Jarrett, 15.*Lyndsay Jones, Melody's daughter, Linda's niece*; 16.Billy Swint,
17.Bob Swint, 18.*La'Nita Williams, Herbert William Sr's wife*; 19.Stevie Swint, Warnier's son;
20.Neville Hylton, visitor from Jamaica, 21.Eric Jarrett
Talbot descendants are those whose names are NOT italicized.

Douglas Arthur Talbot Jr. and Joyce Marie Thomas had the following children:

- (i) Leslie Alison (1962),
- (ii) Kim Alicia (1963).

(i) Leslie Alison Talbot (1962 -):

(Douglas Arthur Jr., Douglas Arthur, Benjamin Augustus, Willard Alexander, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Leslie was born in El Paso, Texas, in 1962. She got her B.A. in Public Policy from Stanford University, and M.A. in Sociology and Education from Columbia University, specializing in Research and Evaluation, Sociology of Schools and the effects of race & class on schools as organizational structures.



Since 2006 she has operated Talbot Consulting (TC) in New York, “an established strategic partner to state and local education agencies, charter management organizations, school design teams, new school start-ups, established education institutions, novice and veteran educators. TC has created education program designs for seven schools and non-profits; helped open three public charter and one district school; guided more effective practice in countless K-12 schools, three out-of-school programs and five non-profit support organizations; and secured private and government grants totaling \$690K. TC currently supports several school start-up and implementation projects in New York and New Jersey, and strategic planning for alternative education in Newark Public Schools.”²⁶⁵

(ii) Kim Alicia Talbot (1963 -):

(Douglas Arthur Jr., Douglas Arthur, Benjamin Augustus, Willard Alexander, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Photos courtesy of
Douglas Arthur Talbot Jr.



²⁶⁵ *LinkedIn*, “Leslie Talbot”, <https://www.linkedin.com/in/leslie-talbot-1417ba6>, (accessed 12 Dec 2015).

19. (iii) Reginald Talbot (1940 - 2002):

(Douglas Arthur, Benjamin Augustus, Willard Alexander, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

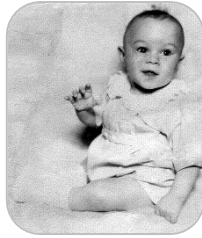


Photo courtesy of
Douglas Arthur Talbot Jr.

Reginald was born in 1940 in Detroit eight months after his father had been killed.

Ross and Lu Talbot [of Ontario] kept a close relationship with their nephew; Reggie was born just three months after the death of their only child, Ross Jay. Reggie's older brother, Doug, recalled how Reggie got favoured treatment: "They [Ross and Lu Talbot] worked the shit out of me! I would go up there every summer when I got older and . . . my brother [Reginald] got away with murder. He didn't have to do any work."²⁶⁶

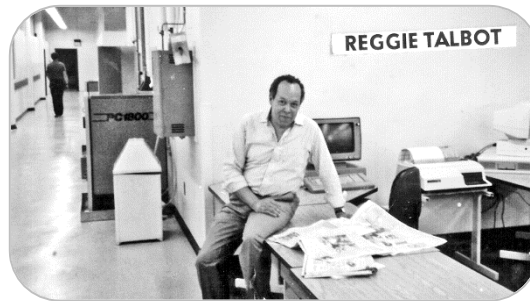


Photo courtesy of
Douglas Arthur Talbot Jr.

Reginald Talbot worked in newspaper management, retiring as production manager for The Detroit News.



Reggie with brother Doug
Photos courtesy of
Douglas Arthur Talbot Jr.



²⁶⁶ *Interview with Douglas Arthur Talbot Jr.*, in Grosse Pointe Shores, MI, 27 Oct 2013.

Reginald Talbot and Evelyn Roberson had the following children:

29. (i) Yvette M. (1964).



Reggie with daughter, Yvette
Photo courtesy of
Douglas Arthur Talbot Jr.

20. Roger Farrell Walker (1937 - 1991):

(Lorraine Viola Scott, Violet Rozena, Benjamin Augustus, Willard Alexander, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Records for Roger Farrell Walker provide two birthdates. The U.S., Social Security Applications and Claims Index has 13 Jan 1935.²⁶⁷ His Ohio Death record and U.S. Public Records data give his birthdate as 13 Jan 1937.²⁶⁸ Since his sister's birthdate was in May 1935, I suspect the 1937 date is most likely correct.

That same death record provides the following data. Roger died at 11:28 AM on 23 Dec 1991 in Richmond Heights, at age fifty-four. He had been injured and was listed as an emergency room outpatient. He was married and had a twelfth grade education. His occupation was "grinding, abrading, buffing, and polishing machine operator," in the "motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment" industry.²⁶⁹

There is a marriage record for a Roger Walker Jr., married in the range 1958-1960, but no spouse is named.²⁷⁰ Another person's ancestry.com family tree gives his marriage date as 20 Jun 1959, but because his bride and three children are living, their data is private. However, I was able to determine that his wife's maiden name was Thomas and do a search for children born in the likely period whose surname was Walker and mother's maiden name was Thomas.²⁷¹ I have not yet been able to verify my findings with the owner of the tree that showed three children. I found four candidates.

²⁶⁷ U.S., *Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2015, <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=60901&h=43112157&ssrc=pt&tid=71322150&pid=30234839256&usePUB=true>, (accessed 27 Sep 2019).

²⁶⁸ *Ohio, Deaths, 1908-1932, 1938-2007*, Certificate: 097595; Volume: 28803, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2010, <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=5763&h=4265242&ssrc=pt&tid=71322150&pid=30234839256&usePUB=true>, (accessed 27 Sep 2019).

U.S. Public Records Index, 1950-1993, Volume 2, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010, <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=1732&h=356004938&ssrc=pt&tid=1322150&pid=30234839256&usePUB=true>, (accessed 27 Sep 2019).

²⁶⁹ Ibid.

²⁷⁰ *Cuyahoga County, Ohio, Marriage Records and Indexes, 1810-1973*, Cuyahoga County Archive; Cleveland, Ohio; Volume: 579; Page: 383; Year Range: 1958-1960, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/1876/32416_225687-00658/723947?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234839256/facts/citation/702184231651/edit/record, (accessed 28 Sep 2019).

²⁷¹ *David Lee Family Tree*, owned by user dplee33, <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/106054573/person/150050495201/facts>, (accessed 27 Sep 2019).

In 1983 he was living at 3246 Kildare Rd, in Cleveland Heights. Other addresses in the same record were 10717 Elk Ave, Cleveland, OH, and 20201 Delaware Dr, Cleveland, OH, in 1993.²⁷²

Roger Farrell Walker and ?? Thomas had the following children:

- (i) Karen Denise (1959),
- (ii) Mark K. (1963),
- (iii) Dwayne L. (1964).

I found another male child, Jerry Walker, with mother's maiden name Thomas, born in Cleveland, in 1963, four months after Mark K, so not possible to be a member of this family group. Also I found no matching family residences for Jerry in the U.S. Public Records.

(i) Karen Denise Walker (1959 -):

(Roger Farrell Walker, Lorraine Viola Scott, Violet Rozena Talbot, Benjamin Augustus, Willard Alexander, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

I was able to verify this child as daughter of Roger Farrell Walker by her data in the U.S. Public Records Index. It showed her having lived at 20201 Delaware Dr, Cleveland, OH, in 1993, the same address as given above for Roger. It gave two other addresses at which she had lived: 15708 Arcade Ave, Cleveland, OH, (1993) and 15512 Judson Dr, Cleveland, OH. The same record also provided two other (possibly married) names for her: Karen D. Dobbins and Karen Denise Stanley.²⁷³

Karen was born in 1959 in Cleveland, OH. Her record in the Ohio Birth Index references the surname Thomas, likely her mother's maiden name.²⁷⁴

On 14 Aug 1980, at age twenty, Karen Walker married Arthur Stanley (22) in Cleveland.²⁷⁵ Karen was granted a divorce on 19 Mar 1986 on the grounds of "Gross Neglect of Duty." At the time they had one minor age child.²⁷⁶

²⁷² *U.S. Public Records Index, 1950-1993, Volume 1*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010, <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=1788&h=393914426&ssrc=pt&tid=71322150&pid=30234839256&usePUB=true>, (accessed 28 Sep 2019).

²⁷³ *U.S. Public Records Index, 1950-1993, Volume 1*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010, <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=1788&h=1316269&ssrc=pt&tid=71322150&pid=202131570064&usePUB=true>, (accessed 28 Sep 2019).

²⁷⁴ *Ohio, Birth Index, 1908-1964*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=3146&h=5228863&ssrc=pt&tid=71322150&pid=202131570064&usePUB=true>, (accessed 28 Sep 2019).

²⁷⁵ *Ohio Marriage Index, 1970, 1972-2007*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010, <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=2025&h=7309676&ssrc=pt&tid=71322150&pid=202131570064&usePUB=true>, (accessed 28 Sep 2019).

²⁷⁶ *Ohio Divorce Index, 1962-1963, 1967-1971, 1973-2007*, Volume Number: 5721, Certificate Number: 7381, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010, <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=2026&h=3180549&ssrc=pt&tid=71322150&pid=202131613216&usePUB=true>, (accessed 28 Sep 2019).

(ii) Mark K. Walker (1963 -):

(Roger Farrell Walker, Lorraine Viola Scott, Violet Rozena, Benjamin Augustus, Willard Alexander, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

I was able to verify this child as a son of Roger Farrell Walker by his data in the U.S. Public Records Index. It showed him having lived at 20201 Delaware Dr, Cleveland, OH, in 1990, the same address as given above for Roger. It also provided other addresses: 14923 Elm Ave, Cleveland, OH, (1988), 1915 Cliffview, Cleveland, OH, 44121, and 894 E 130th St, Cleveland, OH, 44108-2567 (1996).²⁷⁷

Mark was born in 1963 in Cleveland, OH. His record in the Ohio Birth Index references the surname Thomas, likely his mother's maiden name.²⁷⁸

(iii) Dwayne L. Walker (1964 -):

(Roger Farrell Walker, Lorraine Viola Scott, Violet Rozena, Benjamin Augustus, Willard Alexander, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

I was able to verify this child as a son of Roger Farrell Walker by his data in the U.S. Public Records Index. It showed him having lived at 20201 Delaware Dr, Cleveland, OH, in 1990, the same address as given above for Roger. It also provided another address: 3538 E 140th St # 3296, Cleveland, OH, in 1992.²⁷⁹

Dwayne was born in 1964 in Cleveland, OH. His record in the Ohio Birth Index references the surname Thomas, likely his mother's maiden name.²⁸⁰

21. Lynn Scott (1940 -):

(Richard Lawrence Scott, Violet Rozena, Willard Alexander, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

I found no definitive records for Lynn Scott. I have misplaced the source for the existence of these children.

30. (i) Lisa L. (1965),
- (ii) Boy (?).

²⁷⁷ *U.S. Public Records Index, 1950-1993, Volume 1*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010, <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=1788&h=132814914&ssrc=pt&tid=71322150&pid=202131570059&usePUB=true>, (accessed 28 Sep 2019).

²⁷⁸ *Ohio, Birth Index, 1908-1964*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=3146&h=7789890&ssrc=pt&tid=71322150&pid=202131570059&usePUB=true>, (accessed 28 Sep 2019).

²⁷⁹ *U.S. Public Records Index, 1950-1993, Volume 1*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010, <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=1788&h=341674833&ssrc=pt&tid=71322150&pid=202131570078&usePUB=true>, (accessed 28 Sep 2019).

²⁸⁰ *Ohio, Birth Index, 1908-1964*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=3146&h=7342086&ssrc=pt&tid=71322150&pid=202131570078&usePUB=true>, (accessed 28 Sep 2019).

22. (i) Barbara Carolyn Talbot (1939 -):

(Leland Atkins, adopted by Norman Taylor Talbot)



With mother,
Alma O'Dell (**PATTERSON**) Atkins Talbot



As a teen

Photos courtesy of Barbara (**TALBOT**) Sharp,
stepdaughter of Norman Taylor Talbot



Barbara Carolyn Talbot and Donald Marvin Sharp had the following children:

- 31. (i) Holly Estelle (1966),
- 32. (ii) Kimberly Alma (1971).

23. (ii) Gary Alan Talbot (1942 -):

(Norman Taylor, Willard Norman, Willard Alexander, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



1957, age 5



High school grad



U.S. Army



Photos courtesy of Barbara (**TALBOT**) Sharp, stepdaughter of Norman Taylor Talbot

Cousin Alvin Creed Anthony remembered Gary's teen years:

But Gary . . . I guess, he was wild and crazy. In fact, one day, one time he got a Black girl friend and just upset his parents. She was very dark. When I was in high school and he was younger, he would hang out with the white kids. He was actually passing. And then he went to the service and became a war hero.²⁸¹

Gary Alan Talbot had the following child:

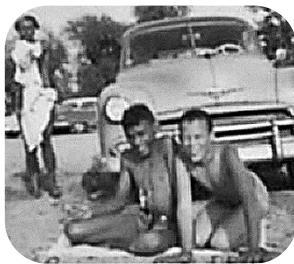
- (i) Robert (?).

Gary Alan Talbot and Ethel Naseem had the following child:

- (ii) Gary (?).

24. (i) Jerry Anthony (1940 -):

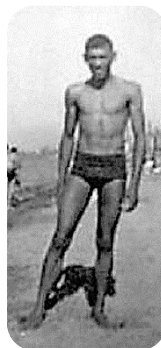
(Betty Louise, Willard Norman, Willard Alexander, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



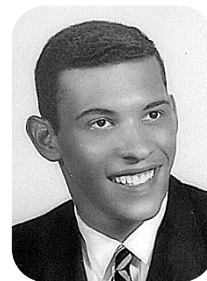
August 1953
With Cousin Reggie (rt)
in Canada



Age 13
March 1954



Age 17
1957



Photos from the collection of
Betty Louise (**TALBOT**) Anthony Ballard,
courtesy of Ann (**ANTHONY**) Ahmad

Jerry has three sons: Atiba Oji (1974), Kamal Jamai, and Douglas.

Jerry Anthony and Annette Keeling had the following children:

- (i) Atiba Oji (1974),
- (ii) Kamal Jamai (?).

Jerry Anthony and Caroline Grooms had the following child:

- (iii) Douglas Anthony (?).

²⁸¹ *Interview with Alvin Creed Anthony, Op. cit.*

25. (ii) Alvin Creed Anthony (1942 -):

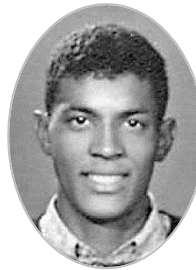
(Betty Louise, Willard Norman, Willard Alexander, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



12 yr old



1994
High school grad



Photos from the collection of
Betty Louise (**TALBOT**) Anthony Ballard,
courtesy of Ann (**ANTHONY**) Ahmad

The following is from my interview of Alvin in Cleveland on 26 Jul 1914.

Our junior high school, Alexander Hamilton Junior High School, and our high school, John Adams High School, [were] no more than 50% Black ,which is significant but nevertheless the studies, the mood, the culture, the expectations, the peer pressure were all productive.

In junior high school, it was highly ethnic: Jewish, and Polish and Slovenian and Czech and German and Italian. And plus, it wasn't a corrosive environment. It was very conducive to learning. And some of the instructors I had there, the teachers I had there just triggered a wanting to learn, a wanting to know. I think of some of the teachers that we had. The halls were spic-and-span, and kids didn't get into trouble: maybe smoking in the boys' room maybe, at the most. And almost no out-of-wedlock, what do you call it. We took books home.

I went to John Carroll University in town here for a year-and-a-half, ran out of money and then continued education through my employment. I worked for an electric utility here, through the years and also in-house. I never degreed [*sic*] but went to courses and classes from 1968 almost to 2001 working toward a business degree and other things, because the education that I had had when I was employed put me far ahead of everyone. It had prepared me for superb advancement. The Civil Rights Employment Act happened when I was employed at the electric utilities, started climbing poles then wound up into management and to a point that when I retired in '98, I was running what we call a service center. It's a place where you have trucks and linemen and so forth that build and so forth.

And also, as a system operator where you get generation and purchase power. You get those things together and you run the electric system. So, I'm just saying I was blessed with an excellent foundation of learning, and seeking knowledge, and attitude, and also a foundation. And that is because mother found a boyfriend, that she later married, who was hard-working and decent, and saw to it that we wound up in a

home. And in that home, a very high quality high school and junior high school education. And, of course, mother always encouraged us.

Alvin has a daughter, Lori Ann, and a son, Alvin Creed, and three grandchildren: Makayla, Sophia, and Isaac.

Alvin Creed Anthony and Orene Baker had the following children:

- (i) Lori Ann (1966),
- (ii) Alvin Creed (1975).

26. (iii) Ann Anthony (1943 - 2011):

(Betty Louise, Willard Norman, Willard Alexander, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



1954
Ann at age 10
Photo from the collection of
Betty Louise (**TALBOT**) Anthony Ballard,
courtesy of Ann (**ANTHONY**) Ahmad



On sofa: Alimah, Ann, and Akilah Ahmad
On floor: Khalil (son of Jamil Ahmad) and
Malik (son of Alimah Ahmad).
Photo taken by author, January 2007

Ann has a son, Jamil Rafi, and three daughters: Aishah Betty, Akilah, and Alimah. Ann died in a fire in her apartment on 20 Apr 2011.

A 70-year-old woman was killed and a firefighter was sent to the hospital after a three-alarm fire roared through two floors of an apartment complex at 243 Buena Vista Ave. in Sunnyvale [California] April 20. The woman has not been identified pending family notification, but the Mercury News reported that she was a retired hospital worker living with her granddaughter and great granddaughter.²⁸²

²⁸² Sunnyvale Sun, “Grandmother killed, firefighter hurt in Sunnyvale three-alarm fire,” 21 Apr 2011. http://www.mercurynews.com/sunnyvale/ci_17904714, (accessed 4 Aug 2014)

Ann Anthony and Benjamin Ahmad had the following children:

33. (i) Jamil Rafi (?),
34. (ii) Aishah Betty (?),
- (iii) Akilah (?),
35. (iv) Alimah Ann (?).

27. (i) Herbert Douglas Williams Jr. (1952 -):

(Barbara Jean, Douglas Arthur, Benjamin Augustus, Willard Alexander, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Herbert was born in 1952 in San Antonio, Texas. His father was in the Army Dental Corps there.

After completing high school, Herbert attended Eastern Michigan University, Ypsilanti, took a job at Inmont Corporation, then completed his B.S. in Chemistry and Psychology at Wayne State University, Detroit. He has worked in Quality Control for Inmont Corp. and BASF. He currently is a Quality Engineer at Johnson Controls/Bridgewater Interiors in Warren, MI. Herbert considers his family to be his greatest achievement. A life lesson that he wanted to share:

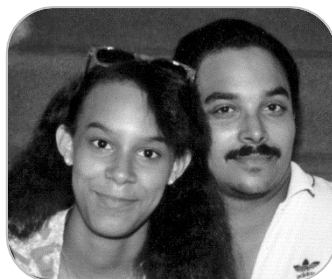
All our lives are intertwined and connected somewhere. The longer you live, the more you see it. The thing that people don't do is allow the expression of the concern for humanity to show. They want to protect so much. They forget that we're all interconnected. There's issues of color, nationality, ethnicity, and religion and what-have-you.²⁸³

In 1972 Herbert married Coraleen Cabel.



Herbert Douglas Williams and Coraleen Cabel had the following children:

36. (i) Hillary Dawn (1973).



Hillary and her dad
Photo from the Facebook page of
Hillary Williams Strong



²⁸³ Interview with Herbert Douglas Williams Jr., in Grosse Pointe Shores, 25 Dec 2016.

Herbert Douglas Williams and Natalynne Stringer had the following children:

- (ii) Herbert Douglas III (1991),
- (iii) Ross Isaiah (1992).



Hillary, Ross, and Herbert III
Photo from the Facebook page of
Hillary Williams Strong

In 2000, Herbert next married Deborah Price.

(ii) Herbert Douglas Williams III (1991 -):

(Herbert Douglas II, Barbara Jean, Douglas Arthur, Benjamin Augustus, Willard Alexander, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Photos from the Facebook page of
Herbert Williams III



Herbert was born in Detroit in 1991. He attended Cranbrook Schools in Bloomfield, Michigan, from grade six through twelve, then Kansas City Art Institute, graduating in 2013. Since then he has worked in security at the Nelson-Atkins Museum of Art in Kansas City, and at Craft Pride in Austin, Texas, “one of the highest rated craft beer bars in the country, learning about the art of brewing as well as being actually involved in a few brews myself.”²⁸⁴

In addition to this work, he is developing a toy line and continuing to sketch, paint, sculpt, and learning some CAD (computer-aided design) software with a view to 3-D computer printing some of his figures. The life lesson he shared is, “No one is powerless; no one is alone. As long as you’re still breathing you have the ability to affect change in your world or in someone else’s world. As long as you’re still breathing there are people around you and all it takes is for you to reach out.”²⁸⁵

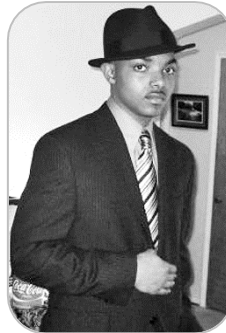
²⁸⁴ *Interview with Herbert Douglas Williams III.*, in Grosse Pointe Shores, 25 Dec 2016.

²⁸⁵ *Ibid.*

(iii) Ross Isaiah Williams (1992 -):

(Herbert Douglas II, Barbara Jean, Douglas Arthur, Benjamin Augustus, Willard Alexander, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

2008
From the Facebook page of
Ross Williams



Xmas 2013
Photo courtesy of
Herbert Douglas Williams II

In Dec 2016, Ross graduated from Florida A & M.

28. (ii) Hernetha Blythe Ann Williams (1953 -):

(Barbara Jean, Douglas Arthur, Benjamin Augustus, Willard Alexander, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Xmas 2013
Photo courtesy of
Herbert Douglas Williams II



2018
From the Facebook page of
Irene Moore Davis

Hernetha Blythe Ann Williams and Ernest Jarrett had the following children:

- (i) Russel (1981),
- (ii) Eric (1987).

(i) Russel Jarrett (1981 -):

(Hernetha Blythe Ann William, Barbara Jean, Douglas Arthur, Benjamin Augustus, Willard Alexander, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(ii) Eric Jarrett (1987 -):

(Hernetha Blythe Ann William, Barbara Jean, Douglas Arthur, Benjamin Augustus, Willard Alexander, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Xmas 2013
Photo courtesy of
Herbert Douglas Williams II

29. (i) Yvette M. Talbot (1964 -):

(Reginald, Douglas Arthur, Benjamin Augustus, Willard Alexander, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Yvette Talbot and Darren Fane had the following children:

- (i) Blake (1992).



Seated: Linda
Standing: Leslie, Yvette, Kim,
Doug holding Blake
Photo courtesy of
Douglas Arthur Talbot Jr.

30. Lisa L. Dial (1965 -):

(Lynn, Richard Lawrence Scott, Violet Rozena, Willard Alexander, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

On 16 Sep 1989, Lisa (23) married Charles William Bottoms (27).²⁸⁶

Lisa L. Dial and Charles William Bottoms had the following children:

- (i) Son (?),
- (ii) Daughter (?).

31. (i) Holly Estelle Sharp (1966 -):

(Barbara Carolyn, *Norman Taylor, Willard Norman, Willard Alexander, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster) *step-parent

Holly Estelle Sharp had the following child:

- (i) Taylor (?).

32. (ii) Kimberly Alma Sharp (1971 -):

(Barbara Carolyn, *Norman Taylor, Willard Norman, Willard Alexander, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster) *step-parent

Kimberly Alma Sharp and Chad Bishop had the following child:

- (i) Peyton Noelle (2006).

²⁸⁶ *Ohio Marriage Index, 1970, 1972-2007*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010, <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=2025&h=1853758&ssrc=pt&tid=71322150&pid=202087633474&usePUB=true>, (accessed 10 Dec 2019).

33. (i) Jamil Rafi Ahmad (1970 -):

(Ann Anthony, Betty Louise, Willard Norman, Willard Alexander, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Jamil Rafi Ahmad had the following child:

(i) Whitney Shanae (1988).

Jamil Rafi Ahmad had the following child:

(ii) Britney (1989).

Jamil Rafi Ahmad had the following child:

(iii) Jamal Rafi (1991).

Jamil Rafi Ahmad had the following child:

(iv) Aishah Inez (1998).

Jamil Rafi Ahmad had the following child:

(v) Kalil Jamal Stephan (1999).

34. (ii) Aishah Betty Ahmad (1971 -):

(Ann Anthony, Betty Louise, Willard Norman, Willard Alexander, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Aishah Betty Ahmad and Jason Jerome McGehee had the following child:

(i) Jason Jerome (1989).

35. (iii) Alimah Ann Ahmad (1976 -):

(Ann Anthony, Betty Louise, Willard Norman, Willard Alexander, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Alimah Ann Ahmad had the following child:

(i) Malik Rasaan (1994).

36. (i) Hillary Dawn Williams (1973 -):

(Herbert Douglas Williams II, Barbara Jean, Douglas Arthur, Benjamin Augustus, Willard Alexander, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Hillary was born on 1973 in Detroit, MI. She attended Mercy High School, a Catholic, all-girls school in Farmington Hills, MI. From there she went to Grand Valley State University, Grand Rapids, MI. She has worked twenty years in building museums in Detroit first, then New York: the Museum of Jewish Heritage, the Museum of African American History, and the Whitney Museum of American Art (Director of Foundation and Government Relations). Currently she is at New York Public Radio, WNYC, building a fund-raising program.

In Aug 1999, Hillary married Kent Strong.²⁸⁷

²⁸⁷ Interview with Hillary (*WILLIAMS*) Strong, in Grosse Point Shores, 25 Dec 2016.



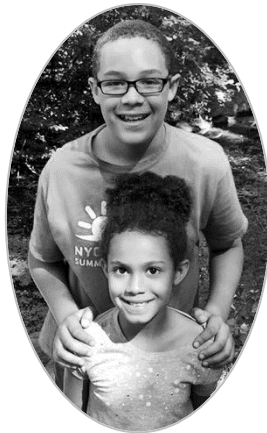
Kent and Hillary
Photo from the Facebook page of
Hillary Williams Strong

Hillary considers her children as her greatest achievement. The life lesson she would like to share is to “make an adventure out of life and take chances when you can. Too many of us don’t do that . . . My Aunt Ruth, on her deathbed said, ‘Regret the things you did, not the things you didn’t do.’”

My husband Kent and myself [had] an old-time, arranged-marriage kind of situation. My grandfather, Herbert Williams, and Kent’s father, Peter Strong, were the best of friends. And my grandfather is Kent’s older brother’s godfather, and my father-in-law, Peter, is my father’s godfather. And my parents, Cora and Herb, met at Kent’s Cousin Michael’s sweet sixteen . . . so we didn’t have any choice. We were supposed to do this for a long time.²⁸⁸

Hillary Williams and Kent Strong had the following children:

- (i) Lincoln Alexander (2004),
- (ii) Macalister Jane (2008).



2015
Lincoln and Macalister Strong
Photo from the Facebook page of
Hillary Williams Strong

²⁸⁸ Ibid.

(i) Lincoln Alexander Strong (2004 -):

(Hillary Dawn, Herbert Douglas Williams II, Barbara Jean, Douglas Arthur, Benjamin Augustus, Willard Alexander, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Lincoln was born in 2004. He plays the upright bass. (He's tall; about six feet at age twelve.)²⁸⁹

(ii) Macalister Jane Strong (2008-):

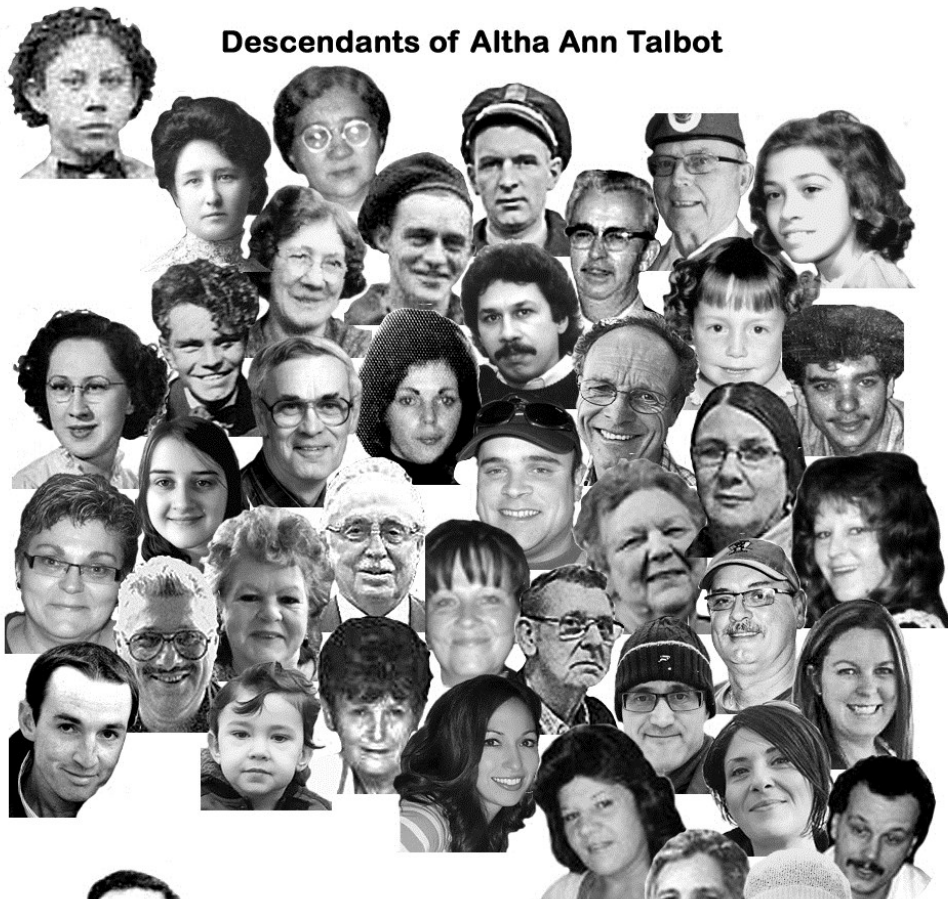
(Hillary Dawn, Herbert Douglas Williams II, Barbara Jean, Douglas Arthur, Benjamin Augustus, Willard Alexander, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Macalister was born in 2008. "She loves gymnastics. She would like to be a movie director and has been planning that since she was about four."²⁹⁰

²⁸⁹ Ibid.

²⁹⁰ Ibid.

Descendants of Altha Ann Talbot



Their Spouses



Chapter 14: Altha Ann Talbot (1852 - 1932) and Descendants

Lorenzo Talbot and Martha Frances Moore had the following children:

- (i) Willard Alexander (1851),
- (ii) Altha Ann (1852),**
- (iii) Simon Andrew (1856),
- (iv) Martha Jane (1857),
- (v) James Wesley (1859),
- (vi) Arthur (1860),
- (vii) Alista Almenia (1862),
- (viii) Emily (1864),
- (ix) George Allen (1865),
- (x) Mary (1866),
- (xi) John Henry (1869),
- (xii) Frances (1871),
- (xiii) Sarah M. (1872),
- (xiv) Caroline (1874),
- (xv) Frances Alida (1877).

Introduction:

My branch of the family, Simon Andrew's descendants, had no known contact with descendants of Altha Ann's branch until 2013, yet she was listed as a surviving sibling in her brother's, Simon Andrew Talbot's, obituary, so the author of that item knew she existed, her married name, and even where she lived.

Altha Ann came from a large, poor family. She married a Scottish labourer, and produced eleven children, guaranteeing a continuing life of poverty. She spent her adult life in the Oxford/Brant County region, and died of pneumonia at age eighty, in Ingersoll, Ontario.

1. (i) Altha Ann Talbot (1852 - 1932):

(Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Altha Ann was born 28 May 1852 in Stephen Township, Huron County, Ontario, the second child of Lorenzo and Martha Frances Talbot.¹ She was the child left out when her older brother, Willard, and two younger siblings, Simon Andrew and Martha Jane, were baptized in 1857. She first appears in Lorenzo's family record in the 1861 Canadian Census for Stephen Township, as Althan (7); clearly the census-taker wrote what he heard. In this record the family is recorded as Col[oured].²

In the next census, 1871, at Paris, Ontario, Charles P. McGivern, the census-taker, was confused as to which ethnicity this family belonged. The form shows he wrote "~~American~~," then "English." Were the light complexions of the family perplexing to him? The woman who answered the door was white, and the children were a mix of pale and light brown, perhaps some more tanned by playing in the summer sun. I looked at twenty-five pages of this man's enumerations and found he was often confused about what to put in the ORIGIN

¹ *1901 Census of Canada, Oxford (West/Ouest), Oxford (South/Sud), Ontario, Canada*, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2006, <https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/8826/z000093687/6501024?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302411/facts/citation/161852686790/edit/record>, (accessed 28 Jun 2019).

² *1861 Census of Canada, Stephen, Huron, Canada West*, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2009, http://interactive.ancestry.com/1570/4391937_00671/797739536?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302411/facts/citation/161852686795/edit/record, (accessed 24 Dec 2016)

column; in many he had written “~~American~~,” then corrected it to something else. Additionally, there was almost no ethnic diversity in the Town of Paris. In those twenty-five pages, everyone was from the British Isles, except three German men, individuals, not even families; Lorenzo’s family may have been the only one he had encountered that had any “colour.” Ann was listed as “servant,” acknowledging that she was working outside the home.³



Photo from Benjamin F. Talbot Family Bible
Courtesy of Ivan James Houston

I think this photo shows Altha Ann with her older brother, Willard Alexander, taken in St. Mary’s, Ontario, when they were teenagers. St. Mary’s is not very far from the homestead of their grandfather, Zebedee Dunbar Talbot in Usborne Township, Huron County.

Altha Ann’s first child was born 15 Jun 1873, so I assume she was married to Henry Harrison Titus in 1872 or 1873; I have found no marriage registration. The 1881 Canadian Census for Burford, Brant Township, listed Altha A. (28) as “French.” All the rest of her family were recorded as “Scotch”: her husband, Henry (33), a labourer, and all her children: Martha Elizabeth (8), Charles L. (6), Robert A. (4), and John H. (1).⁴ The political correctness of “Scottish,” over the liquor, scotch, had not yet come into effect.

By the time of the 1891 Canadian Census of Blandford Township, Oxford North County, Henry was listed as a general labourer. Martha Elizabeth (18) had left the home; she was recorded as a domestic in the house of Jane McKie, in Blenheim, North Brant. Charles (16) was listed as a farm labourer. Robert (14), Thomas (12) [John H. from 1881 had become Thomas; perhaps he was John Thomas all along]. Additions since the last census were James 1881 [James John?] (10), Mamie 1883 [aka Katie?] (8), William 1885 [Willard] (5), Mida 1887 [Maud, aka Annie, Mannie, Mandy?] (3), Lottie 1889 [Charlotte Ann] (1).⁵

The 1901 census showed the addition of two daughters to the family: Ella 1891 (now 9), and Esther [Jane] 1893 (7). All the other children were listed as still being in the household, even those in their mid-to-upper-twenties: Martha (27), Charles (25), Robert (23), John (21), James (20), Mamie (17), Willard (15), Mandy (13), and Lottie (11). Father Henry was listed as a labourer, but he must have been farming as well; just about everyone was, and

³ 1871 *Canadian Census, Paris, Brant North, Ontario*; Roll C-9916, Page 4, Family No 16, Ancestry.com, 2009, http://interactive.ancestry.com/1578/4396291_00250/1197412?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/4014263/person/-1397186420/facts/citation/100184041101/edit/record, (accessed 20 Sep 2016).

⁴ 1881 *Census of Canada, Brant South, Ontario, Canada, Burford, Brant South, Ontario*; Roll: C_13263; Page: 17; Family No: 80, Ancestry.com, 2009, http://interactive.ancestry.com/1577/31229_C_13263-00694/141638?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302411/facts/citation/161852686791/edit/record, (accessed 20 Sep 2016).

⁵ 1891 *Census of Canada, Oxford North, Ontario, Canada*, Ancestry.com, 2008, http://interactive.ancestry.com/1274/30953_148162-00201/2781257?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302411/facts/citation/161852686793/edit/record, (accessed 20 Sep 2016).

Conclusion:

It has been a challenge to keep the records of Altha Ann's children straight because of the names she gave them, and the family nicknames that turned up in the census records; some of the confusion may have been caused by a flustered enumerator.

Birth	1881 census	1891 census	1901 census	1911 census	1921 census	Elsewhere
1873	Martha Elizabeth (8)	Martha E. not at home	Martha (27)			
1875	Charles L. (6)	Charles (16)	Charles (25)			
1877	Robert A. (4)	Robert (14)	Robert (23)			
1879	John H. (1)	Thomas (12)	John (21)	Thomas (32)	John Henry (41)	
1881		James (10)	James (20)	James (30)		
1883		Many (8)	Mamie (17)	Mamie (28): Next door Mamie & Catherine on daughter's birth record in 1911	Kate (37)	K. Katherine (army) Katie (marriage) Catherine (daughter's marriage)
1885		William (5)	Willard (15)	William (25)		
1887		Mida (3)	Mandy (13)	Maud (23)		Maude Ann (grave), Annie (marriage)
1889		Lottie (1)	Lottie (11)	Married in 1906	Charlotte	Charlotte Ann (birth record)
1891			Ella (9)	Ella (19)	Ella (34)?	
1893			Esther (7)	Ettie (17)	Della (27)	

Altha Ann married Henry Harrison Titus, a Scot. She may have been passing for white. Her census records give her origins as either English or French (1881). Communication with one of her descendants revealed that the family story, to account for her colouring, was that she was part “Indian” (First Nations). She may have blended into white society, but she was not lost entirely to the rest of the family. Whoever wrote the obituary of her brother, Simon Andrew, included her among his known surviving siblings: “Mrs. Titus of Ingersoll, Ont.”¹² I suspect the information was provided by Simon's grandchildren: either Bertha (**TALBOT**) Lucas of Dresden, or Henry Lorenzo Talbot of Windsor who also gave Simon's death certificate data.

Altha died 24 Jan 1932, twelve days after the death of Simon Andrew. Her husband, Henry, provided the information for her death certificate; he gave her racial origin as

<https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302411/facts/citation/161852686789/edit/record>, (accessed 13 Jan 2020).

The Ingersoll Daily Sentinel-Review, Obituary: “Mrs. Henry Titus,” 25 Jan 1932. Woodstock Public Library, Microfilm LH 071.1346, Sent 1932 Oc[t] / 1932 Fe[b] 17.

¹² *Chatham Daily News*, Obituary, “Samon [*sic*] Talbot is Called by Death”, 18 Jan 1832, microfilm, Chatham Public Library.

English; did he know the truth? He knew that both of her parents were born in the USA and that her father's name was Lorenzo, but he didn't know her mother's maiden name.¹³

Altha Ann Talbot and Henry Harrison Titus had the following children:

2. (i) Martha Elizabeth (1873),
3. (ii) Charles L. (1875),
(iii) Robert Allan (1877),
(iv) John Henry Thomas (1879),
(v) James John (1881),
4. (vi) Katherine Harriet (1883),
(vii) Willard (1885),
5. (viii) Maud Ann (1887),
6. (ix) Charlotte Ann (1889),
7. (x) Ella (1891),
8. (xi) Esther (1893).



☑ means "identified by family"; ♦ means "possibly"

From the left: ♦ Angus Martin Morrison, ♦ Charlotte (2 yr younger than Maud),
☑ Agnes Morrison (child), ♦ Katherine Harriet (4 yr older than Maud),
♦ Martha Elizabeth (14 yr older than Maud), ☑ Maud Ann



Torn half of Titus Family Portrait
♦ Martha Elizabeth (standing),
♦ Maud (seated rightmost)

Photos courtesy of Angela (PIUNNO) Hart

(iii) Robert Allan Titus (1877 - 1945):

(Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Robert was born 15 Jun 1873. In 1901, he was single (23) and living at home.¹⁴

¹³ *Ontario, Canada Deaths, 1869-1934*, Oxford, Ontario, Ancestry.com, 2007, http://interactive.ancestry.com/8946/ONMS935_447-1058/2207542?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302411/facts/citation/161852686789/edit/record, (accessed 20 Sep 2016).

¹⁴ *1901 Census of Canada, Oxford West, Oxford South, Ontario*; Page: 7; Family No: 80, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2006, <http://interactive.ancestry.com/8826/z000093687/6501029?backurl=>

In 1940 he was living in Ingersoll, Ontario, at 154 Water Street, today a commercial neighbourhood.¹⁵ Robert died at age sixty-seven on 5 Aug 1945 of a cerebral hemorrhage. He was unmarried. The data on his death certificate was provided by his sister, Esther (**TITUS**) Peach.¹⁶

(iv) John Henry Thomas Titus (1879 - 1924):

(Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

John Thomas (aka John Henry Thomas) was born 18 May 1879.¹⁷ In 1911 at age thirty-two, he was still single and living with his parents on the farm in Oxford County.¹⁸ John, at age forty-one, was the only one living with his parents for the 1921 census, when they were in their early seventies. It must have been a great blow to them when he died suddenly. His death certificate said that, still unmarried, he died 12 Oct 1924 in Ingersoll from pneumonia, stemming from exhaustion at age forty-four.¹⁹ However there is much more to the story of his death. He died as the result of a tragic accident, struck by a car while he was working on a road paving job.

<http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302455/facts/citation/161852687823/edit/record>, (accessed 24 Dec 2016).

¹⁵ *Canada, Voters Lists, 1935-1980, Voters Lists*, Library and Archives Canada, Reel: M-4773, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, http://interactive.ancestry.com/2983/33022_294117-00083/65426577?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302462/facts/citation/161852687998/edit/record, (accessed 24 Dec 2016).

¹⁶ *Ontario, Canada, Deaths, 1869-1938 and Deaths Overseas, 1939-1947*, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 20110, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/8946/46711_1220705233_2031-00132/24268140?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302462/facts/citation/700398029180/edit/record, (accessed 5 Mar 2018).

¹⁷ *1901 Census of Canada, Oxford West, Oxford South, Ontario*; Family: 80, Op. cit.

¹⁸ *1911 Census of Canada, Oxford West, Oxford South, Ontario*; Page: 10; Family No: 115, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2006, http://interactive.ancestry.com/8947/e081_e002010962/5638982?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302459/facts/citation/161852687926/edit/record, (accessed 24 Dec 2016).

¹⁹ *Ontario, Canada, Deaths, 1869-1938 and Deaths Overseas, 1939-1947*, Archives of Ontario; Series: MS935; Reel: 316, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2010, http://interactive.ancestry.com/8946/ONMS935_316-0239/477908?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302459/facts/citation/161852687928/edit/record, (accessed 24 Dec 2016).

**DIED FOLLOWING
BLOW FROM AUTO**

**Thomas Titus of Centreville
Died Yesterday Morning
Following Mishap in Which
he Was Struck by Car on
Tuesday Last Working on
the Highway.**

The death occurred yesterday morning of Thomas Titus, following injuries received while at work on the highway east of town on Tuesday of last week. It is understood that Titus was engaged in pouring tar into the seams of the roadway when struck by a westbound car driven by a young man whose name the police did not wish to give out at the time.

It was known that Titus was painfully injured, having sustained rib fractures, but at the time even his intimate friends had no idea that his injuries had about them a fatal aspect.

Chief Holmes empanelled a jury yesterday morning. The remains were viewed at Bonesteel's Undertaking parlors, and an adjournment made until Tuesday night in the council chamber.

The late Thomas Titus was aged about forty years, and was a son of Henry Titus of Centreville. He had lived in and around Centreville for the major portion of his life, and was very widely known. He was single.

The funeral was to have been held from his late residence in Centreville to the Ingersoll Rural cemetery this afternoon at two o'clock.

**INQUEST TONIGHT
RE THE TITUS DEATH**

The coroners inquest to inquire into the circumstances surrounding the death of the late Thomas Titus will be held in the council chamber this evening. The circumstances surrounding the case will be thoroughly gone into. Deceased was struck by an automobile driven by a young lad from Hickson while at work pouring tar on the highway on Tuesday last. At first it was not thought that he was seriously injured. The exact condition of his health, as well as the influences the injuries had with regard to such condition will be considered tonight. The jury viewed the remains Sunday morning and adjourned until tonight.

20

(v) James John Titus (1881 - ?):

(Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

James Titus was born 19 May 1881 in Burford Township, Brant County, Ontario.²¹ For whatever reason, his birth was not registered. In April 1928 his oldest sister, Martha (TITUS) Sanderson completed a declaration in which she swore:

I am nine years older than my brother James Titus and was present in the house at the time of his birth. I saw my mother sick in bed with a young infant with whom I grew up and always recognized as my brother, and it was family knowledge that he was born on the date appearing above.²²

In 1911, at age thirty, he was still living on the family farm. The next year, James left his family in Ontario and on 27 Jun 1912 he crossed successfully into the U.S. at Detroit, Michigan, headed, he said, to a rooming house at 234 First Street. He gave his occupation as labourer, of German descent, born in Burford, ON, son of Henry Titus of Ingersoll, ON. He gave his marital status as single.²³

On 21 Oct 1929 he attempted to return to Canada at Windsor, ON. He claimed that he was born in Windsor, of Irish descent, and had been in Canada from 1881 (his birth) through 1929. He gave his religion as Roman Catholic and his occupation as plasterer. His closest relative, he said, was his sister, Mrs. [Maud] Morrison, who lived at 961 Marentette,

²⁰ *The Ingersoll Daily Sentinel-Review*, "Died Following Blow From Auto," 13 Oct 1924, Woodstock Public Library, Microfilm LH 071.1346, Sent 1920 Se[pt] 25 – 1924 De[c] 31.

"Inquest Tonight Re the Titus Death," *The Ingersoll Daily Sentinel-Review*, 14 Oct 1924. Woodstock Public Library, Microfilm LH 071.1346, Sent 1920 Se[pt] 25 – 1924 De[c] 31.

²¹ *1901 Census of Canada, Oxford West, Oxford South, Ontario*; Family: 80, Op. cit.

²² *Ontario, Canada Births, 1869-1913, Delayed Registrations of Births and Stillbirths, "90" Series, 1869-1911*, 1913. MS 933, reel 9, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2010, http://interactive.ancestry.com/8838/ONMS933_9-0282/1747501?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302455/facts/citation/161852687826/edit/record, (accessed 24 Dec 2016).

²³ *Detroit Border Crossings and Passenger and Crew Lists, 1905-1957*, Card Manifests (Alphabetical) of Individuals Entering through the Port of Detroit, Michigan, 1906-1954, Micropublication: M1478. RG085, 117 rolls, ARC ID: 4527226. National Archives at Washington, D.C., Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2006, http://interactive.ancestry.com/1070/mim1478_106-6625/28561?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302455/facts/citation/161852687827/edit/record, (accessed 24 Dec 2016).

Windsor, Ontario. At age forty-eight, he said he was still single. His re-entry to Canada was rejected without appeal.²⁴

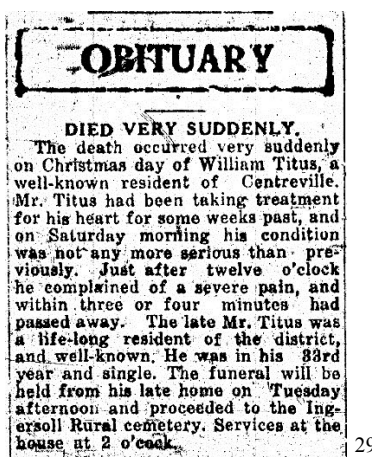
I have found no further records for James.

(vii) Willard Titus (1885 - 1920):

(Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Willard Titus, aka William, was born 26 Aug 1885.²⁵ He was most-likely named after Altha Ann's older brother, Willard Alexander Talbot. He appeared as a child in the home of his parents in the 1891 and 1901 Canadian censuses.²⁶ In the 1911 census, he appeared at age twenty-six, single, still living with his parents along with his siblings, ranging in age from seven months to thirty-two.²⁷

Willard died 25 Dec 1920 in his thirty-third year after a history of heart trouble. He was single. His death was reported by his sister, Mrs. Angus Morrison, (Maud). The attending physician gave the cause of death as "angina pectoris." He was buried on 28 Dec 1920.²⁸



²⁴ *Border Crossings: From U.S. to Canada, 1908-1935, 1908-1935 Border Entries*; Library and Archives Canada; Roll: T-15367, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2008, http://interactive.ancestry.com/1344/30928_2000913140-00198/2780255?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302455/facts/citation/161935703317/edit/record, (accessed 24 Dec 2016).

²⁵ *1901 Census of Canada, Oxford West, Oxford South, Ontario*; Family: 80, Op. cit.

²⁶ Ibid.

1891 Census of Canada, Blandford, Oxford North, Ontario, Roll: T-6360, Family No: 131, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2008, http://interactive.ancestry.com/1274/30953_148127-00444/1724185?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/1274/30953_148162-00201/2790132?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/familytree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302454/facts/citation/161852687801/edit/record, (accessed 6 Mar 2018).

²⁷ *1911 Census of Canada, 26 - Oxford West, Oxford South, Ontario*; Page: 10; Family No: 115, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2006, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/8947/e081_e002010962/5638984?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/familytree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302454/facts/citation/161852687800/edit/record, (accessed 6 Mar 2018).

²⁸ The Ingersoll Daily Sentinel-Review, "Obituary - Died Very Suddenly," 27 Nov 1920, Woodstock Public Library, Microfilm LH 071.1346, Sent 1920 Se[p] 25 / 1920 De[c] 31.

Ontario, Canada, Deaths and Deaths Overseas, 1869-1946, Archives of Ontario; Toronto, Ontario, Canada; Series: MS935; Reel: 269, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/8946/ONMS935_269-0190?pid=2234927&treeid=71322150&personid=30234302460&usePUB=true&_phsrc=tlZ2340&_phstart=successSource, (accessed 31 Mar 2018).

2. (i) Martha Elizabeth Titus (1873 - 1936):

(Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

According to the 1901 Canadian Census, Martha was born 15 Jun 1873.³⁰

The 1891 Canadian Census shows Martha (18) was one of two teenaged domestics, listed as dressmakers, living in the house of Jane McKie at Blenheim in Brant County. The data for Jane is obscured by a bad microfilm image, but we can read that she was forty and single. Was this a dressmaking business or was Jane a wealthy heiress who required a large wardrobe? ³¹

On 7 Sep 1894 Martha married George Sanderson, a farm labourer, whose parents were both born in Scotland.³²



George Pettinger Sanderson
Photo courtesy of
Bradley Carleton Sanderson,
his great-grandson

Bradley Sanderson, his great-grandson, reported:

The photo of George Pettinger Sanderson has a bit of humour attached. My father gave me the photo of George holding a horse. My father said he probably stole it. Ha ha. I guess he was either a scoundrel or bad ass . . . maybe both.³³

By the time of the 1901 census Martha had three children: a son, John Emmanuel, born 6 Aug 1895, and two daughters: Ida May (4) born 28 Dec 1896, and Hazel Pearl (2) born 2 Sep 1898. They were living in West Oxford Township, South Oxford County, Ontario.³⁴

²⁹ Ibid.

³⁰ *1901 Census of Canada, Oxford West, Oxford South, Ontario*; Family: 80, Op. cit.

³¹ *1891 Census of Canada, Blenheim, Brant North, Ontario*; Roll: T-6325; Family No: 40, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2008, http://interactive.ancestry.com/1274/30953_148127-00444/1724185?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302463/facts/citation/161852688025/edit/record, (accessed 20 Sep 2016).

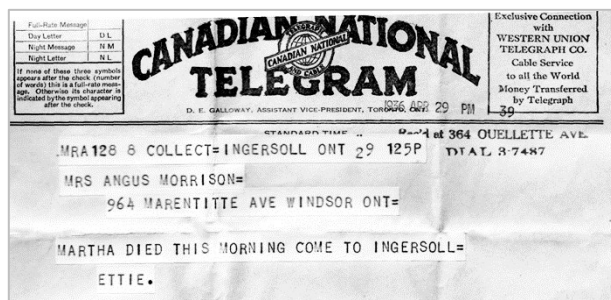
³² *Ontario, Canada, Marriages, 1801-1928*, Archives of Ontario; Series: MS932_83; Reel: 83, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010, http://interactive.ancestry.com/7921/ONMS932_83-0360/1435792?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302463/facts/citation/161930118089/edit/record, (accessed 21 Sep 2016).

³³ *Email from Brad Sanderson*, 10 Apr 2018.

³⁴ *1901 Census of Canada, Oxford (West/Ouest), Oxford (South/Sud)*, Page 2; Family No 25, Op. cit.

By 1911, Earl, born Jun 1903, and Ralph Carleton, born Dec 1910, had joined the farming family.³⁵ By 1921 only Ralph was left at home with his parents; his age was given as eight, but he had been born in 1910, so he really was almost eleven.³⁶

In 1932, the Sandersons were living in Centreville, Ontario.³⁷



Notice of Martha (TITUS) Peach's death,
sent by sister Esther Jane
to sister Amanda Maud
Photo courtesy of
Angela (PIUNNO) Hart

On 29 Apr 1936, Martha died in Victoria Hospital, London, Ontario. Her death certificate indicates that she had suffered hemiplegia (paralysis of one side of her body), as a result of a cerebral hemorrhage, and had already been dealing with high blood pressure and cancer of the thyroid.³⁸

Martha Elizabeth Titus and George Sanderson had the following children:

9. (i) John Emanuel (1895),
10. (ii) Isabelle May (1896),
11. (iii) Hazel Pearl (1898),
12. (iv) Earl Douglas (1903),
13. (v) Ralph Carleton (1910),
- (vi) Elizabeth Annie (1913).

(vi) Elizabeth Annie Sanderson (1913 - ?):

(Martha Elizabeth Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Elizabeth Annie Sanderson was born 28 May 1913 on concession 4 lot 15 of Oxford County. Her birth record data was given by her father, George P. Sanderson, who gave his

³⁵ 1911 Census of Canada, Oxford West, Oxford South, Ontario; Page: 6; Family No: 58, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2006, http://interactive.ancestry.com/8947/e081_e002010974/5642555?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302463/facts/citation/161852688023/edit/record, (accessed 21 Sep 2016).

³⁶ 1921 Census of Canada, Ingersoll (Town), Oxford South, Ontario; Reference Number: RG 31; Folder Number: 78; Census Place: Page Number: 16, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2013, http://interactive.ancestry.com/8991/1921_078-e002951454/2269482?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302463/facts/citation/161852688028/edit/record, (accessed 21 Sep 2016).

³⁷ The Ingersoll Daily Sentinel-Review, "Mrs. Henry Titus," Obituary, 25 Jan 1932. Woodstock Public Library, Microfilm LH 071.1346, Sent 1932 Oc[t] / 1932 Fe[b] 17.

³⁸ Ontario, Canada, Deaths, 1869-1938, 1943-1944, and Deaths Overseas, 1939-1947, Archives of Ontario; Toronto, Ontario, Canada; Series: MS935; Reel: 558, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/8946/31526_212032-00861/2935736?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/familytree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302463/facts/citation/161852688027/edit/record, (accessed 6 Mar 2018).

residence as Foldens Corners, just east of Ingersoll, Ontario.³⁹ She lived only four months, dying on 18 Sep 1913, of “exhaustion,” a complication of “Dysentery,” for which she had been treated for five days.⁴⁰

3. (ii) Charles L. Titus (1875 - 1940):

(Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

According to the 1901 Canadian Census, Charles was born 15 Aug 1875.⁴¹ The 1881 Canadian Census shows that Charles (6) was the second-born of five children of Henry and Altha Ann Titus, living in Burford Township, South Brant County. Since his father was listed as “Scotch,” so was he. His mother was listed as “French.” At that time Henry was recorded as “Labourer.”⁴² At age sixteen, the 1891 Canadian Census recorded him as the eldest child of eight still living at home. His older sister, Martha Elizabeth, was recorded in Blenheim, working.⁴³

The 1894 Woodstock directory has a listing for a Charles Titus, labourer, living at 196 Hunter. This may not be our Charles.⁴⁴ The 1901 census listed Charles (25), still single, living at home with his parents. Martha had returned to the household.⁴⁵

On 15 Jun 1905, Charles married Mary Jane Kennedy. Her father was Patrick Kennedy from Quebec, and her mother, Jane Eagan of Ontario (both white). Charles’ siblings, William and Maud, were the witnesses.⁴⁶

Ancestry.com user, “fdunbar” in her Dunbar Family Tree, gave Charles L. Titus death date as 1 Jul 1940, but provided no source for that data.⁴⁷

³⁹ *Ontario, Canada Births, 1869-1913*, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2010, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/8838/32915_25859400303/2552296?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/200037009915/facts/citation/700125257716/edit/record, (accessed 31 Mar 2018).

⁴⁰ *Ontario, Canada, Deaths, 1869-1938 and Deaths Overseas, 1939-1947*, Archives of Ontario; Toronto, Ontario, Canada; Series: MS935; Reel: 189, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2010, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/8946/ONMS935_189-0570/61409?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/200037009915/facts/citation/700125257756/edit/record, (accessed 31 Mar 2018).

⁴¹ *1901 Census of Canada, Oxford West, Oxford South, Ontario*; Family: 80, Op. cit.

⁴² *1881 Census of Canada, Brant South, Ontario, Canada, Burford, Brant South, Ontario*; Roll: C_13263; Page: 17; Family No: 80, Op. cit.

⁴³ *1891 Census of Canada, Blandford, Oxford North, Ontario*, Roll: T-6360, Family No: 131, Op. cit.

⁴⁴ *Canada, City and Area Directories, 1819-1906, 1894 Woodstock Directory*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2013, http://interactive.ancestry.com/3789/30819_104231__0002-00051/7104315?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302460/facts/citation/161944787156/edit/record, (accessed 21 Sep 2016).

⁴⁵ *1901 Census of Canada, Oxford West, Oxford South, Ontario*, Family 80, Op. cit.

⁴⁶ *Ontario, Canada, Marriages, 1801-1928*, Archives of Ontario; Series: MS932_119; Reel: 119, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010, http://interactive.ancestry.com/7921/ONMS932_119-0432/3666893?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302460/facts/citation/161930169029/edit/record, (accessed 24 Dec 2016).

⁴⁷ fdunbar, “Charles L. Titus,” in Dunbar Family Tree, <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/26020195/person/390003728061/facts>, (accessed 31 Mar 2018)

Charles L. Titus and Mary Jane Kennedy had the following children:

- (i) Cecilia Lillian Maud Gertrude (1907),
- 14. (ii) Charles Patrick Kennedy (1911),
- 15. (iii) Clarence Edward (1913),
- (iv) Terrence (1915),
- (v) Ruth Jesse Marie (1916),
- 16. (vi) Marjorie (1917).

(i) Cecilia Lillian Maud Gertrude Titus (1907 - ?):

(Charles L. Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Signature from marriage licence, 1925

Cecilia was born 2 Dec 1907 in Stratford, Ontario. She was baptized in Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church, Ingersoll, Ontario, on 30 Nov 1908.⁴⁸ On 9 Jul 1925, Cecilia (18) married Joseph Edgar Beswarick (19) in London, Ontario.⁴⁹ On 12 Feb 1931, she was denied entry to the U.S., attempting to cross from Sarnia, Ontario, to Port Huron, Michigan; she said she wanted to cross to “attend a show;” it was 9:30 PM and she had only “10 cents” cash with her; for some reason she gave her name as Marguerite Cecilia Beswarick, nee Titus and lied about her age, saying she was twenty when she was twenty-four.⁵⁰ Her husband didn’t fare any better with U.S. Immigration; while working on several great lakes steamers, he was detained on board in U.S. ports (Detroit, MI, Buffalo, NY, and Superior, WI) because he had been previously been deported.⁵¹

⁴⁸ *Ontario, Canada Births, 1869-1913*, Archives of Ontario. MS 929, reel 17, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2010. http://interactive.ancestry.com/8838/VRBCAN1908_102539-00696/2356351?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302549/facts/citation/161852689931/edit/record, (accessed 24 Dec 2016).

Ontario, Canada, Roman Catholic Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, 1760-1923, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2017, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/61505/FS_005107221_00168/588017?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/familytree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302549/facts/citation/700398311749/edit/record, (accessed 6 Mar 2018).

⁴⁹ *Ontario, Canada, Marriages, 1801-1928*, Archives of Ontario, Series: MS932_721; Reel: 721, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010, http://interactive.ancestry.com/7921/31528_211884-00898/7915585?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302549/facts/citation/161933976034/edit/record, (accessed 24 Dec 2016).

⁵⁰ *Michigan Passenger and Crew Lists, 1903-1965*, Manifests of Alien Arrivals at Port Huron, Michigan, February 1902-December 1954; National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), Washington, D.C.; Record Group: 85, Records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service; Microfilm Serial: A3441; Microfilm Roll: 23, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2010, http://interactive.ancestry.com/1247/31054_174595-04346/355338?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302549/facts/citation/161933975948/edit/record, (accessed 24 Dec 2016).

⁵¹ *Detroit Border Crossings and Passenger and Crew Lists, 1905-1957*, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2006, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/1070/mim1479_3-0861/235807?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302938/facts/citation/161934571523/edit/record, (accessed 6 Mar 2018).

New York State, Passenger and Crew Lists, 1917-1973, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2008, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/1277/31046_1745360-0232/1653214?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302938/facts/citation/161934571762/edit/record, (accessed 6 Mar 2018).

(iv) Terrence Titus (1915 - 1988):

(Charles L. Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Ancestry.com user, Darla Titus, has an unsourced birth and death dates for Terrance [sic] Titus in her *Titus & MacRae Family Trees*: (1915 – 1988). I found no other records for him.⁵²

(v) Ruth Jesse Marie Titus (1909 - ?):

(Charles L. Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

The image shows two handwritten signatures in cursive. The top signature is 'Martin Smit' and the bottom signature is 'Ruth Titus'. They are written in dark ink on a light background.

Signatures from marriage licence, 1934

Ruth was born about 1916. On 3 Mar 1934, in the Village of Point Edward, Lambton County, Ontario, Ruth (18) married Martinus John Smit (20). At that time, Ruth was living at 235 Chippewa Street, Sarnia, Ontario, as were the two witnesses, John H. Dunn and Pieterke Dunn.⁵³ Martinus died in 1975.⁵⁴

4. (vi) Katherine Harriet Titus (1883 - ?):

(Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Katherine was born 12 May 1883.⁵⁵ On her marriage registration she said she was born in Paris, Ontario.

In the 1891 census she was recorded as Marry or Many [sic]; in the 1901 census she was Mamie.⁵⁶ On 31 Dec 1906, Katherine (Katie on the marriage registration) married William John Jordan, a blacksmith from Mitchell, ON.⁵⁷

Wisconsin, Passenger and Crew Lists, 1922-1963, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2138/32659_b03954001076/74865?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/familytree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302938/facts/citation/161934571375/edit/record, (accessed 6 Mar 2018).

⁵² Darla Titus, *Titus & MacRae Family Trees*, <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/80352386/person/42506731341/facts>, (accessed 4 Apr 2018).

⁵³ *Ontario, Canada, Marriages, 1801-1928*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/7921/45716_83024005548_1681-00353/52029683?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/200037009485/facts/citation/700398316451/edit/record, (accessed 4 Apr 2018).

⁵⁴ *Canada, Find A Grave Index, 1600s-Current*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=60527&h=4219202&ssrc=pt&tid=71322150&pid=200181626325&usePUB=true>, (accessed 4 Apr 2018).

⁵⁵ *1901 Census of Canada, Oxford West, Oxford South, Ontario*; Family: 80, Op. cit.

⁵⁶ *1891 Census of Canada, Blandford, Oxford North, Ontario*; Roll: T-6360; Family No: 131, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2008, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/1274/30953_148162-00201/2790131?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302453/facts/citation/161852687776/edit/record, (accessed 7 Mar 2018).

1901 Census of Canada, Oxford West, Oxford South, Ontario, Page: 7, Family No: 80, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2006, <https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/8826/z000093687/6501030?backurl=>

By the time of the 1911 census, William and Maud (as she was recorded therein) had three daughters: Mildred (3) born in Dec 1907, Myrtle Jordan (1) born in Sep 1909, and Dorothy Jordan (7 months) born in Jan 1911. But when the census was taken, Katie was living with her girls in her parents' house; William was not with her.⁵⁸ In 1916, William registered for the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force [WW I] in Simcoe where he listed Katherine, also living in Simcoe, as his next-of-kin, so we can assume the children were there also. At the time of his enlistment, William was in the militia, 39th Regiment, and had been previously in the 22nd and 28th Regiments.⁵⁹

By the 1921 census, they were all together in Woodstock and William was recorded as an "engineer" making \$800 annually.⁶⁰ A son, Howard (6) had joined the family in about 1915.

Katherine's mother's obituary identifies the 1932 Jordan residence as Toronto, Ontario.⁶¹ This is the last data I found for Katherine.

Katherine Harriet Titus and William John Jordan had the following children:

17. (i) Mildred Jean (1907),
18. (ii) Myrtle Ettie Ann (1909),
(iii) Catharine Dorothy (1911),
(iv) Howard (1915).

(iii) Catharine Dorothy Jordan (1911 - ?):

(Katherine Harriet Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Catharine Dorothy Jordan was born 22 Jan 1911 at Springford, Oxford County, Ontario.⁶² In the 1911 Canadian Census, she was listed as Dorothy (7/12) in the household of her grandparents, Henry and Altha Titus, together with her mother, and sisters: Mildred (3),

<https://www.ancestry.com/familytree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302453/facts/citation/161852687775/edit/record>, (accessed 7 Mar 2018).

⁵⁷ *Ontario, Canada, Marriages, 1801-1928*, Archives of Ontario; Series: MS932_130; Reel: 130, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010, http://interactive.ancestry.com/7921/ONMS932_130-0306/2849385?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302453/facts/citation/161852687777/edit/record, (accessed 24 Dec 2016).

⁵⁸ *1911 Census of Canada, 26 - Oxford West, Oxford South, Ontario*, Page: 10, Family No: 115, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2006, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/8947/e081_e002010962/5638985?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/familytree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302453/facts/citation/161852687774/edit/record, (accessed 7 Mar 2018).

⁵⁹ *Canada, Soldiers of the First World War, 1914-1918*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2006, <https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/1086/gpc007-424474a/705246?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302550/facts/citation/161937170905/edit/record>, (accessed 7 Mar 2018).

⁶⁰ *1921 Census of Canada, Woodstock (City), Oxford North, Ontario*, Page Number: 6, RG 31, Folder Number: 77, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2013, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/8991/1921_077-e002950987/1242752?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302550/facts/citation/161937172078/edit/record, (accessed 7 Mar 2018).

⁶¹ *The Ingersoll Daily Sentinel-Review*, "Obituary: Mrs. Henry Titus," 25 Jan 1932, Woodstock Public Library, Microfilm LH 071.1346, Sent 1932 Oc[t] 24 / 1932 Fe[b] 17.

⁶² *Ontario, Canada Births, 1858-1913*, Archives of Ontario; Series: MS929; Reel: 221, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2010, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/8838/31527_211846-00229/2466235?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302551/facts/citation/161852689975/edit/record, (accessed 6 Apr 2018).

and Myrtle (1).⁶³ In the 1921 census, she was recorded as Dorothy (10), now together with both parents, two sisters and younger brother, Howard (6).⁶⁴

(iv) Howard Jordan (1915 - ?):

(Katherine Harriet Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

According to the 1921 Canadian Census for Woodstock, Ontario, Howard Jordan was born about 1915.⁶⁵ I found no other records that I could clearly identify as this Howard Jordan.

5. (viii) Maud Ann Titus (1887 - ?):

(Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Maud Ann Titus
Photos courtesy of
Angela (PIUNNO) Hart



Maud Ann, aka Mandy or Mida, was born 2 Aug 1887.⁶⁶ Maud appears in Canadian Census records for 1891 as Mida (3), in 1901 as Mandy (13), and in 1911 as Maud (23), in the home of her parents.

On 30 Dec 1911, Maud Ann (24), under the name of “Annie Tittus” [*sic*], married Angus Martin Morrison (26), under the name of “Martin Morrison.”



Most likely Angus M. Morrison
and his wife, Maud (TITUS)
Photo courtesy of
Angela (PIUNNO) Hart

They both gave their residence as “Detroit, Michigan,” and their birthplace as “Canada.” This is clearly our Maud Ann; she gave her parents’ names as “Henry Tittus” [*sic*]

⁶³ 1911 Census of Canada, 26 - Oxford West, Oxford South, Ontario, Page: 10, Family No: 115, Op. cit.

⁶⁴ 1921 Census of Canada, Woodstock (City), Oxford North, Ontario, Page Number: 6, RG 31, Folder Number: 77, Op. cit.

⁶⁵ Ibid.

⁶⁶ 1901 Census of Canada, Oxford (West/Ouest), Oxford (south/sud), Ontario; Family 80, Op. cit.

and “Annie Talbot,” (Altha Ann Talbot, actually). “Martin” identified his parents as “Angus Morrison” and “Bridget Courish,” [sic] both correct. He gave his age as twenty-six and his occupation as “Carriage Maker,” which suggested that he was helping his father with the family business. Martin also signed a statement that Detroit, Michigan, was his place of residence since 1 Dec 1929, and that “the reason for procuring the marriage to be solemnized in Windsor [was] not to evade due publicity or for any the improper purpose.”⁶⁷

In 2017, I had the opportunity to interview Dale Dragomir, a grandson of Angus Morrison and Maud Ann. He showed me a photo of a Woodstock hockey team, coached by Angus, shown seated in the front row (in a suit). (I am very curious about the identity of the young man seated rightmost in the front row. He appears to be mixed-race, of African descent.)



Photo courtesy of
Dale Dragomir

By the 1921 Canadian Census, she appeared as Maud Morrison, wife of Angus Morrison, an Ingersoll carriage builder. They had an eight-year-old daughter, Agnes (born in December 1912), according to the census record. They were living in a house they owned on Wellington Street in Ingersoll, South Oxford County, Ontario.⁶⁸ In 1926, the Morrisons moved from Ingersoll to Windsor, Ontario, taking up residence at 964 Marentette, then later at 1056 Gladstone.

In her mother’s obituary in 1932, she was listed as Mrs. Angus Morrison of Windsor, Ontario.⁶⁹

⁶⁷ Ontario, Canada, Marriages, 1801-1928, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/7921/ONMS932_198-0492/3476359?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302456/facts/citation/700411505321/edit/record, (accessed 10 Apr 2018).

⁶⁸ 1921 Census of Canada, Ingersoll (Town), Oxford South, Ontario; RG 31; Folder Number: 78; Page Number: 2, Op. cit.

⁶⁹ The Ingersoll Daily Sentinel-Review, “Obituary: Mrs. Henry Titus,” 25 Jan 1932. Woodstock Public Library, Microfilm LH 071.1346, Sent 1932 Oc[t] / 1932 Fe[b] 17.



Maud (**TITUS**)
Morrison
with daughter, Agnes
Photo courtesy of
Angela (**PIUNNO**) Hart

What happened to my grandmother (she was bed-ridden.): I was going to school; my mother [Agnes] wanted to walk me to De LaSalle, from Erie and Gladstone, so my Grandmother was left with my brother [a toddler.] She was putting him up on the toilet and fell backwards. And [on] the old claw-footed tub, she cracked her spine. She got to a point, when I was maybe twelve, when we got her going from the wheelchair to the walker, up and down the street and she just said, “That’s it!” So, she stayed in, bed-ridden, in the front bedroom, and my mother would always take care of her. When I came home from school, I remember going behind her on the bed and under her arms, pulling her up because my mother would be home within an hour. Her legs went this way [demonstrating a side-saddle position] ’cause she never moved them, so when you went to tip my grandmother, you’d tip her by the knees this way ’cause they just fused.

What happened with her death, my mother was so thin and ragged, taking care of her all the time, the doctor said, “Put her in a nursing home or you’re gonna go [too]. Never do that.” So, the nurse came in, catheterized her, and then there started to be blood coming out. They took her to the hospital, and I guess it was a blood clot.⁷⁰



Angus Morrison
upon his retirement from Chryslers
Photo courtesy of
Angela (**PIUNNO**) Hart,
his great-granddaughter

Maud Ann died in 1972 and was buried as “Maud Ann Morrison” in St. Alphonsus Roman Catholic Cemetery, Windsor, Ontario.⁷¹ Angus had died in 1960 and had also been

⁷⁰ Ibid.

⁷¹ *Canada, Find A Grave Index, 1600s-Current*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=60527&h=4924314&ssrc=pt&tid=71322150&pid=30234302456&usePUB=true>, (accessed 10 Apr 2018).

buried in the St. Alphonsus Cemetery.⁷² His granddaughter, Bonnie (**DRAGOMIR**) Piunno Alarcon, shared the story of his death as told to her by her mother, Agnes (**MORRISON**) Dragomir:

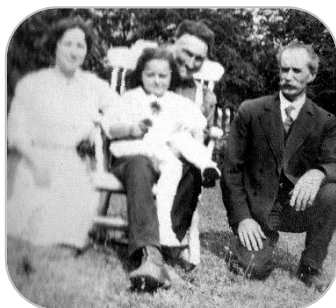
They gave him medication and he swallowed his tongue. And I remember standing in the kitchen (I was ten or eleven), and my mother ran in 'cause he kept choking and choking. And I remember her closing the door [of the back bedroom], and her voice went like this, "Daddy! Daddy!" and then I heard her say, "Oh, he's gone."⁷³

When I met with Bonnie, and her daughter, Angela, they shared a family ghost story. Angela, said, "I remember Grandma [Agnes (**MORRISON**) Piunno] saying that the doorbell didn't work and when[ever] family died, it would ring." Her mother, Bonnie, added, "My grandfather [Angus Morrison] was so upset that he bent the hammer [to silence it] and then somebody passed on and it still rang without that hammer. The wires at the top of the kitchen frame were clipped. They were cut, and it still rang."⁷⁴



Maud Ann Titus and Angus Morrison had the following child:

19. (i) Agnes (1912).



Maud, Angus Jr., Angus Sr.
with child, Agnes
Photo courtesy of
Angela (**PIUNNO**) Hart

6. (ix) Charlotte Ann Titus (1889 - 1956):

(Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Charlotte was born 1 Aug 1889 in Blandford, Oxford County, and registered as Charlotte Ann.⁷⁵ In the 1891, 1901, and 1911 censuses. she was recorded as Lottie.⁷⁶

⁷² Canada, *Find A Grave Index, 1600s-Current*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=60527&h=4924312&ssrc=pt&tid=71322150&pid=30248969730&usePUB=true>, (accessed 10 Apr 2018).

⁷³ Interview with Bonnie (**DRAGOMIR**) Piunno Alarcon and Angela (7) Hart, Windsor ON, 8 Jul 2018.

⁷⁴ Ibid.

⁷⁵ Ontario, *Canada Births, 1869-1913*, Archives of Ontario, Toronto, Ontario, MS 929, reel 95, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2010, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/8838/ONMS929_95-

On 28 Feb 1906, Lottie (16) married Henry Edgar Nicholas Shearon (27) in Woodstock, Ontario. The groom's name was recorded as Edgar Shearon; later census records report him as Edward. Truly, record keepers wrote what they thought they heard. He was Roman Catholic,⁷⁷ a fact which caused some tension between Charlotte and her Methodist family.

By the time of the 1911 census, they had two children, John (4) and Ralph (2). Edward, as he was recorded, was a farm labourer. They were listed on Main Street; not too far away on the same street were her parents, Henry and Altha, with her siblings still at home, including Mamie Jordan and her children. Other neighbours were the family of Emerson Titus, (her cousin), and even the Algernon Fellowes family, whose son Stanley would marry Charlotte's younger sister, Ella.⁷⁸

By the time of the 1921 census, two more sons had been added to the Shearon family: Howard (7) and James (5). They were then living in Ingersoll on King Street East.⁷⁹ The family soon moved to Windsor, Ontario, where Edward found them a home at 508 Aylmer Avenue, and by Feb 1923 found work as a millwright with Cecil M. Lambert Company at 3454 Denton in Detroit.⁸⁰ A millwright is a tradesperson who installs, maintains, and repairs stationary industrial machinery and mechanical equipment by interpreting drawings, performing layouts and assembling parts until they are in perfect working order.⁸¹

0179/1289520?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302461/facts/citation/161852687977/edit/record, (accessed 10 Apr 2018).

⁷⁶ *1891 Census of Canada, Blandford, Oxford North, Ontario*; Roll: T-6360; Family No: 131, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2008, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/1274/30953_148162-00201/2790134?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302461/facts/citation/161852687975/edit/record, (accessed 10 Apr 2018).

1901 Census of Canada, Oxford West, Oxford South, Ontario; Family: 80, Op. cit.

1911 Census of Canada, Oxford West, Oxford South, Ontario; Page: 10; Family No: 115, Op. cit.

⁷⁷ *Registrations of Marriages, 1869-1928*, Archives of Ontario; Series: MS932_123; Reel: 123, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/7921/ONMS932_123-1440/1340017?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302461/facts/citation/161852687976/edit/record, (accessed 10 Apr 2018).

⁷⁸ *1911 Census of Canada, Oxford West, Oxford South, Ontario*; Page: 9; Family No: 108, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2006, http://interactive.ancestry.com/8947/e081_e002010961/5638952?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302461/facts/citation/161946178126/edit/record, (accessed 24 Dec 2016).

⁷⁹ *1921 Census of Canada, Ingersoll (Town), Oxford South, Ontario, RG 31*; Folder Number: 78; Page Number: 13, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2013, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/8991/1921_078-e002951451/2269359?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302558/facts/citation/161946178346/edit/record, (accessed 6 Apr 2018.)

⁸⁰ *Detroit Border Crossings and Passenger and Crew Lists, 1905-1957*, Card Manifests (Alphabetical) of Individuals Entering through the Port of Detroit, Michigan, 1906-1954, Micropublication: M1478. RG085, Roll: 93, ARC ID: 4527226, National Archives at Washington, D.C., Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2006, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/1070/mim1478_93-6292/992070?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302559/facts/citation/161951207341/edit/record, (accessed 10 Apr 2018.)

⁸¹ *What's a Millwright?* Millwright's Regional Council of Ontario, <http://www.millwrightsontario.com/eng/what.htm>, (accessed 15 Aug 2014).



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A border crossing record for 13 Jun 1927 shows Edward to be a daily commuter of Irish descent, 5' 8" tall, with a medium complexion, brown hair, and blue eyes.⁸³

The 1940 Voter's List for Windsor, Ontario, shows Edward (an engineer) and Charlotte at 1125 Goyeau Avenue. Also in the house are: James Shearon (labourer), most likely his son (25), Mrs. Cecelia McKay (widow), Miss Lillian Tuttley, [*sic*] (stenographer: likely Lilian [*sic*] May Tetley, son James future wife), and Emerson Titus (labourer).

Edward died in 1946 at age sixty-seven. The cause of death was "congestive heart failure" arising from "arteriosclerotic heart disease and hypertension."⁸⁴ Charlotte, a widow for ten years, died in 1956 at age sixty-six.



Both were buried in St.
Alphonsus Cemetery,
Windsor, ON

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Charlotte Ann Titus and Henry Edward Nicholas Shearon had the following children:

20. (i) John Henry (1907),
- (ii) James (1907),
21. (iii) Ralph Edward (1909),
- (iv) Infant son Shearon (1910),
22. (v) Howard Vincent Shearon (1914),
- (vi) James Leroy (1915).

⁸² Passport photo

⁸³ *Detroit Border Crossings and Passenger and Crew Lists, 1905-1957*, Op. cit.

⁸⁴ *Ontario, Canada, Deaths and Deaths Overseas, 1869-1946*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/8946/47659_302022005561_2170-00284/24342583?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302559/facts/citation/702121854885/edit/record, (accessed 19 Mar 2019).

⁸⁵ *Web: Canada, GenWeb Cemetery Index*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2013, http://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=70668&h=650717&tid=71322150&pid=30234302559&hid=53767087814&usePUB=true&_phsrc=Blx6831&_phstart=default&usePUBJs=true, and <http://geneofun.on.ca/names/photo/616174> and <http://geneofun.on.ca/names/photo/616179>, (accessed 26 Oct 2016).

(ii) James Shearon (1907 - 1907):

(Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

A son, James Sharon [*sic*], was born to Edward Sharon [*sic*] and Lottie Titus on 26 Dec 1907, stillborn.⁸⁶

(iv) Infant son Shearon (1910 - ?):

(Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

An infant son was born to Henry Edward Shearon and Mattie [*sic*] Titus on 30 Dec 1910 in West Oxford County, Ontario.⁸⁷ He was born prematurely and died, unnamed, later that same day.⁸⁸

(vi) James Leroy Shearon (1915 - 1969):

(Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

James was born 22 Sep 1915, at Ingersoll, Ontario, according to data he gave upon crossing to Detroit on 4 Dec 1943.⁸⁹ In 1940, at age twenty-five, he was living with his parents at 1125 Goyeau Ave., Windsor. On 24 Oct 1942, James (27) was married to Lilian [*sic*] Tetley (39) by a Justice of the Peace in Detroit.⁹⁰ The 1953 Voter's List has a James Shearon, labourer, living at 632 Windsor Avenue with a Mrs. Lillian Shearon and a Mrs. Marie Shearon.⁹¹ The 1958 Voters Lists shows James Shearon, labourer, with Mrs. Lillian

⁸⁶ *Ontario, Canada Births, 1869-1913*, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2010, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/8838/ONMS929_187-1685/951380?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30252038884/facts/citation/161950956253/edit/record, (accessed 6 Apr 2018).

Ontario, Canada, Deaths, 1869-1938 and Deaths Overseas, 1939-1947, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2010, Archives of Ontario; Series: MS935; Reel: 132, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/8946/ONMS935_132-0054/2102118?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30252038884/facts/citation/161950983960/edit/record, (accessed 6 Apr 2018).

⁸⁷ *Ontario, Canada Births, 1869-1913*, Archives of Ontario; Series: MS929; Reel: 221, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2010, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/8838/31527_211846-00259/2466398?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30251998775/facts/citation/161950386019/edit/record, (accessed 6 Apr 2018).

⁸⁸ *Ontario, Canada, Deaths, 1869-1938 and Deaths Overseas, 1939-1947*, Archives of Ontario; Toronto, Ontario, Canada; Series: MS935; Reel: 167, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2010, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/8946/ONMS935_1670803/1200167?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30251998775/facts/citation/700410123341/edit/record, (accessed 6 Apr 2018).

⁸⁹ *Detroit Border Crossings and Passenger and Crew Lists, 1905-1957*, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2006, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/1070/mim1478_93-6296/992074?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302555/facts/citation/161957551321/edit/record, (accessed 7 Apr 2018).

⁹⁰ *Michigan, Marriage Records, 1867-1952*, Film: 315; Film Description: Wayne, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2015, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/9093/41326_341568-02180/1441257?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302555/facts/citation/700224531530/edit/record (accessed 7 Apr 2018).

⁹¹ *Canada, Voters Lists, 1935-1980*, Urban Preliminary List of Voters 1953, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2983/33022_30183801280/94002895?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302555/facts/citation/161957802550/edit/record, (accessed 7 Apr 2018).

Shearon, living at 248 Jarvis Street in Riverside.⁹² According to the 1963 Voters List, James and Lillian were back at 632 Windsor Ave.⁹³

By the time of the 1965 Voters List, James was a Ford employee. Lillian was there. Also in the house were Mrs. Robin Lake and Dennis Lake, a student.⁹⁴ In the 1968 Voter's List, James was recorded as a janitor, with Lillian there. The Lakes were gone. A block away were their unknown 2nd cousins, Mrs. Luella White, Rose Anne and Rodney Richardson, and Luella's mother, Adele (**BROWN/FREEMAN**) Talbot, a widow.⁹⁵

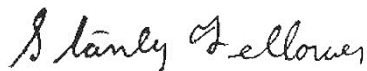
James Leroy Shearon may have died in 1969, according to an unsourced listing in the Russo Family Tree of an ancestry.com user named, "sweetchristina_23."⁹⁶

7. (x) Ella Titus (1891 - 1941):

(Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Ella Titus was born 4 Aug 1891 in Oxford West, Oxford County, Ontario.⁹⁷

On 29 Jun 1912, at age twenty, in London, Ontario, Ella married Stanley Butler Fellowes (19) of Ingersoll, Ontario, a labourer. Because they were both residents of Ingersoll and not being married there, Stanley had to swear to a statement that "the reason for procuring the marriage to be solemnized in the said city of London is not in order to evade due publicity or for any other improper purpose."⁹⁸



Signature from WWI enlistment 1916

By 1921, Ella (34) and Stanley (35) had a son, Harry (8) born about 1913. They were living just down the road from Ella's parents, Henry (74) and Altha Ann (**TALBOT**) Titus

⁹² *Canada, Voters Lists, 1935-1980*, Urban Preliminary List of Voters 1958, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2983/33022_301982-00312/31384323?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302555/facts/citation/161957803860/edit/record, (accessed 7 Apr 2018).

⁹³ *Canada, Voters Lists, 1935-1980*, Urban Preliminary List of Voters 1963, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=2983&h=92438907&ssrc=pt&tid=71322150&pid=30234302555&usePUB=true>, (accessed 7 Apr 2018).

⁹⁴ *Canada, Voters Lists, 1935-1980*, Urban Preliminary List of Voters 1965, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2983/33022_302309-00958/74159439?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302555/facts/citation/161957805270/edit/record, (accessed 7 Apr 2018).

⁹⁵ *Canada, Voters Lists, 1935-1980*, Urban Preliminary List of Voters 1968, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2983/33022_302714-01276/35955715?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302555/facts/citation/161957811271/edit/record, (accessed 7 Apr 2018).

⁹⁶ Christina Maola, aka sweetchristina_23, "Russo Family Tree," <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/88356911/person/75004620030/facts>, (accessed 7 Apr 2018).

⁹⁷ *1901 Census of Canada, Oxford West, Oxford South, Ontario*; Family: 80, Op. cit.

⁹⁸ Registrations of Marriages, 1869-1928. Archives of Ontario, Toronto; Series: MS932_218; Reel: 218. Ontario, Canada, Marriages, 1801-1928, Ancestry.com and Genealogical Research Library (Brampton, Ontario, Canada), Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/7921/ONMS932_218-0255/1090156?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302458/facts/citation/161959148933/edit/record, (accessed 19 Apr 2018).

(70), and her brother, John Henry (41). Stanley, a labourer reported his annual income as \$600.⁹⁹

An unsourced record in the *Peach Campeau Eden Chatfield Armstrong Family Tree*, authored by Richard A. Peach on ancestry.com, gives a date of death for Ella: 20 Apr 1941.¹⁰⁰

Ella Titus and Stanley Butler Fellowes had the following child:

(i) Harold (1913).

(i) Harold Fellowes (1913 - 1993):

(Ella Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Harold was born about 1813 in Oxford County. Harry appears as an eight-year-old in the 1921 Canadian Census for West Oxford, Oxford County, Ontario, on the farm of his parents, Stanley and Ella (**TITUS**) Fellows.¹⁰¹ The only government records I found for him are Voters Lists: no birth, marriage, military, or death records.

The 1949 Voters List for Ingersoll, Ontario, showed him to be listed together with his father, Stanley, as a labourer; he would have been thirty-six.¹⁰² Even in the 1963 Voters List, at age fifty he may still have been living with his father in Ingersoll.¹⁰³ His father was not listed in the 1965 Voters List.

Harold Fellowes died 9 Dec 1993.¹⁰⁴

⁹⁹ 1921 Census of Canada, Oxford West (Township), Oxford South, Ontario; RG 31; Folder: 78, Page: 10, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2013, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/8991/1921_078-e002951377/2264539?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302560/facts/citation/161852690042/edit/record, (accessed 7 Apr 2018).

Ella and Stanley were younger than the recorded dates by five years; this judgement is based on Ella's birthdate given in the 1901 census, and on the ages of both given at the time of their marriage in 1912.

¹⁰⁰ Richard A. Peach, "Peach Campeau Eden Chatfield Armstrong Family Tree," <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/1006631/person/-1955859897/facts>, (accessed 12 Apr 2018).

¹⁰¹ 1921 Census of Canada, Oxford West (Township), Oxford South, Ontario; RG 31; Folder: 78, Page: 10, Op. cit.

¹⁰² Canada, Voters Lists, 1935-1980, Rural Preliminary List of Voters West Oxford 1949, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2983/33022_302237-01450/39176751?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302560/facts/citation/700410262302/edit/record, (accessed 7 Apr 2018).

¹⁰³ Canada, Voters Lists, 1935-1980, Rural Preliminary List of Voters West Oxford 1963, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2983/33022_302289-00900/48648427?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302560/facts/citation/700410263103/edit/record, (accessed 7 Apr 2018).

¹⁰⁴ Ancestry.com user Winterbottom3, Deborah Lyne Peach, Obituary, "Fellowes," https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/tree/35210660/media/7?pgn=32909&usePUBJs=true&_phsrc=tlZ11041, (accessed 19 Mar 2019).

FELLOWES — At Woodingford Lodge, Woodstock, on Thursday December 9, 1993, Harold Fellowes, age 80, formerly of Centreville. Son of the late Stanley and Ella (Titus) Fellowes. Dear cousin of George Peach of Ingersoll, John Peach of Woodstock, Don Peach of Ingersoll and Leo Peach of Woodstock. Predeceased by his Cousin Clara Jones (1982). Friends will be received at the McBeath Funeral Home, 246 Thames St. S., Ingersoll, on Friday 2-4:30 and 7-9 p.m. where complete service will be held Saturday December 11, 1993 at 11 a.m. Rev. Austin Snyder officiating. Interment Ingersoll Rural Cemetery. Memorial donations to the Ontario Heart and Stroke Foundation may be arranged at the funeral home.

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8. (xi) Esther Titus (1893 - 1976):

(Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Signature from 1913 marriage licence

Esther, aka Della and Ettie, was born 2 Aug 1893 at West Oxford, Ontario.¹⁰⁵

On 1 Jul 1913, Esther (19) married George Thomas Peach (24) of Petrolia, Ontario, then living in Ingersoll. They chose to be married in Woodstock, Ontario. George was a Presbyterian, and Esther, a Baptist; they were married by a Methodist minister.¹⁰⁶ On 16 Mar 1916 in Ingersoll, George signed up for the Canadian Over-seas Expeditionary Force. He served in France and Belgium in the 168th Battalion.¹⁰⁷



Signature from WWI enlistment 1916

By 1921 George (32) and Della (27) Peach had three children: Clara (7) born about 1914, George Henry (5) born about 1916, and John William (1) born about 1920. The family was living on Ann Street in Ingersoll, Ontario. George's occupation was given as "gardener" with an annual income of \$1350. For comparison, in George Peach's neighbourhood a "sales manager" (age 48) was making \$5000, a "clergyman" (47) \$2100, an "accountant" (27)

¹⁰⁵ 1901 Census of Canada, Oxford West, Oxford South, Ontario; Family: 80, Op. cit.

¹⁰⁶ Ontario, Canada, Marriages, 1801-1928, Registrations of Marriages, 1869-1928, Archives of Ontario, Toronto. Series: MS932_264; Reel: 264, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/7921/ONMS932_264-1098/1115984?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302457/facts/citation/161959733290/edit/record, (accessed 7 Apr 2018).

¹⁰⁷ Canada, Soldiers of the First World War, 1914-1918, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2006, <https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/1086/gpc013-570267a/310927?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234303475/facts/citation/161852694914/edit/record>, (accessed 11 May 2018).

\$1700, a “machinist” (36) \$1100, one single female “teacher” (31) \$1500, and another (22), \$850. As one might expect, a doctor declined to state his annual income.¹⁰⁸

According to James William Peach, great-grandson of Esther, there were two other sons born to this family, Donald and Leo.¹⁰⁹



Esther Jane (Ettie) (TITUS) Peach
Photo courtesy of
Angela (PIUNNO) Hart

Esther was Aunt Ettie of Ingersoll to the Dragomir children in Windsor. Her niece, Bonnie Dragomir recalled that “she had a full-blown goiter and I ended up having it. When that happened with me, I said to my mother [Agnes (**MORRISON**) Dragomir] do you know any in the family that had it? They knew that she had a swollen neck but they didn’t [know what it was]. That was the second generation.”¹¹⁰

An unsourced record in the *Peach Campeau Eden Chatfield Armstrong Family Tree* authored by Richard A. Peach on ancestry.com gives a date of death for Della J Titus, [Esther] as 20 Jun 1976.¹¹¹

George had died on 13 Sep 1960.¹¹²

<p>GEORGE PEACH The passing of George Peach, of 122 Mutual street, Ingersoll, occurred at Westminster Hospital, London on Tuesday, September 13, in his 74th year. Mr. Peach was well and favorably known in the town and district. He had resided here for 50 years. He came here in 1910 and in 1913 was married to the former Della Titus of Centreville. Born in Petrolia, he was son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Peter Peach. He spent his early life in Petrolia. For a few years after coming to Ingersoll he was employed at the former Bain Wagon Works in Woodstock and also at the former Noxon Company plant and by the former Ingersoll File Company. In 1930 he was employed at the James A. Cole Furniture Factory. He retired four years ago.</p>	<p>In 1915 he enlisted with the 168th Battalion and saw service in France and Belgium and at the close of the war returned to Ingersoll. Mr. Peach had always been interested in sports, especially baseball. He was highly esteemed by a large circle of friends in the town and district. He had been ill for the past three weeks. He is survived by his wife; one daughter, Mrs. Clara Jones, at home; four sons, John, of Woodstock; George, Donald and Leo, of Ingersoll; 12 grandchildren, two great grandchildren and a number of nieces and nephews. Mr. Peach is resting at the McBeath Funeral Home, 246 Thames street south, Ingersoll, where service will be held on Thursday, September 15 at two o'clock, Rev. Keith Running of the Pentecostal Tabernacle officiating. Interment will be in the Ingersoll Rural cemetery.</p>	<p>PEACH — The death occurred at Westminster Hospital, London, Ontario, on Tuesday, September 13, 1930, of George Peach, 122 Mutual street, Ingersoll, beloved husband of Della Titus and dear father of Mrs. Clara Jones, at home, John of Woodstock, George, Donald and Leo of Ingersoll, in his 74th year. Resting at the McBeath Funeral Home, 246 Thames street, Ingersoll, where service will be held on Thursday, September 15 at 2 p.m. Rev. Keith Running of the Pentecostal Tabernacle officiating. Interment in the Ingersoll Rural cemetery.</p>
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¹⁰⁸ 1921 *Census of Canada, Ingersoll (Town), Oxford South, Ontario*, Library and Archives Canada, RG 31; Folder: 78; Page: 5, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2013, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/8991/1921_078-e002951480/2271584?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302457/facts/citation/161852687875/edit/record, (accessed 7 Apr 2018).

¹⁰⁹ Interview of James William Peach, by telephone, 20 Dec 2016.

¹¹⁰ Interview with Bonnie (**DRAGOMIR**) Piunno Alarcon and Angela (**PIUNNO**) Hart, Windsor ON, 8 Jul 2018.

¹¹¹ Richard A. Peach, “Peach Campeau Eden Chatfield Armstrong Family Tree,” <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/1006631/person/-2014913425/facts>, (accessed 7 Apr 2018).

¹¹² michaesmth_dpcm, ancestry.com user, family tree name: “Peach Family Tree,” <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/58227605/person/40032724589/facts>, (accessed 11 May 2018).

Esther Titus and George Thomas Peach had the following children:

23. (i) Clara Ann (1914),
24. (ii) George Henry (1916),
25. (iii) John William (1920),
26. (iv) Donald Leonard (1922),
27. (v) Leo Douglas (1930).

9. (i) John Emanuel Sanderson (1895 - ?):

(Martha Elizabeth Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

John Emmanuel Sanderson was born 6 Aug 1895, according to the 1901 Canadian Census, where he was recorded at age five, living in the household of his parents, along with two younger siblings.¹¹³ By the time of the 1911 census, when John was fifteen and no longer in school, the family had grown to five children.¹¹⁴ On 10 Oct 1917, John (22) married Ethel May Rice (18) in Oxford County, Ontario.¹¹⁵ The couple appear in the 1921 census for London, Ontario, together with their infant daughter, Alberta.¹¹⁶ I found no further records for John.

John Emmanuel Sanderson and Ethel May Rice had the following children:

- (i) Alberta (1921).

(i) Alberta Sanderson (1921 - ?):

(John Emmanuel Sanderson, Martha Elizabeth Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

The only record I found for Alberta was the 1921 Canadian Census for the city of London, Ontario, where she was recorded at age five months, in the household of her parents, John and Ethel Sanderson.¹¹⁷

10. (ii) Isabelle May Sanderson (1896 - ?):

(Martha Elizabeth Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Ida May was born on 28 Dec 1896 in Oxford County, Ontario.¹¹⁸ She was recorded at age four in the 1901 Canadian census.¹¹⁹ She appears as a fourteen-year-old, second oldest of

¹¹³ *1901 Census of Canada, Oxford West, Oxford South*, Page: 2, Family No: 25, Op. cit.

¹¹⁴ *1911 Census of Canada, Oxford West, Oxford South, Ontario*; Page: 6; Family No: 58, Op. cit.

¹¹⁵ *Ontario, Canada, Marriages, 1801-1928*, Archives of Ontario; Toronto, Ontario, Canada; Registrations of Marriages, 1869-1928, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/7921/ONMS932_428-1243/2519554?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302542/facts/citation/700403041473/edit/record, (accessed 7 Apr 2018).

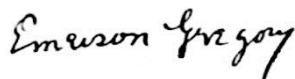
¹¹⁶ *1921 Census of Canada, Ward 1, London, Ontario*; Page Number: 5, Reference Number: RG 31; Folder Number: 70, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2013, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/8991/1921_070-e002941502/1017745?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/200185313775/facts/citation/700403041713/edit/record, (accessed 7 Apr 2018).

¹¹⁷ Ibid.

¹¹⁸ *Ontario, Canada Births, 1858-1913*, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2010, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/8838/ONMS929_1390530/502614?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302541/facts/citation/161852689775/edit/record#?imageId=ONMS929_139-0530, (accessed 31 Mar 2018).

five children in the 1911 census.¹²⁰ When she was sixteen, Isa [*sic*] May Sanderson, unmarried, gave birth to a son, Arthur, on 16 Jun 1913, at “Lot 4 Concession 14, Foldens Corners,” Oxford County. Ida reported the birth on 14 Jul 1913 without naming the father. The record includes a note that “The death of this child was registered on 16 Sep 1913 as Arthur Sanderson Gregory.”¹²¹

On 20 Sep 1913, Isabelle May Sanderson (19) married Arthur Emerson Gregory (22) (commonly known as Emerson) in Foldens Corner, Oxford County, Ontario, witnessed by her sister Pearl Sanderson and Pearl’s fiancé, William Payne.¹²² Isabelle lied about her age in order to be married without the consent of her parents. She was only sixteen.



Signature from marriage licence, 1913

When he had entered the U.S. at Port Huron in 1910, Emerson was described as 5’ 11”, of “fair” complexion, with brown hair and blue eyes.”¹²³

By the time of the 1921 Canadian Census, Emerson (31), and Isabelle (23), and son Alfred (6), named after Emerson’s father, were living at 176 King Street East, in Ingersoll, Ontario, a house that they owned. Emerson was working as a “tinsmith” in a “Plumber’s Shop,” having made \$1200 the previous year.¹²⁴

I found no death record for either.

11. (iii) Hazel Pearl Sanderson (1898 - ?):

(Martha Elizabeth Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Hazel was born 2 Sep 1898 in Oxford County, Ontario.¹²⁵ She appears at age two in the 1901 Canadian Census in the home of her parents in Oxford West.¹²⁶ By the 1911 census she

¹¹⁹ 1901 Census of Canada, Oxford West, Oxford South, Ontario, Page 2; Family No: 25, Op. cit.

¹²⁰ 1911 Census of Canada, 27 - Oxford West, Oxford South, Ontario; Page: 6; Family No: 58, Op. cit.

¹²¹ Ontario, Canada Births, 1858-1913, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 20110, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/8838/32915_258594-00304/2552304?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/200187765612/facts/citation/700407294702/edit/record, (accessed 31 Mar 2018).

¹²² Ontario, Canada, Marriages, 1801-1928, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/7921/ONMS932_264-0835/3536923?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302541/facts/citation/700413498319/edit/record, (accessed 19 Mar 2019).

¹²³ Michigan Passenger and Crew Lists, 1903-1965, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2010, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/1247/31054_174601-05717/244349?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/200187765683/facts/citation/700413498989/edit/record, (accessed 19 Mar 2019).

¹²⁴ 1921 Census of Canada, Ingersoll (Town), Oxford South, Ontario; Page Number: 14, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2013, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/8991/1921_078-e002951452/2269365?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302541/facts/citation/700413499220/edit/record, (accessed 19 Mar 2019).

¹²⁵ Ontario, Canada Births, 1858-1913, Oxford, Ontario, Archives of Ontario; Series: MS929; Reel: 143, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2010, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/8838/ONMS929_143-0934/551837?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302541/facts/citation/161852689842/edit/record, (accessed 7 Apr 2018).

¹²⁶ 1901 Census of Canada, Oxford West, Oxford South, Ontario, Page 2; Family No: 25, Op. cit.

was recorded there at age eleven, the third oldest of five children.¹²⁷ She was actually thirteen.

On 6 Dec 1913, Hazel (15) was married to William John Payne (22) in Ingersoll, Ontario. Hazel gave her age as eighteen, a lie.¹²⁸ By the time of the 1921 census, Hazel (22) and William (32) were living in Windsor, Ontario. William was working as an automotive machinist. They had two children: Belen (6) and Margaret (5). Belen's age shows that Hazel was only sixteen when he was born in 1915, confirming she had not been eighteen at the time of her marriage.¹²⁹ I found no further records for Hazel.

Hazel Pearl Sanderson and William John Payne had the following children:

28. (i) William Leroy "Belen" (1914),
29. (ii) Margaret Pearl Elizabeth (1916).

12. (iv) Earl Douglas Sanderson (1903 - ?):

(Martha Elizabeth Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Signature from marriage licence, 1929

Earl Douglas Sanderson was born 9 Jun 1903 in Oxford County, Ontario.¹³⁰ He appeared in the 1911 Canadian Census as a seven-year-old, the fourth born of Martha's five children.¹³¹ In the 1921 census, when Earl would have been about seventeen, he was not listed in his parents household. He may have been off apprenticing with someone, since on 22 Nov 1929, when Earl (26) married Marion Edith Sumner (20) in Ingersoll Ontario, his occupation was recorded as "Plumber."¹³²

¹²⁷ *1911 Census of Canada, Oxford West, Oxford South, Ontario*; Page: 6; Family No: 58, Op. cit.

¹²⁸ *Ontario, Canada, Marriages, 1801-1928, 1933-1934*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/7921/ONMS932_264-1119/1115782?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/familytree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302544/facts/citation/161852689841/edit/record, (accessed 7 Apr 2018).

¹²⁹ *1921 Census of Canada, Windsor (City), Essex North, Ontario*; Page Number: 20, Reference Number: RG 31; Folder Number: 57, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/8991/1921_057-e002923321/492544?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/familytree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234303469/facts/citation/700403070951/edit/record, (accessed 7 Apr 2018).

¹³⁰ *Ontario, Canada Births, 1858-1913*, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2010, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/8838/onms929_164-1200/770856?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302543/facts/citation/702122017303/edit/record, (accessed 19 Mar 2019).

¹³¹ *1911 Census of Canada, Oxford South, Ontario, Canada*, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2006, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/8947/e081_e002010974/5642559?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302543/facts/citation/161852689819/edit/record, (accessed 19 Mar 2019).

¹³² *Ontario, Canada, Marriages, 1801-1928*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/7921/48784_556728-01210/24418750?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302543/facts/citation/702122018803/edit/record, (accessed 19 Mar 2019).

Earl Sanderson and Marion Sumner had the following children:

- 30. (i) Hubert (1936),
 - (ii) Doug (?),
 - (iii) Robert (?),
- 31. (iv) Helen (?).

(ii) Doug Sanderson (?):

(Earl Sanderson, Martha Elizabeth Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(iii) Robert Sanderson (?):

(Earl Sanderson, Martha Elizabeth Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

13. (v) Ralph Carleton Sanderson (1910 - 1990):

(Martha Elizabeth Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Ralph Carleton Sanderson
1930
Photo courtesy of
Bradley Carleton Sanderson

Ralph was born 3 Dec 1910 on Lot 15 Concession 4 of Foldens Corners, West Oxford, Oxford County, Ontario.¹³³ He appeared in the family censuses for 1911 and 1921 at ages one and eight, respectively, although by 1921 he was actually eleven.¹³⁴ On 14 Oct 1930, Ralph married Winnifred Florence Rule.¹³⁵



Winnifred Florence Rule
1927
Photo courtesy of
Bradley Carleton Sanderson

¹³³ *Ontario, Canada Births, 1858-1913*, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2010, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/8838/31527_211846-00259/2466396?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302540/facts/citation/161852689751/edit/record, (accessed 10 Apr 2018).

¹³⁴ *1911 Census of Canada, Oxford West, Oxford South, Ontario*; Page: 6; Family No: 58, Op. cit. *1921 Census of Canada, Ingersoll (Town), Oxford South, Ontario*; Reference Number: RG 31; Folder Number: 78; Census Place: Page Number: 16, Op. cit.

¹³⁵ Bradley Carleton Sanderson, marriage date on photo received by email on 12 Apr 2018.

In 1940, at about age thirty, Ralph appeared in the Voters List for Oxford County living at 88 Park Row Street, City of Woodstock, as “Ralph Sanderson, miller” together with a “Mrs. Ralph Sanderson.”¹³⁶ In the 1949 Voters List he was listed as a “grinder,” together with Mrs. Winnifred Sanderson at 265 Finkle Street, Woodstock.¹³⁷ In the 1968 Voters List, when Ralph was about fifty-eight, he was listed as a “leadman,” with wife Winnifred, now living at 346 Spencer Street, Woodstock.¹³⁸

Ancestry.com user, rlfarmer, of Acme, Alberta, in his/her tree entitled “rlfarmerNew2017 – familytree,” has an unsourced death date for Ralph Carleton Sanderson: 9 Apr 1990.¹³⁹ This date was verified by his grandson, Bradley Carleton Sanderson. Winnifred died 14 May 1991 at age eighty-one.¹⁴⁰

Bradley shared this memory of Ralph:

My Grandpa Ralph Sanderson, I was close with him. Grew up a block from my grandparents, Sandersons. He was not very close with his family. He visited one brother periodically in Ingersoll Ont., and a sister (Half sister?) Isabelle visited him occasionally. I have a photo of her and her son from 1986. She lived in Windsor.

He also was visited by sister Hazel. It is through her that I am connected with a 3rd cousin once removed Melissa Perry living in Los Angeles . . . but born in Windsor. It was Melissa who provided me with the Sanderson tree screenshot I sent you. I am connected with her on Facebook. But since our initial exchange of emails . . . she has not communicated further with me . . . As I said before, my understanding is Grandpa Sanderson wasn't close to his family as I was/am, for whatever reason. His parents were never talked about, and he only occasionally met with siblings. He was one of the younger of his siblings.¹⁴¹



Ralph & Wynn
1988
Photo courtesy of
Bradley Carleton Sanderson,
their grandson

¹³⁶ *Canada, Voters Lists, 1935-1980*, “Finally Revised Urban List of Electors,” Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2983/33022_294117-00030/65420164?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302540/facts/citation/700224793546/edit/record#?imageId=33022_294117-00029, (accessed 10 Apr 2018).

¹³⁷ *Canada, Voters Lists, 1935-1980*, “Finally Revised Urban Geographical List of Electors,” Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 1935-1980, 2012, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2983/33022_302237-01316/39191979?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302540/facts/citation/700224794047/edit/record, (accessed 10 Apr 2018).

¹³⁸ *Canada, Voters Lists, 1935-1980*, “Urban Preliminary List of Electors,” Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2983/33022_302709-00706/86075557?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302540/facts/citation/700224793185/edit/record, (accessed 10 Apr 2018).

¹³⁹ rlfarmer, “rlfarmerNew2017 – familytree,” <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/109401202/person/240071005120/facts>, (accessed 11 Apr 2018).

¹⁴⁰ Bradley Carleton Sanderson, death date on photo received by email on 12 Apr 2018.

¹⁴¹ *Email from Brad Sanderson*, 11 Apr 2018.

Ralph Carleton Sanderson and Winnifred Florence Rule had the following child:

32. (i) Terrence Carlton (1932).

14. (ii) Charles Patrick Kennedy Titus (1911 - 1936):

(Charles L. Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Charles Kennedy Titus (aka Patrick) was born 20 May 1911.¹⁴² Patrick Titus, the name on his death certificate, died about 14 Nov 1936 at age twenty-five. The exact date of death is not known because he died in a boating accident; it appeared that his boat had sunk. His body was recovered off Pointe au Barques, Mi, on Lake Huron, about one mile north of the Saugeen River. He was married and living in Sarnia at 274 Tecumseh Street at the time of his death. He was buried at Ingersoll.¹⁴³

Charles Patrick Kennedy Titus and Rose Helen Brooks had the following child:

- (i) John Egan (1936).

(i) John Egan Titus (1936 -):

(Charles Patrick, Charles L. Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Darla Titus, in her ancestry.com family tree, "Titus & MacRae Family Trees," gives an unsourced birthdate for John Egan as 24 Apr 1936.¹⁴⁴ I found no other records for John Egan.

15. (iii) Clarence Edward Titus (1913 - 1984):

(Charles L. Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Clarence & Muriel
Photos from the Facebook page of
Kathy Mellick

¹⁴² *Ontario, Canada Births, 1869-1913*, Archives of Ontario. MS 929, reel 223. Toronto, Ontario, Canada, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2010, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/8838/31527_211848-00679/2484052?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302548/facts/citation/700125258176/edit/record, (accessed 11 Apr 2018).

¹⁴³ *Ontario, Canada, Deaths, 1869-1938 and Deaths Overseas, 1939-1947*, Archives of Ontario; Series: MS935; Reel: 542, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2010, <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302548/facts>, (accessed 11 Apr 2018).

¹⁴⁴ Darla Titus, "Titus & MacRae Family Trees," <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/80352386/person/42507800959/facts>, (accessed 11 Apr 2018).

On 11 Jun 1936, Clarence Edward Titus (23), labourer, married Muriel Oakes (18), in Port Huron, Michigan.¹⁴⁵ The photo of Clarence in military uniform suggests that he served in the Canadian Army during WWII, despite there being no record of that service on ancestry.com. Clarence's daughter, Darla Titus, in her ancestry.com family tree, showed him to be the father of a boy, Willy DeCraene, born in Belgium in 1946, suggesting that he may have served in Belgium in 1945.

Clarence Edward Titus and Antoinette Juliana Van Oost had the following child:

33. (iii) Willy DeCraene (1946).¹⁴⁶

Clarence Edward Titus and Muriel Kate Oakes had the following children:

34. (i) Charles Edward (1937),
35. (ii) Robert Frederick (1940),
36. (iv) Linda Irene (1947),
37. (v) Darla-Jean (1950),
38. (vi) Mary Kathryn (1957),
39. (vii) Karyn Marie (1960).



Clockwise from top left:
Darla-Jean,
Linda Irene,
Karyn Marie, &
Mary Kathryn
Photo from the Facebook page of
Kathy Mellick

16. (vi) Marjorie Titus (1917 - ?):

(Charles L. Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Marjorie Titus and Victor Woolvett had the following child:

- (i) Bud (?).¹⁴⁷

(i) Bud Woolvett (?):

(Marjorie, Charles L. Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

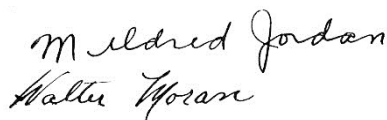
¹⁴⁵ *Michigan, Marriage Records, 1867-1952, Port Huron, St Clair, Michigan*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2015, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/9093/41326_341646-02955/1355760?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/200037009482/facts/citation/700125258346/edit/record, (accessed 19 Mar 2019).

¹⁴⁶ This information came from Darla Titus, daughter of Clarence Edward Titus.

¹⁴⁷ Ibid.

17. (i) Mildred Jean Jordan (1907 - ?):

(Katherine Harriet Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Signatures from marriage licence, 1927

Mildred Jordan was born 18 Dec 1907 in Oxford County, Ontario.¹⁴⁸ As a three-year-old, Mildred was listed in the 1911 Canadian census in the household of her grandparents, Henry and Altha Ann Titus, with her mother and two younger sisters.¹⁴⁹ In the 1921 Canadian census she was with both her parents in Woodstock, Ontario. She was thirteen. A brother, Howard, had been added to bring the number of children to four.¹⁵⁰

On 25 Dec 1927, Mildred married Walter Moran in Windsor, Ontario, where they both had been living. Her sister Myrtle was a witness.¹⁵¹ I recorded that they had two children, but I have no record of the source of that information.

18. (ii) Myrtle Ettie Ann Jordan (1909 - ?):

(Katherine Harriet Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Myrtle Ettie Ann Jordan was born 15 Sep 1909 (in Woodstock, Ontario, according to her marriage registration).¹⁵² She was likely named after her father's sister, Myrtle Cordelia Jordan. She appeared in the 1911 Canadian Census as a one-year-old, as the middle child of three, with her mother, nicknamed "Mamie," living in the household of her grandparents, Henry and Altha (TALBOT) Titus.¹⁵³ In the 1921 Canadian census, she was with both her parents in Woodstock, Ontario. She was eleven, the second oldest of four children.¹⁵⁴

¹⁴⁸ *Ontario, Canada Births, 1858-1913*, Archives of Ontario; Series: MS929, Reel: 17, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2010, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/8838/VRBCAN1908_102539-00133/2302042?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/familytree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302553/facts/citation/700398823898/edit/record, (accessed 7 Mar 2018).

¹⁴⁹ *1911 Census of Canada, Oxford South, Ontario*, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2006, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/8947/e081_e002010962/5638986?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302553/facts/citation/161852690020/edit/record, (accessed 21 Mar 2019).

¹⁵⁰ *1921 Census of Canada*, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2013, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/8991/1921_077-e002950987/1242754?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302553/facts/citation/161937172080/edit/record, (accessed 21 Mar 2019).

¹⁵¹ *Ontario, Canada, Marriages, 1801-1928, 1933-1934*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/7921/32916_257374-01221/8097929?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/familytree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302553/facts/citation/161852690019/edit/record, (accessed 7 Mar 2018).

¹⁵² *Ontario, Canada Births, 1869-1913*, Archives of Ontario, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, MS 929, reel 15, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2010, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/8838/VRBCAN1908_102546-01376/2303799?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302552/facts/citation/161852689996/edit/record, (accessed 19 Apr 2018).

¹⁵³ *1911 Census of Canada, Oxford South, Ontario*, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2006, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/8947/e081_e002010962/5638987?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302552/facts/citation/161852689997/edit/record, (accessed 21 Apr 2018).

¹⁵⁴ *1921 Census of Canada*, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2013, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/8991/1921_077-e002950987/1242754?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302553/facts/citation/161937172080/edit/record, (accessed 21 Mar 2019).

On 7 Nov 1936, at Windsor, Ontario, Myrtle (25) married Paul Joseph Ray (24), of Detroit. Witnesses included her sister, Dorothy Catherine Jordan, of Toronto. Myrtle gave her current address also as Toronto.¹⁵⁵

Her family was not happy that she had married a Roman Catholic.¹⁵⁶ Paul Joseph's parents were Italian immigrants who settled first in the United States then immigrated to Canada in 1913.¹⁵⁷

The 1949 Voters List showed them to be living at 2348 Francois Road, in Windsor, Ontario. Paul was listed as a "contractor."¹⁵⁸ The 1968 Voters List showed them to be at 4345 Pleasant Place. Their son Paul Anthony was living with them.¹⁵⁹ In the 1972 Voters List, the couple saw their daughter Linda listed in their household.¹⁶⁰

Myrtle's first cousin once removed, Kathleen Talbot Cook, noted Myrtle's death in her Memorandae, along with other family and friends deaths. Kathleen and Myrtle's mother, Katherine Titus, were first cousins. Kathleen's father, Simon Andrew Talbot, and Myrtle's grandmother, Altha Ann Talbot, were siblings. This Memorandae notation suggests that although they didn't have social contact, (Altha Ann had married a Scot, Henry Harrison Titus, and the family became absorbed into white society), their African American/Canadian relatives, at least Kathleen Cook, knew of their existence. Some family contact must have been kept. When Simon died, his obituary listed Mrs. Titus of Ingersoll as a survivor.

Myrtle Ettie Ann Jordan and Paul Joseph Ray had the following children:

40. (i) Paul Anthony (1937),
41. (ii) Linda Ann (1941),

¹⁵⁵ *Ontario, Canada, Marriages, 1801-1928, Windsor, Ontario*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/7921/47659_302022005561_2101-00262/114314901?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302552/facts/citation/700402830671/edit/record, (accessed 21 Mar 2019).

¹⁵⁶ *Email from Leslie Ray*, 17 June 2014. Leslie is the wife of Mike Ray, and daughter-in-law of Paul Joseph Ray.

Ontario, Canada, Marriages, 1801-1928, Archives of Ontario, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, Series: Registration of Marriages 1936, Reel: 11-333, Reference: RG 80-05-0-2370, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/7921/47659_302022005561_2101-00262/114314901?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302552/facts/citation/700402830671/edit/record, (accessed 20 Mar 2018).

¹⁵⁷ *1921 Census of Canada, Walkerville (Town), Essex North, Ontario*; Page Number: 7, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2013, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/8991/1921_057-e002923713/504063?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30250845634/facts/citation/702123139492/edit/record, (accessed 21 Mar 2018).

¹⁵⁸ *Canada, Voters Lists, 1935-1980, No. 2041, Page 2*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2983/33022_302457-00472/63392672?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30250845634/facts/citation/702123138089/edit/record, (accessed 21 Mar 2018).

¹⁵⁹ *Canada, Voters Lists, 1935-1980, No. 22931, Page 2*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2983/33022_302714-01020/37873565?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30250845634/facts/citation/702028490393/edit/record#?imageId=33022_302714-01020, (accessed 21 Mar 2018).

¹⁶⁰ *Canada, Voters Lists, 1935-1980, No. 29167, Page 2*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2983/33022_302479-01579/8902557?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30250845634/facts/citation/702028490318/edit/record#?imageId=33022_302479-01580, (accessed 21 Mar 2018).

42. (iii) Michael John (1943).

19. (i) Agnes Morrison (1912 - 2007):

(Maud Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Photo courtesy of
Angela (**PIUNNO**) Hart

According to her baptismal certificate, Leona Agnes Morrison was born 29 Dec 1912 in Ingersoll, Ontario, likely named after her father's sister, Agnes Morrison.¹⁶¹ Her daughter, Bonnie, told of Agnes' birth:

My mother was [born] the 28th of December, [and] premature. ('weighed two pounds or something' [said granddaughter, Angela]) My mother was like Tom Thumb. They put her in a shoe box, they put olive oil, wrapped her in cotton batting, opened the oven door, and there did my mother sit. And she survived all the other relatives. That's what they did to her 'cause she was tiny."¹⁶²

She spent her early childhood in Ingersoll until the family moved to Windsor in 1926, when she was thirteen. As a young girl, "she always wanted big, big ringlets so she'd go and get shavings from the wood and tie them in her hair."¹⁶³



According to
granddaughter Angela,
Agnes loved her hats.
Photos courtesy of
Angela (**PIUNNO**) Hart

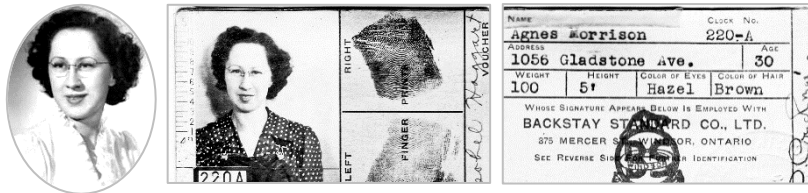
Agnes met Joseph Philip Dragomir while they were both working at Backstay Standard Co., 875 Mercer Street, Windsor. Agnes was "saving her money to go to the Holy Land. She

¹⁶¹ *Baptismal, confirmation, marriage certificate*, Sacred Heart Church, Ingersoll, Ontario, <https://www.ancestry.com/mediaui-viewer/collection/1030/tree/71322150/person/30248970436/media/d6cb86f1-5b6e-4b68-8dd7-a8d4fa00bed4?phsrc=t1Z4720&usePUBJs=true>, (accessed 17 Jul 2018).

¹⁶² *Interview with Bonnie (DRAGOMIR) Piuanno Alarcon and Angela (PIUNNO) Hart*, Windsor, ON, 8 Jul 2018.

¹⁶³ *Ibid.*

met my father who was eight years younger, and she ended up buying all her furniture [with that money].”¹⁶⁴ On 27 Jan 1951, when Agnes was thirty-eight, they were married at Sacred Heart Church, Windsor, Ontario.¹⁶⁵



Photos courtesy of
Angela (PIUNNO) Hart

Agnes got an annulment of her marriage to Joseph Dragomir. Joseph died in 1999 in Windsor.¹⁶⁶



Agnes (at left) and
unidentified woman
showing affection
toward an older,
unidentified woman,
who is not
her mother, Maud,
shown in photo
at right.



Maud and Agnes
Photos courtesy of
Angela (PIUNNO) Hart

Agnes died on 18 Feb 2007 at age ninety-four.¹⁶⁷



Photo courtesy of
Angela (PIUNNO) Hart

Agnes Morrison and Joseph Dragomir had the following children:

43. (i) Bonnie Ann (1951),
- (ii) Dale Martin Paul (1955).

(ii) Dale Martin Paul Dragomir (1955 - 2018):

(Agnes Morrison, Maud Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Dale was born on 13 Mar 1955 in Windsor, Ontario.

¹⁶⁴ Ibid.

¹⁶⁵ *Baptismal, confirmation, marriage certificate*, Op. cit.

¹⁶⁶ *Death Notices in the Windsor Star*, Windsor, Ontario: Windsor Star Press, 1999 – 2001, <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=4320&h=2328&ssrc=pt&tid=71322150&pid=30325384026&usePUB=true>, (accessed 17 Jul 2018).

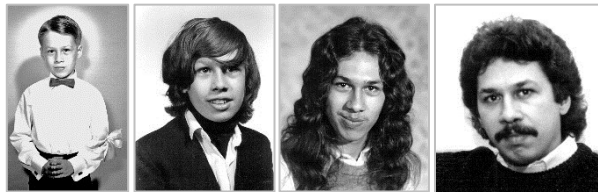
¹⁶⁷ Obit Tree, “Agnes Leona Dragomir,” <https://obitree.com/obituary/ca/ontario/windsor/families-first-funeral-home--tribute-centre/agnes-dragomir/78530/>, (accessed 17 Jul 2018).



Photo courtesy of
Angela (PIUNNO) Hart



On the occasion of Dale's birthday
Esther Jane [Ettie] (TITUS) Peach,
Dale,
Maud (TITUS) Morrison [his grandmother],
and Bonnie, his sister
Photo courtesy of
Angela (PIUNNO) Hart



Photos courtesy of
Angela (PIUNNO) Hart

He went to De LaSalle Separate School, then F.J. Brennan Catholic High School. He then began working in the plastic injection mold, tooling industry, doing handwork and finishing. He was also a musician, a guitarist, who played in many area bars in the eighties. He was studying piano at the Ursuline school in Windsor when the Beatles came along, and he dropped piano and took up the guitar.¹⁶⁸

Dale Dragomir died in Kingsville, Ontario, on 10 Mar 2018. I had the pleasure of interviewing Dale on 15 Jan 2017 and scanning his collection of family photographs.

20. (i) John Henry Shearon (1907 - ?):

(Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Signature from 1953 Statement of Birth

John Henry Shearon was born 11 Feb 1907. That's what he submitted in a sworn Statement of Birth, completed at Windsor, Ontario on 4 Apr 1953, when he was living at 3625 Matchette Rd, a short distance down the street from his second cousin, Lyle Emerson

¹⁶⁸ Interview with Michael & Leslie Ray, and Dale Dragomir, Kingsville, Ontario, 15 Jan 2017.

Talbot; neither knew of the other's existence.¹⁶⁹ He was listed in his parents' household in the 1911 Canadian census at age four, and in 1921 at age fourteen.¹⁷⁰ I found a record of occasional border crossings from Windsor to Detroit, but nothing of significance; most Windsorites crossed to Detroit for commercial or entertainment reasons.

On 1 Jul 1931, John Henry (24) of Windsor, Ontario, a.k.a. Jack, married Florence Margaret Young (21) in Lucas, Ohio.¹⁷¹



Margaret Florence Young
Photo originally posted to
ancestry.com by user
Sweetchristina_23

John Henry's wife, Margaret, died on 31 May 1982 in Windsor, Ontario, and was buried in Victoria Memorial Gardens, Oldcastle, Ontario.¹⁷²

John Henry Shearon and Margaret Florence Young had the following thirteen children:¹⁷³

44. (i) William Clayton (1931),¹⁷⁴
- (ii) John Thomas (1933),
45. (iii) Wayne Edward (1938),
46. (iv) Ronald Keith (1939),
47. (v) Raymond Dwight (1943),
48. (vi) Brian Hilary (1944),
48. (vii) Margaret Ann (1945),
- (viii) Shirley E. (1947),
50. (ix) Timothy A. (1948),¹⁷⁵

¹⁶⁹ *Delayed Registrations and Stillbirths, "50" Series, 1869-1911, 1913*. Archives of Ontario, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, MS 930, reel 49, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2010, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/8838/ONMS930_49-0827/2115689?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302558/facts/citation/161946767065/edit/record, (accessed 6 Apr 2018).

¹⁷⁰ *1911 Census of Canada, Oxford West, Oxford South, Ontario*; Page: 9; Family No: 108, Op. cit.

1921 Census of Canada, Ingersoll (Town), Oxford South, Ontario, RG 31; Folder Number: 78; Page Number: 13, Op. cit.

¹⁷¹ *Ohio, County Marriages, 1774-1993, Lucas, Ohio, USA*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2016, <https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/61378/TH-1-18858-19165-49/2041503?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302558/facts/citation/702103010002/edit/record>, (accessed 1 Feb 2019).

¹⁷² *Web: Canada, GenWeb Cemetery Index*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2013, <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=70668&h=637686&ssrc=pt&tid=71322150&pid=30469441747&usePUB=true>, (accessed 23 Apr 2018).

¹⁷³ fdunbar, "Dunbar Family Tree," Ancestry.com, <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/26020195/person/390004551521/facts>, (accessed 19 Apr 2018).

Names and dates of the Shearon children were unsourced in this tree. I verified as many as I could from obituaries.

¹⁷⁴ *Obituary*, "Shearon, William Clayton," <https://www.genealogiequebec.com/necro/ontario/windsor-on/the-windsor-star-on/1397444/SHEARON-William-Clayton/obituary>, (accessed 19 Apr 2018).

- (x) David (1950),
- 51. (xi) Mary Ellen (?),
- 52. (xii) Carolyn (?),
- (xiii) Gerald (?).



Shirley E. Shearon,
Florence (YOUNG) Shearon, mom,
Carolyn (SHEARON) Maola
Photo courtesy of
Christina Maola

(ii) John Thomas Shearon (1933 -):

(John Henry Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Signature from U.S. Immigration card, 1952

On 26 Dec 1949, when crossing the border from Windsor, Ontario, to Detroit, Michigan, the sixteen-and a-half-year-old John Thomas, travelling alone on the way “to a show,” declared his birthdate to be 20 May 1933. He gave his status as a “labourer,” single, of Irish descent, and residing at 3625 Matchette Road, in Windsor. He had \$1.00 in his pocket. His description was recorded on an admissions card: Height – 5’ 7”, complexion – medium, hair – brown, eyes - brown, and having a “rash and pimple on his forehead.” A note on his immigration record card suggests that he “was held for medical examination – nothing definite.” And also, “Failed to appear for B.S.I. (Board of Special Inquiry) exam. May need medical exam.” This extra concern may have been because he was presenting with a rash.¹⁷⁶

On 19 Mar 1950, with \$11.00 in his pocket, once again he crossed into Detroit to see a show. This time he gave his birthdate as 20 May 1933, and his occupation as “Truck Driver.” He was described as 5’ 6” tall, with medium complexion, dark brown hair, and hazel eyes. His card contains a notation pertaining to his 26 Dec 1949 crossing, (see above). It said, “Ever arrested and deported, or excluded from admission – NPP – 12/27/49 (27 Dec 1949).” He was marked for BSI, the exam he had skipped the last time he crossed. The card also notes, “failed to appear for B.S.I.”¹⁷⁷

¹⁷⁵ *The Windsor Star*, “Timothy Shearon, Obituary,” 20 May 2005, <http://www.legacy.com/obituaries/windsorstar/obituary.aspx?n=timothy-shearon&pid=3564019>, (accessed 20 Apr 2018).

¹⁷⁶ *Detroit Border Crossings and Passenger and Crew Lists, 1905-1957*, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2006, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/1070/mim1478_93-6298/992076?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30252087917/facts/citation/161951231445/edit/record, (accessed 22 Apr 2018).

¹⁷⁷ *Detroit Border Crossings and Passenger and Crew Lists, 1905-1957*, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2006, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/1070/mim1478_93-6307/992085?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30252087917/facts/citation/161951233855/edit/record, (accessed 22 Apr 2018).

On 11 Apr 1952, now eighteen years ten months old, John, aka Jack, tried to enter Detroit for “Entertainment,” with \$2.00 in his pocket. Again his birthdate was recorded as 20 May 1933. He was described as being 5’ 8” tall, “dark” complexion, with brown hair and eyes, and “Pimples on face.” He gave his occupation as “Can. Navy.” This time John Thomas was refused entry. His record card contains the following labels/notes, “Disposition before the Board of Special Inquiry – Criminal.” “Rejected on said date – APR 11 1952.” “The alien named herein deported by me to Canada on 4-11-52 via DCT (Detroit-Canada Tunnel) in conformity with Order of Exclusion entered by Board of Special Inquiry.”¹⁷⁸

The 1963 Windsor City Directory had a listing for a John Thomas Sheron [*sic*], mechanic, living with a Mrs. Marjorie Sheron at 1009 Brock Street.¹⁷⁹ Their 1972 Voters listing, now as Shearons, gave their address as 1109 Brock Street.¹⁸⁰

¹⁷⁸ *Detroit Border Crossings and Passenger and Crew Lists, 1905-1957*, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2006, https://mediasvc.ancestry.com/v2/image/namespaces/1070/media/mim1478_93-6297.jpg?securitytoken=\aa55331500335c33cfb49eeb27a27884&download=false&client=IIV&imagequality=HighQuality&enhancement=AdaptiveContrast, (accessed 22 Apr 2018).

¹⁷⁹ *Canada, Voters Lists, 1935-1980, Windsor, Essex, Ontario, Canada, 1963, No. 3976*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, Page 1, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2983/33022_302282-00793/92423621?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30252087917/facts/citation/702122083513/edit/record, (accessed 19 Mar 2019).

¹⁸⁰ *Canada, Voters Lists, 1935-1980, Windsor, Essex, Ontario, Canada, 1963, No. 3976, Page 2*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, No. 29701, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2983/33022_302480-00476/90045360?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30252087917/facts/citation/702122104294/edit/record, (accessed 19 Mar 2019).

(viii) Shirley E. Shearon (1947 - 2014):

(John Henry Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Shirley E. Shearon
With two unidentified children
Photo courtesy of ancestry.com user
Sweetchristina_23

Shirley was born 8 Jun 1947 and died in 2014.¹⁸¹

(x) David Shearon (1950 - 1950):

(John Henry Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Although David appears in four public family trees on ancestry.com, with 1950 stated as his birth and death years, there are no sources given for that information.

(xiii) Gerald Shearon (?):

(John Henry Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

21. (ii) Ralph Edward Shearon (1909 - ?):

(Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Ralph Edward Shearon was born 7 May 1909 and baptized 11 Apr at Sacred Heart Church in Ingersoll.¹⁸² On 23 Nov 1926, at age eighteen, he left a border crossing (Windsor to Detroit) record that showed his parents were living at 116 Glengarry Avenue in Windsor, Ontario. His description was recorded as 5'8" tall with medium complexion, brown hair, and brown eyes.¹⁸³ On 8 Jan 1938 Ralph (29) married Emilia Cordelia Girard at St. Alphonsus Roman Catholic Church in Windsor.¹⁸⁴

¹⁸¹ Christina Maola, aka sweetchristina_23, "Russo Family Tree," <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/88356911/person/75004601186/facts>, (accessed 25 Apr 2018).

¹⁸² *Ontario, Canada, Catholic Church Records (Drouin Collection), 1747-1967*, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2007, Original data: Gabriel Drouin, comp. Drouin Collection. Montreal, Quebec, Canada, Institut Généalogique Drouin, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/1109/d13p_32201320/1320705?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302557/facts/citation/161950375792/edit/record, (accessed 25 Apr 2018).

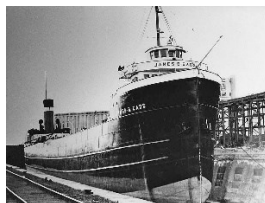
¹⁸³ *Detroit Border Crossings and Passenger and Crew Lists, 1905-1957*, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2006, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/1070/mim1478_93-6302/992080?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302557/facts/citation/701001246102/edit/record, (accessed 25 Apr 2018).

¹⁸⁴ Church registry internal: *Ontario, Canada, Catholic Church Records (Drouin Collection), 1747-1967*, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2007, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/1109/d13p_32201320/



Emelia was 5'2" with medium complexion, brown hair, and brown eyes. In 1949 she and Ralph were living at 859 Langlois Ave, Windsor. She was turned back to Canada when attempting to cross to Detroit, she said, to go to a show.¹⁸⁵

In a border crossing record made at Detroit on 15 Sep 1947, Ralph was listed as a seaman, presumably working on a Great Lakes steamer. He was described as 5' 7½" tall, with dark complexion (white), with black hair, hazel eyes, and had a scar below his chin. His wife and family were living at 522 Janette Ave., Windsor.¹⁸⁶ Another border crossing made on 29 Aug 1947 at Two Harbors, Minnesota, supports his occupation as seaman; he was listed as a deck hand aboard the S.S. James B. Eads out of Windsor, Ontario. (shown below)¹⁸⁷



And in 1952, he was working on the S.S. Superior, on a trip from Amherstburg to Wyandotte, Michigan.¹⁸⁸

1015746?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302557/facts/citation/161950385013/edit/record, (accessed 25 Apr 2018).

Church registry for Ontario gov't: *Ontario, Canada, Catholic Church Records (Drouin Collection), 1747-1967*, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2007, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/1109/d13p_32210027/1140436?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302557/facts/citation/161947959788/edit/record, (accessed 25 Apr 2018).

¹⁸⁵ *Detroit Border Crossings and Passenger and Crew Lists, 1905-1957*, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2006, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/1070/mim1478_93-6291/992069?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302937/facts/citation/161957885428/edit/record, (accessed 25 Apr 2018).

¹⁸⁶ Image of the immigration record card downloaded in 2008 is no longer found on ancestry.com or familysearch.org. It is in the collection of the author.

¹⁸⁷ *Crew Lists of Vessels Arriving at Two Harbors, Minnesota, August 1929-October 1956.*; National Archives and Records Administration; Washington, D.C.; National Archives Microfilm Publication: A3384; Record Group Title: *Records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service*; Record Group Number: 85, *Minnesota, Crew Lists, 1929-1956*, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2006, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/8987/A3384_1-0520/5343?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302557/facts/citation/161950825110/edit/record, (accessed 25 Apr 2018).

¹⁸⁸ *Detroit Border Crossings and Passenger and Crew Lists, 1905-1957*, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2006, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/1070/mim1479_12-0580/599578?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302557/facts/citation/161950826544/edit/record, (accessed 25 Apr 2018).

After Ralph and Emilia separated, Emilia met Richard Merrett and gave birth to two daughters: Joanne Shearon Merrett (1954) and Darlene Shearon Merrett (1957).¹⁸⁹ Darlene Merrett-Shearon, shared what she knew of her mother's marriage and children:

As I am the youngest of the clan, I obviously know the least. I'm the only one that has been asking all the questions, so, every once in a while, I get a piece of info. My sisters do not care to discuss this too much [at] length. So, I will share what I have heard. Far as I know, Ralph and Emelia never divorced, and that is why we [children of Emelia and 2nd spouse, Richard Merrett] all have our maiden name as Shearon, I'm assuming. I was told that these [Shearon] children were placed in foster care many times, or in care of Emelia's sisters or brothers, as both [parents] seemed unable to provide stability. They would get them back periodically. I believe they would see Ralph periodically on the streets or out-and-about, but I don't think they lived together much. I assume that my mother Emelia met my father Richard Merrett in the 1950s. My sister Jo-Anne and I were raised by them both until Emelia's death in 1959. My Dad shortly after moved us out west to Saskatchewan to live with his Sister Grace. My sister and I were not raised with our other siblings, as they were grown and settled in Windsor. My brother Gordon did come out to Saskatchewan for a while and then returned to Windsor. I am not sure when the move happened from Sudbury to Windsor, but it is definitely on the Shearon side, as the Merretts all lived out here in Sask. I assume at the time my Dad was there for work, when he met Emelia. I know nothing of Merrill as none of them grew up with him, nor even knew of him until a few years back, and not sure why they would give up their first born. He was the only one given up for adoption, other than the two mystery siblings that never arrived home from hospital. My sister Jeanette just remembers going to the hospital to pick up my mother, but no child.¹⁹⁰

According to my sister Jeanette [(SHEARON) Gillis], there was a Susan, that was born and left at the hospital, and then a Mary, but that's all they told me, and their whereabouts are unknown.¹⁹¹

Ancestry.com user, fdunbar, in her family tree gives Ralph an unsourced date of death as 1 Nov 2006.¹⁹² Kelly (BLAIS) White, granddaughter of Ralph and Emelia, posted the following data on a surname message board:

Amelia (GIRARD) Shearon and Ralph Shearon's children [are:] Barbara Ann Shearon (Blais) [who is (My mom)]; Gordon Shearon; Jeanette Shearon (Gillis); Merrill Paquette [born Shearon] raised and adopted by Lucy and Conrad [Paquette];

¹⁸⁹ Ibid.

¹⁹⁰ Darlene (MERRETT) Puckey, email of 2 May 2018. Darlene is the youngest child of Emilia (GIRARD) Shearon Merrett.

¹⁹¹ Darlene (MERRETT) Puckey, email of 1 May 2018.

¹⁹² fdunbar, "Dunbar Family Tree," <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/26020195/person/390004551621/facts>, (accessed 25 Apr 2018).

Darlene (?); Jo-anne (?); [and] Alice (Wilson). Amelia died during pregnancy of brain aneurism [*sic*] but the baby was taken and lived. That's Alice.¹⁹³

Ralph Edward Shearon and Emelia Cordelia Girard had the following children:¹⁹⁴

53. (i) Merrill (1936),
54. (ii) Barbara Ann (1938),
55. (iii) Jeanette (?),
56. (iv) Gordon Daniel (1944),
(v) Susan (?),
(vi) Mary (?),
(vii) Jo-anne (?),
(viii) Alice (?).

(v) Susan Shearon (?):

(Ralph Edward Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(vi) Mary Shearon (?):

(Ralph Edward Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(vii) Jo-anne Shearon (?):

(Ralph Edward Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(viii) Alice Shearon (?):

(Ralph Edward Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

22. (v) Howard Vincent Shearon (1914 - 1970):

(Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Photo from grandson's memorial
The Windsor Star
24 Nov 2006

Howard Vincent Shearon was born 18 Jan 1914 in Ingersoll, Ontario.¹⁹⁵ On 29 Jun 1935 in Windsor, Ontario, Howard (21) married Norma M. Trembley (19). Norma was born

¹⁹³ Message Boards:Surnames:Girard:Girard Name, Posted by girard68 [Kelly (**BLAIS**) White], 24 Nov 2008, <https://www.ancestry.co.uk/boards/thread.aspx?mv=flat&m=1037&p=surnames.girard>, (accessed 14 Dec 2019).

¹⁹⁴ Darlene (**MERRETT**) Puckey and Kelly (**BLAIS**) White, Op. cit.

¹⁹⁵ *Detroit Border Crossings and Passenger and Crew Lists, 1905-1957*, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2006, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/1070/mim1478_93-6294/992072?backurl=

27 Jun 1917.¹⁹⁶ Howard listed his occupation as “Dairyman.” At the time of the marriage he and Norma were living at 1040 Lillian Avenue in Windsor, unaware that at 1135 Lillian was Henry Lorenzo Talbot, his first cousin, once removed. Howard’s grandmother, Altha Ann Talbot, and Henry’s father, Simon Andrew Talbot, were siblings.¹⁹⁷

The 1945 Windsor City Voters List shows Howard (bus driver) and his wife living at 527 Stanley Street. Adults also in the house were his father, Edward Shearon (labourer) and wife Charlotte, and Howard’s brother, Ralph Shearon (labourer) and wife, Emelia. We don’t know what children were housed there; the list shows only those eligible to vote.¹⁹⁸



527 Stanley Street as it appeared in a Google Maps street view, Apr 2012. Although it has been updated and the porch repaired in a modern manner, you can get the 1945 flavour of the house because they left the original porch posts and gingerbread. It was a big house, sheltering a lot of Shearons.



On 11 Feb 1952, Howard was granted a visa to the U.S. for occasional visits, to expire 31 May 1952. His destination, he said, was his cousin, John Devlin, at 1051 Junction Street, Detroit. He was hoping to establish permanent residence in the U.S. He gave his occupation as “Driver” and his nearest relative as his mother, Charlotte, as of 1946 a widow, then living at 1056 Goyeau Avenue. (Had he and his wife Norma separated?) His physical description was 5’10½” tall, medium complexion, with dark brown hair, brown eyes, and a scar in his right eyebrow.¹⁹⁹

<https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302556/facts/citation/161951028052/edit/record>, (accessed 9 May 2018).

¹⁹⁶ *Detroit Border Crossings and Passenger and Crew Lists, 1905-1957*, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2006, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/1070/mim1478_93-6301/992079?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30252087314/facts/citation/161951228926/edit/record, (accessed 9 May 2018).

¹⁹⁷ *Ontario, Canada, Marriages, 1801-1928*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/7921/46711_83024005548_1925-00624/24289832?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302556/facts/citation/700411541637/edit/record, (accessed 9 May 2018).

¹⁹⁸ *Canada, Voters Lists, 1935-1980*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2983/33022_302422-00435/101474495?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302556/facts/citation/161951208280/edit/record, (accessed 9 May 2018).

¹⁹⁹ *Detroit Border Crossings and Passenger and Crew Lists, 1905-1957*, Card Manifests (Alphabetical) of Individuals Entering through the Port of Detroit, Michigan, 1906-1954, Micropublication M1478. RG085. Roll 93. ARC ID: 4527226. National Archives at Washington, D.C., Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2006, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/1070/mim1478_93-6294/992072?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302556/facts/citation/161951028052/edit/record, (accessed 10 May 2018).



Signature from border crossing card
11 Feb 1952

On a Feb 19 crossing, Howard gave his home address as 527 Stanley Street. He was married, weighed 185 lb., with a “fair” complexion. He was a lawful permanent resident of the U.S. as granted on 11 Feb, above.²⁰⁰

On 24 Nov 1970, Howard died. On the anniversary of his death, in 2006 one of his grandsons published this memorial:

Grandpa: I only had you for six short years. I remember going to the lumber yard holding your hand, [and] the big newspaper air planes we would fly from upstairs on Stanley. Not going too close to your cars and how organized all your tools would be in your garage. When I look at the homes you built on Stanley. When I hold your hammer or saw with your H.V.S. engraved. When I look at your awards from S.W.A. [Sandwich, Windsor, and Amherstburg Railway] [that] I have hanging in my office, I think of you. I miss you Grandpa. Love, your Grandson.²⁰¹

Howard Vincent Shearon and Norma M. Trembley had the following children:

57. (i) Annette Doreen (1937),
58. (ii) Vincent Francis Joseph (1938),
59. (iii) Maureen (1942),
60. (iv) Sharon (1945).

23. (i) Clara Ann Peach (1914 - 1982):

(Esther Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Clara was born about 1914, according to Canadian census data for 1921.²⁰² Ancestry.com user, Winterbottom3, gives an exact date of 21 Feb 1914, but provides no source for it.²⁰³ On 2 Sep 1932, Clara Ann Peach (18) married Stephen Willus Jones (26) in Ingersoll, ON.²⁰⁴

²⁰⁰ *Detroit Border Crossings and Passenger and Crew Lists, 1905-1957*, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2006, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/1070/mim1478_93-6293/992071?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/familytree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302556/facts/citation/702004404327/edit/record, (accessed 10 May 2018).

²⁰¹ *The Windsor Star*, “Howard Shearon, In Memoriam,” 24 Nov 2006, <http://www.legacy.com/obituaries/windsorstar/obituary.aspx?n=howard-shearon&pid=20021746>, (accessed 8 May 2018).

²⁰² *1921 Census of Canada, Ingersoll (Town), Oxford South, Ontario*. Library and Archives Canada, RG 31; Folder: 78; Page: 5. Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2013, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/8991/1921_078-e002951480/2271585?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234303472/facts/citation/161852694850/edit/record, (accessed 10 May 2018).

²⁰³ Winterbottom3, Deborah Lyne Peach, *deborah lyne peach (tree name)*, “clara peach-jones,” <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/35210660/person/320044015155/facts>, (accessed 13 Dec 2019).

²⁰⁴ *Ontario, Canada, Marriages, 1801-1928*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/7921/48784_556680-01410/114377983?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234303472/facts/citation/702208564136/edit/record, (accessed 13 Dec 2019).

An unsourced record in the *Peach Campeau Eden Chatfield Armstrong Family Tree* authored by Richard A. Peach on ancestry.com gives a date of death for Clara as 1982 in Ontario, and a year of birth as 1913.²⁰⁵

<p>JONES – Suddenly at Alexandra Hospital, Ingersoll, on Thursday, March 18, 1982. Clara (Peach) Jones age 68 of 221 Thames St. North. Dear mother of Mrs. Robert McDonald (Shirley), R.R.4 Stratford; Mrs. Nelson South (Alice), R.R.5 Woodstock; Mrs. John Stirling (Norine), Prince George B.C. Dear sister of George Peach, Ingersoll; John Peach, Woodstock, Donald and Leo Peach, Ingersoll. Also survived by seven grandchildren and three great-grandchildren. Friends</p>	<p>will be received at McBeath Funeral Home, 246 Thames St., South, Ingersoll, on Saturday and Sunday evenings from 7:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. where complete service will be held on Monday March 22nd, at 2:00 p.m. Reverend John Jennings officiating. Temporary entombment. Interment later in Ingersoll Rural Cemetery. Remembrances to the Heart Foundation may be arranged for at the funeral home.</p>
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Newspaper unknown:
clipping courtesy of
ancestry.com user,
winterbottom3

Clara Ann Peach and Stephen Jones had the following children:²⁰⁶

61. (i) Shirley Alice (1933),
62. (ii) Alice Ann (1934),
63. (iii) Norine Ethel (1937).

24. (ii) George Henry Peach (1916 - 1996):

(Esther Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

George Henry was born about 1916, according to Canadian census data for 1921.²⁰⁷

Unsourced data in the *Peach Campeau Eden Chatfield Armstrong Family Tree* authored by Richard A. Peach on ancestry.com gives the following for George Henry:

George Henry was born on 23 Sep 1915, and married Wilhelmina Henrietta Armstrong on 21 Sep 1945 in Ingersoll, Ontario. He died in Ingersoll in 1996.²⁰⁸

In 1936, George was a pallbearer at the funeral of his grandfather, Henry Harrison Titus.²⁰⁹

James William Peach says that the children of his grandparents, George Henry and Wilhelmina, are William (his father), Thomas, David, and Richard and that William's children are Cindy, Lisa, and James William himself.²¹⁰

Ancestry.com user, michaelsmith_dpcm, gives George Henry Peach a date of death, 23 Sep 1996 in Ingersoll, Ontario, unsourced.²¹¹

²⁰⁵ Richard A. Peach, ancestry.com family tree named: "Peach Campeau Eden Chatfield Armstrong Family Tree," <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/1006631/person/-2014913321/facts>, (accessed 10 May 2018).

²⁰⁶ Winterbottom3, Deborah Lyne Peach, Peach Family Tree, "clara ann peach-jones," <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/35210660/person/320044015155/facts>, (accessed 13 Dec 2019).

²⁰⁷ 1921 *Census of Canada, Ingersoll (Town), Oxford South, Ontario*, Op. cit.

²⁰⁸ Richard A. Peach, ancestry.com family tree named: "Peach Campeau Eden Chatfield Armstrong Family Tree," <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/1006631/person/-2016880349/facts>, (accessed 10 May 2018).

²⁰⁹ *Interview with Michael & Leslie Ray, and Dale Dragomir*, Kingsville, Ontario, 15 Jan 2017.

²¹⁰ *Interview of James William Peach*, by telephone, 20 Dec 2016.

George Henry Peach and Wilhelmina Henrietta Armstrong had the following children:

64. (i) William (1948),
- (ii) Thomas (?),
- (iii) David (?),
- (iv) Richard (?).

(ii) Thomas Peach (?):

(George Henry Peach, Esther Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(iii) David Peach (?):

(George Henry Peach, Esther Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(iv) Richard Peach (?):

(George Henry Peach, Esther Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

25. (iii) John William Peach (1920 - 1994):

(Esther Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



John William Peach
Photo from ancestry.com
Courtesy of Laurel Dianne Mozel

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John William was born about 1920, according to Canadian census data for 1921.²¹³

Brenda Thorne, in her ancestry.com family tree reports a birthdate of 12 Nov 1919, unsourced.²¹⁴ According to Brenda Thorne, John William (20) married Winnifred Thorne (19) in Woodstock, Ontario on 20 Jul 1940, but she provides no source for that information.²¹⁵

²¹¹ Michael Smith, ancestry.com user: michaelsmith_dpem, "Peach Family Tree," <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/58227605/person/40032724076/facts>, (accessed 12 May 2018).

²¹² Brendathorne21, Ancestry.com, Family tree "Thorne/Blackmore/Fraser/White," <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/22572954/person/1261375128/facts>, (accessed 16 May 2018).

²¹³ *1921 Census of Canada, Ingersoll (Town), Oxford South, Ontario*. Library and Archives Canada, RG 31; Folder: 78; Page: 5. Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2013, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/8991/1921_078-e002951480/2271587?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234303474/facts/citation/161852694892/edit/record, (accessed 16 May 2018).

²¹⁴ Brendathorne21, Ancestry.com, Family tree "Thorne/Blackmore/Fraser/White," <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/22572954/person/1261375128/facts>, (accessed 16 May 2018).

²¹⁵ Ibid.



Winnifred (**THORNE**) Peach
Photo from ancestry.com
Courtesy of Laurel Dianne Mozel

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In 1965, John and his wife were living with his widowed mother at 122 Mutual Street, Ingersoll, Ontario. His occupation was given as “Inspector.”²¹⁷ In the 1968 Voters List, John’s occupation was given as “Machinist.” He and Winnifred were then living at 95 Beale Street, Woodstock, Ontario.²¹⁸ They were still there in 1972.²¹⁹ Phone records for 1997-2002 place him at 432 Ontario Street, Woodstock, even though his obituary places his death as 17 July 1994.²²⁰

PEACH - Went to be with his Lord on Sunday, July 17th 1994, Reverend John William Peach late of Woodstock in his 75th year. Beloved husband of Winnifred (Thorne) Peach. Sadly missed by his family Valerie Pyette and husband Harvey of Woodstock, Michael and wife Dianne of Midland, Della Poulain and husband Ed of Peterborough grandchildren Bradley and wife Cindy, Jennifer, Angela, Jeremy, Katie, John Richard, Danita, Krystal, Kelly, and great grandson Brandon, brothers George and Don of Ingersoll, Leo of Woodstock, several nieces and nephews.

Reverend Peach was predeceased by his parents George and Della Peach and sister Clara. Friends and relatives will be received at the M.D. Smith Funeral Home, 69 Wellington Street, North, Woodstock, Monday 7-9pm and Tuesday 2-4 and 7-9pm. The funeral service will be held Wednesday, July 20, 2:00 pm at the Eastdale Christian Outreach Centre, 862 Alice Street, Woodstock. Reverend Joe Monez and Reverend Ken Charlton will be officiating. Interment to follow Anglican Cemetery. As expressions of sympathy, the family requests donations be made to the Canadian Cancer Society. M.D. Smith 537-3611.

Newspaper unknown: clipping, that names him as a minister, courtesy of ancestry.com user, winterbottom3

²¹⁶ Brendathorne21, Ancestry.com, Family tree “Thorne/Blackmore/Fraser/White,” <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/22572954/person/1261375181/facts>, (accessed 16 May 2018).

²¹⁷ *Canada, Voters Lists, 1935-1980*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2983/33022_302316-00597/80788614?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234303474/facts/citation/702004958572/edit/record, (accessed 16 May 2018).

²¹⁸ *Canada, Voters Lists, 1935-1980*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2983/33022_302709-00759/86049513?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234303474/facts/citation/702004958668/edit/record, (accessed 16 May 2018).

²¹⁹ *Canada, Voters Lists, 1935-1980*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2983/33022_302473-00838/80162516?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234303474/facts/citation/702004958668/edit/record, (accessed 16 May 2018).

²²⁰ *Canadian Phone and Address Directories, 1995-2002*, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2005, <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=8820&h=6050568&ssrc=pt&tid=71322150&pid=30234303474&usePUB=true>, (accessed 16 May 2018).

Ancestry.com user Winterbottom3, Deborah Lyne Peach, Obituary, “Peach, Rev. John William,” <https://www.ancestry.com/mediaui-viewer/collection/1030/tree/22572954/person/1261375128/media/8907c24e-9a13-46bb-b054-7a41952bd673?phsrc=tlZ3674&usePUBJs=true>, (accessed 16 May 2018).

John William Peach and Winnifred Hazel Thorne had the following children:

65. (i) Valerie Louise (1945),
66. (ii) Michael John (1950),
67. (iii) Della Marie (1955).

26. (iv) Donald Leonard Peach (1922 - 2007):

(Esther Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Ancestry.com user, winterbottom3, posted an unsourced birthdate for Donald: 9 Apr 1922.²²¹ Ancestry.com user, Lynn Peach, gave an unsourced date of 3 Apr 1953, for his marriage to Ellen Black.²²²

In the 1953 Voters List for Ingersoll, Oxford County, Donald was listed as an “assessor,” living with his wife and his parents, George, a “finisher,” and Della Peach, at 122 Mutual Street.²²³ By the 1957 list, his occupation was listed as “clerk.”²²⁴ In the 1968 list, he was recorded as “bookkeeper,” now living with Ellen at 181 King Street West, Ingersoll.²²⁵ In the 1972 list, he was recorded as an “accountant.”²²⁶ In 1974, his listing included his daughter, Donna, with the occupation “Office Clerk.”²²⁷ Phone listings for 1997-2002 show Donald at the same address.²²⁸

According to his obituary, Donald died on 16 Mar 2007 in Woodstock, Ontario, at age eighty-five.²²⁹ He was buried in the Ingersoll Rural Cemetery.²³⁰

²²¹ Ancestry.com user Winterbottom3, Deborah Lyne Peach, “Peach Family Tree,” <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/35210660/person/320044015929/facts>, (accessed 16 May 2018).

²²² Lynn Peach, “Peach Family Tree,” <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/107783019/person/370062690904/facts>, (accessed 22 May 2018).

²²³ *Canada, Voters Lists, 1935-1980*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2983/33022_301844-00450/81192192?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30254503300/facts/citation/702006162614/edit/record, (accessed 22 May 2018).

²²⁴ *Canada, Voters Lists, 1935-1980*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2983/33022_301891-00400/53689738?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30254503300/facts/citation/702006162701/edit/record, (accessed 22 May 2018).

²²⁵ *Canada, Voters Lists, 1935-1980*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2983/33022_302709-00845/86049326?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30254503300/facts/citation/702006162752/edit/record#?imageId=33022_302709-00845, (accessed 22 May 2018).

²²⁶ *Canada, Voters Lists, 1935-1980*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2983/33022_302473-00937/80181299?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30254503300/facts/citation/700187729158/edit/record, (accessed 22 May 2018).

²²⁷ *Canada, Voters Lists, 1935-1980*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2983/33022_303014-00072/59819561?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30254503300/facts/citation/702006162531/edit/record, (accessed 22 May 2018).

²²⁸ *Canadian Phone and Address Directories, 1995-2002*, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2005, <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=8820&h=6070196&ssrc=pt&tid=71322150&pid=30254503300&usePUB=true>, (accessed 22 May 2018).

²²⁹ Sentinel Review, “Peach,” 19 Mar 2007, page 12, column 2, <http://woodstock.news.halinet.on.ca/955236/data?n=208>, (accessed 16 May 2018).

Donald Leonard Peach and Ellen Black had the following children:

- (i) Donna Leise (1955),
- (ii) Lynn Marie (1958),
- (iii) Glen Donald (1963),
- 68. (iv) Gail (1966).

(i) Donna Leise Peach (1955 -):

(Donald Leonard Peach, Esther Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(ii) Lynn Marie Peach (1958 -):

(Donald Leonard Peach, Esther Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(iii) Glen Donald Peach (1963 - 1995):

(Donald Leonard Peach, Esther Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Glen was born 30 Dec 1963. He died 4 Aug 1995.²³¹

PEACH
Suddenly on Friday, August 4, 1995, Glenn Peach, age 31, of Ingersoll. Dear son of Donald and Ellen Peach of Ingersoll. Dear brother of Donna at home, Lynn of Barrie and Gail of London. Also survived by aunts, uncles and cousins. Friends will be received at the McBeath-Dynes Funeral Home, 246 Thames St. S., Ingersoll Tuesday 2-4 and 7-9 P.M. where service will be held on Wednesday, August 9th at 1:30 P.M., Rev. Roger McCombe officiating. Interment Ingersoll Rural Cemetery. Memorial donations to the charity of your choice may be arranged at the funeral home.

Newspaper unknown:
clipping courtesy of
ancestry.com user,
winterbottom3

27. (iv) Leo Douglas Peach (1930 - 2005):

(Esther Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Leo was born 15 Apr 1930 and died 15 Feb 2005.²³²

Leo Douglas Peach and Carol Winterbottom had the following child:

- (i) Deborah Lyne (1960)

²³⁰ Canada, *Find A Grave Index, 1600s-Current*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=60527&h=1215659&ssrc=pt&tid=71322150&pid=30254503300&usePUB=true>, (accessed 22 May 2018).

²³¹ Birth and death dates posted on ancestry.com with no source information, by user: Winterbottom3, Deborah Lyne Peach, who appears to be a Peach descendant, possibly Deborah Lyne Peach, Leo and Carol's daughter. <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/35210660/person/320044016211/facts>, (accessed 19 Mar 2019)

²³² Ibid.

(i) Deborah Lyne Peach (1960 -):

(Leo Douglas Peach, Esther Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

28. (i) William Leroy “Belen” Payne (about 1915 - ?):

(Hazel Pearl Sanderson, Martha Elizabeth Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Signature from marriage licence, 1933

Other than Belen Payne's listing in the 1921 census of his parents in Windsor, Ontario, I found no other records for him as Belen. However, I did find a marriage record for one William LeRoy Payne, clearly identified as the son of William John Payne and Hazel Pearl Sanderson. On 4 Nov 1933, William Leroy Payne (19) married Helen Fanny Irene Latford (20) in Ingersoll, Ontario. That marriage date and William's declared age as nineteen, put his approximate year of birth as 1914. Either this is the same Belen or an older brother, but if a brother, he should have been listed in the 1921 census along with Belen and Margaret. He wasn't, which suggests that this was most likely the same son, with Belen being his nickname.²³³

William LeRoy Payne and Helen Fanny Irene Latford had the following children:

69. (i) Shirley Helen Doreen (1934),
 (ii) William John “Jack” (1938),
 (iii) Margaret Jo-Ann (?),
 (iv) James (?),
70. (v) Barbara (?),
 (vi) Donald (?).

(ii) William John “Jack” Payne (1938):

(William LeRoy Payne, Hazel Pearl Sanderson, Martha Elizabeth Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(iii) Margaret Jo-Ann Payne (?):

(William LeRoy Payne, Hazel Pearl Sanderson, Martha Elizabeth Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(iv) James Payne (?):

(William LeRoy Payne, Hazel Pearl Sanderson, Martha Elizabeth Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

²³³ Ontario, Canada, Marriages, 1801-1928, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/7921/45716_83024005548_1618-00220/12027241?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/200185330407/facts/citation/700410568701/edit/record, (accessed 7 Apr 2018).

(vi) Donald Payne (?):

(William LeRoy Payne, Hazel Pearl Sanderson, Martha Elizabeth Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

29. (ii) Margaret Pearl Elizabeth Payne (1916 -):

(Hazel Pearl Sanderson, Martha Elizabeth Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

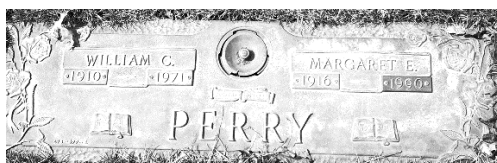
Margaret first appeared in the 1921 Canadian Census in Windsor, Ontario, as a five-year-old.²³⁴ On 30 Dec 1933, Margaret Pearl Elizabeth Payne (17) married William Charles Edward Perry Jr. (23) in Windsor. William was an “Assistant Dog Catcher,” born in Detroit, but living in Windsor.²³⁵

Margaret P.E. Payne
Wm C. E. Perry Jr

Signature from
marriage licence, 1933

According to a border crossing record at the Detroit-Windsor Tunnel on 31 Jul 1943, Margaret was born in Ingersoll, Ontario. There is very little information on her card.²³⁶ This appears to reflect an attitude of white privilege on the part of the border officials. I have noticed how sparse the data was on some of the “white” family members’ border record cards and how detailed it always was for a person of colour, including a personal description, their destination, and how much money they were carrying.

Margaret died in 1990.²³⁷ She was buried in Victoria Memorial Gardens, Windsor, Ontario. I found no exact date for her death.



²³⁴ 1921 Census of Canada, Windsor (City), Essex North, Ontario; Page Number: 20, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2013, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/8991/1921_057-e002923321/492546?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/200185330253/facts/citation/700403070952/edit/record, (accessed 20 Mar 2019)

²³⁵ Ontario, Canada, Marriages, 1801-1928, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/7921/45716_83024005548_1590-00247/51984853?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/200185330253/facts/citation/700403070614/edit/record, (accessed 20 Mar 2019)

²³⁶ Detroit Border Crossings and Passenger and Crew Lists, 1905-1957, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2006, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/1070/mim1478_78-3520/890785?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/200185330253/facts/citation/700411491773/edit/record, (accessed 20 Mar 2019)

²³⁷ Canada, Find A Grave Index, 1600s-Current, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=60527&h=2091832&ssrc=pt&tid=71322150&pid=200185330253&usePUB=true>, (accessed 20 Mar 2019)

Margaret Pearl Elizabeth Payne and William Charles Edward Perry Jr. had the following children:

- (i) William Charles Edward Perry (1935),
71. (ii) Robert Carlton Baxter Perry (1936).

(i) William Charles Edward Perry (1935 – 1944):

(Margaret Pearl Elizabeth Payne, Hazel Pearl Sanderson, Martha Elizabeth Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

William was born 25 Feb 1935 at Windsor, ON, and died at age nine years, four months, twenty-nine days on 24 Jul 1944 of a myocordial failure due to broncho-pneumonia.”²³⁸

30. (i) Hubert Sanderson (1936 -):

(Earl Sanderson, Martha Elizabeth Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Hubert Sanderson and Irene Hardy had the following child:

72. (i) Sandra (?).

31. (iv) Helen Sanderson (?):

(Earl Sanderson, Martha Elizabeth Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Helen Sanderson married Dus Smith. I believe Helen and Dus are deceased. Dus ran a body shop and farm in London/ Thorndale area. [The] body shop was on the farm.²³⁹

Helen Sanderson and Dus Smith had the following children:²⁴⁰

- (i) Larry (?),
- (ii) Terry (?),
- (iii) Suzie (?).

(i) Larry Smith (?):

(Helen, Earl Sanderson, Martha Elizabeth Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(ii) Terry Smith (?):

(Helen, Earl Sanderson, Martha Elizabeth Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

²³⁸ Ontario, Canada, *Deaths and Deaths Overseas, 1869-1947*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/8946/46721_83024005548_1855-00033/604140122?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/115337857/person/412045706147/facts/citation/1122062007408/edit/record, (accessed 12 Dec 2019).

²³⁹ Email from Brad Sanderson, 16 Apr 2018.

²⁴⁰ Ibid.

(iii) Suzie Smith (?):

(Helen, Earl Sanderson, Martha Elizabeth Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

32. (i) Terrence Carlton Sanderson (1932 - 1998):

(Ralph Carlton Sanderson, Martha Elizabeth Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Terrence Carlton Sanderson
Photo courtesy of
Bradley Carleton Sanderson

Terrence Sanderson was born 5 Nov 1932.²⁴¹ The Voters Lists of Oxford County, Ontario, show Terrence, telegraph operator, and wife Shirley, living at 343 Simcoe Street, Woodstock, Ontario.²⁴² The 1956 and 1962 Voters Lists were the same. He chose to spell his middle name as “Carlton,” rather than the way the rest of his family did, “Carleton.” Terrence did not complete high school.

On 27 Jun 1953, Terrence Carlton Sanderson (21) married Shirley Mae Howgego (17).

Soon afterward, at age twenty-five, he took a job with Canadian Pacific Railway. He worked there for thirty years before he retired at age fifty-five. He retired partially because the job he was working in was phased out and no longer needed and he had just eked out enough time to get a full pension. While he was working, he completed his high school education through correspondence courses.

My Dad loved to read. He wasn’t much for travel. It was hard to convince him to go anywhere. Other than a trip to Boston and a honeymoon trip to St. Lucia, I don’t think he did anything other than rent a cottage or stay with friends at a cottage for a vacation.²⁴³

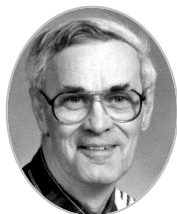
Terrence Sanderson died 15 Aug 1998.²⁴⁴

²⁴¹ Melissa Perry, Terrence’s 1st cousin, 3x removed, “Melissa Perry Family Tree,” <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/16072114/person/180160976882/facts>, (accessed 20 Mar 2019).

²⁴² *Canada, Voters Lists, 1935-1980*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, No. 11571, page 4, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2983/33022_301891-00386/53681816?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234303470/facts/citation/702122709033/edit/record, (accessed 20 Mar 2019)

²⁴³ *Interview with Brad Sanderson*, by telephone, 22 Apr 2019.

²⁴⁴ Melissa Perry, Op. cit.



Terrence Carlton Sanderson
1993
Photo courtesy of
Bradley Carleton Sanderson

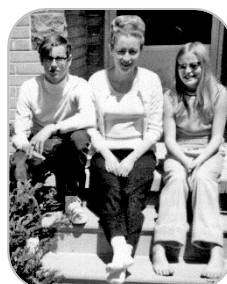
Shirley Mae Howgego was born 16 May 1936 in Woodstock, ON, and died 27 Jul 2009. [That date of death is] my date she died . . . maybe not the official date of death. She lay alone and dead until discovered on July 30. I am not sure which date is on the death certificate. I spoke to her on July 27 by telephone. Missed appointments and voice mails on the following day pointed to her dying that evening, in PJ's beside her unruffled bed.²⁴⁵

Terrence Carlton Sanderson and Shirley Howgego had the following children:

- 73. (i) Bradley Carleton (1955),
- 74. (ii) Kelli Mae (1958).



Shirley with
Bradley and Kelli
1958
Photo courtesy of
Bradley Carleton Sanderson



Shirley with
Bradley and Kelli
1970
Photo courtesy of
Bradley Carleton Sanderson

33. (iii) Willy DeCraene (1946 -):

(Clarence Edward, Charles Leonard Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Willy was born in Belgium in 1946.²⁴⁶

The following story, edited only for clarity, was told to me by Willy's wife, Germaine:

Willy's biological father is Clarence Edward Titus. His mother [Antoinette Juliana Van Oost] told him 'Ken' Titus, a [WWII Canadian] soldier was his father. [Ken, who was actually Clarence Edward Titus] and Antoinette met in Belgium during the war. She said he told her that he was single. All the soldiers said they were single, when wanting to spend time with the young ladies. Once they got involved, he told her he had a wife and two sons in Ontario, but hadn't seen them in two years, at that point. [Ken and Antoinette] saw each other during the last two years of the war.

²⁴⁵ Email from Brad Sanderson, 12 Apr 2018.

²⁴⁶ Darla-Jean Titus, "Titus & MacRae Family Trees: Willie DeCraene," <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/80352386/person/42506709533/facts>, (accessed 20 Mar 2019)

She didn't find out she was pregnant until Ken had left, to return to Canada after the war. Shortly after Willy was born, his mom met another Canadian [soldier, Achille DeCraene], who had transferred to the Belgian army. She married him. He adopted Willy and they came to Canada when Willy was nine months old.

Clarence never knew Antoinette was pregnant, so the Tituses in Canada had no knowledge of Willy. When Willy was in his forties, getting a checkup at the doctor's, his blood pressure was elevated a bit. He mentioned it to his mom. She said, to her knowledge, no one on her side [of the family] had high blood pressure. That got Willy thinking about [his] medical history.

My father had been in the [Canadian] Navy and [had a subscription to] the Legion magazine. Dad used the information we knew and posted [a message in] the Lost Trails section that said something like, "An old friend from Belgium looking for Kenneth Edward Titus of Brantford Ontario," and provided my dad's contact information. Bob [Robert Frederick Titus, a former military man and Willy's half-brother] from Calgary saw it and phoned my dad, but dad didn't tell Bob about Willy.

Antoinette knew 'Ken' had two sons, Bob and Eddie [Charles Edward Titus]. Bob let Aunt Marge [Marjorie (**TITUS**) Woolvet], Clarence's sister, know as well. She also called my dad and they chatted about the Titus family. Marge invited [Bob and my dad] to stop by sometime, so they did visit her and [Dad] brought pictures of Willy. Also, a photo of Clarence and Antoinette that was taken in Belgium during the war. That is how the Titus family found out about Willy. One look at Willy and there was no question that he belonged to Clarence.

We didn't meet his Titus siblings until the early 1990s. For Willy, meeting the Tituses was finding who he was, and he felt like he belonged. He bares no resemblance to the siblings he grew up with and always felt different. The meeting with [Clarence's daughters] was a bit emotional, because he looks so much like their beloved dad.

Aunt Marge lived in Salmon Arm [British Columbia], and Bob and Shirley [(**JONES**) Titus, his wife] came there to visit, so that is where Willy and I went and met them. [Later,] Ed [another half-brother] and Ruth [(**IMGARD**) Titus] drove to our place in Ashcroft, B.C, to meet Willy and me. [Also] our two sons drove to Ontario to meet [Clarence's daughters: Linda, Darla, and Mary Kathryn]. When Darla and the other siblings saw him, there was no question. He looks more like his father than any of his [DeCraene] siblings.²⁴⁷

Antoinette Juliana Van Oost married Achille DeCraene, a Canadian soldier born in Winnipeg, Manitoba and also stationed in Belgium.

²⁴⁷ Emails from Germaine DeCraene, Willy's wife, 10 Mar 2019.



Achille and Antoinette Juliana (**VAN OOST**) DeCraene
Photo courtesy
of Darla-Jean (**TITUS**) MacRae

On 5 Jul 1947, Achille (23) and Antoinette (21) and baby Willy (8 months) sailed from Le Havre, France, aboard the S.S. Colombie. They arrived in New York on 15 Jul 1947, “in transit,” headed for British Columbia, Canada, where Willy was raised.

Willy DeCraene married Germaine Marie-Ange Plamondon. In the 1974 Voters List, Willy’s listing read, “DeCraene, Willy E, truckdriver, Buffalo Creek P.O.”²⁴⁸



Germaine and Willy DeCraene
Photo from the Facebook page of
Germaine DeCraene

Willy DeCraene and Germaine Marie-Ange Plamondon had the following children:

75. (i) Blake Willy (1976),
(ii) Craig Daniel (1978).

(ii) Craig Daniel DeCraene (1978 -):

(Willy DeCraene, Clarence Edward, Charles Leonard Titus, Altha Ann,
Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Craig was born in 1978.²⁴⁹



Germaine DeCraene and son, Craig
Photo from the Facebook page of
Germaine DeCraene

²⁴⁸ *Canada, Voters Lists, 1935-1980, Coast-Chilcotin, British Columbia*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2983/33022_303060-00747/103654936?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/200050406833/facts/citation/702122053351/edit/record, (accessed 22 Mar 2019)

²⁴⁹ Darla-Jean Titus, “Titus & MacRae Family Trees: Craig Daniel DeCraene,” <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/80352386/person/42507751290/facts>, (accessed 21 Mar 2019).

34. (i) Charles Edward Titus (1937 -):

(Clarence Edward, Charles Leonard Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Charles "Eddie" Titus
Obituary photo

Charles Edward "Eddie" Titus was born on 29 Jul 1937 in Ingersoll, Ontario.

Ed served in the Canadian Army from August 19, 1954 to March 1980, serving in Egypt, Cyprus, Germany, and throughout Canada during his career. He later worked as a special constable for the SPCA until his retirement in 1997. Ed is survived by his loving wife of sixty years, Ruth, his daughters Susan, Deborah (Nando) and Lorraine (Mark), grandchildren Matthew, Travis and Linnea (David) & great-grandchild Victoria . . . Ed was a sports fan, especially enjoying hockey, baseball and golf . . . "Remember me for the fun & laughter for that is how I will remember all of you. If you can only remember me with tears & sorrow then don't remember me at all." ²⁵⁰

Charles died on 11 Mar 2019 at Victoria General Hospital, Victoria, BC, at eighty-one.

Charles Edward Titus and Ruth Imgard had the following children:²⁵¹

- (i) Susan (1959),
- (ii) Deborah Jean (1960),
- (iii) Lorraine (1964).

(i) Susan Titus (1959 -):

(Charles Edward, Clarence Edward, Charles Leonard Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(ii) Deborah Jean Titus (1960 -):

(Charles Edward, Clarence Edward, Charles Leonard Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(iii) Lorraine Titus (1964 -):

(Charles Edward, Clarence Edward, Charles Leonard Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

²⁵⁰ *Victoria Times Colonist*, "Charles 'Eddie' Titus: Obituary," 19 Mar 2019, <https://www.legacy.com/obituaries/timescolonist/obituary.aspx?n=charles-titus-eddie&pid=191861467>, (accessed 21 Mar 2019).

²⁵¹ *Ibid.*

35. (ii) Robert Frederick Titus (1940 -):²⁵²

(Clarence Edward, Charles Leonard Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Robert Frederick and Shirley (JONES) Titus
Photos from the Facebook page of
Brenda (TITUS) Lafont

Robert Frederick Titus and Shirley Jones had the following children:²⁵³

- (i) Sandra (1962),
- (ii) Robert (1965),
- (iii) Michael (1966),
- (iv) Brenda (1967),
- (v) Karyn Sandra (1969).

(i) Sandra Titus (1962 -):

(Robert Frederick, Clarence Edward, Charles Leonard Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(ii) Robert Titus (1965 -):

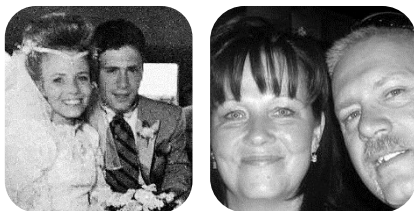
(Robert Frederick, Clarence Edward, Charles Leonard Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(iii) Michael Titus (1966 -):

(Robert Frederick, Clarence Edward, Charles Leonard Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(iv) Brenda Titus (1967 -):

(Robert Frederick, Clarence Edward, Charles Leonard Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Brenda and Mike, 1989 and 2015
Photos from the Facebook page of
Brenda (TITUS) Lafont

Brenda Titus and Michael Lafont had the following children:

- (i) ?

²⁵² Darla-Jean Titus, "Titus & MacRae Family Trees: Robert Frederick Titus," <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/80352386/person/42419752646/facts>, (accessed 21 Mar 2019).

²⁵³ Ibid.

(v) Karyn Sandra Titus (1969 -):

(Robert Frederick, Clarence Edward, Charles Leonard Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

36. (iv) Linda Irene Titus (1947 - 1994):

(Clarence Edward, Charles Leonard Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Linda was born 1 Mar 1947 and died 2 Sep 1994.²⁵⁴

Linda Irene Titus and Joseph John Carriere had the following children:²⁵⁵

- (i) John Edward (1969),
- (ii) Jacqui (1972),
- (iii) Jessica (?).

(i) John Edward Carriere (1969 -):

(Linda Irene, Clarence Edward, Charles Leonard Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(ii) Jacqui Carriere (1972 -):

(Linda Irene, Clarence Edward, Charles Leonard Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(iii) Jessica Carriere (?):

(Linda Irene, Clarence Edward, Charles Leonard Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

37. (v) Darla-Jean Titus (1950 -):

(Clarence Edward, Charles Leonard Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Darla-Jean Titus and James Stuart MacRae had the following children:²⁵⁶

- (i) Kenneth James (1972),
- 76. (ii) Krista-Lynn (1975).

(i) Kenneth James MacRae (1972 -):

(Darla-Jean, Clarence Edward, Charles Leonard Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

²⁵⁴ Darla-Jean Titus, "Titus & MacRae Family Trees: Linda Irene Titus," <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/80352386/person/42506706395/facts>, (accessed 21 Mar 2019).

²⁵⁵ Ibid.

²⁵⁶ Ibid.

38. (vi) Mary Kathryn Titus (1957 -):²⁵⁷

(Clarence Edward, Charles Leonard Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Mary Kathryn Titus
Photo from the Facebook page of
Kathy Mellick

Mary Kathryn Titus and Cameron Mellick had the following child:

77. (i) Jodi-Lynn (?).

39. (vii) Karyn Marie Titus (1960 -):²⁵⁸

(Clarence Edward, Charles Leonard Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

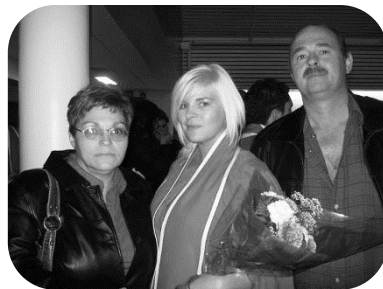


Karyn Marie Titus
Photo from the Facebook page of
Karyn Hornsby

Karyn attended Pauline Johnson Collegiate and Vocational School, in Brantford Ontario.

Karyn Marie Titus and James Hornsby had the following children:²⁵⁹

- (i) Ambyre Marie (1988),
- (ii) Stevie Leigh (1990),
- (iii) Jordan (1992).



Karyn, Ambyre, and Jim Hornsby
Photo from the Facebook page of
Karyn Hornsby

²⁵⁷ Darla-Jean Titus, "Titus & MacRae Family Trees: Mary Kathryn Titus," <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/200050406364/facts>, (accessed 21 Mar 2019).

²⁵⁸ Darla-Jean Titus, "Titus & MacRae Family Trees: Karyn Marie Titus," <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/200050406473/facts>, (accessed 21 Mar 2019).

²⁵⁹ Ibid.

(i) Ambyre Marie Hornsby (1988):

(Karyn Marie, Clarence Edward, Charles Leonard Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(ii) Stevie Leigh Hornsby (1990):

(Karyn Marie, Clarence Edward, Charles Leonard Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(iii) Jordan Hornsby (1992):

(Karyn Marie, Clarence Edward, Charles Leonard Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

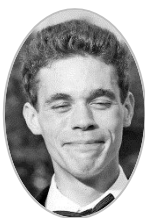


Photo from the Facebook page of
Karyn Hornsby

40. (i) Paul Anthony Ray (1937 - 2014):

(Myrtle Ettie Ann Jordan, Katherine Harriet Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Paul Anthony Ray was born 30 Aug 1937 in the United States.²⁶⁰

The 1968 Canadian Voters List for Windsor, Ontario, showed Paul to be an office worker, living in the home of his father, a contractor, and mother, a housewife, at 4345 Pleasant Place.²⁶¹

Paul died 6 Aug 2014.²⁶²

Paul Anthony Ray and Paulette Desrochiers had the following children:

- (i) Cathy (?),
- (ii) Daughter (?).

(i) Cathy Ray (?):

(Paul Anthony Ray, Myrtle Ettie Ann Jordan, Katherine Harriet Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

²⁶⁰ *Interview with Michael & Leslie Ray, and Dale Dragomir*, Kingsville, Ontario, 15 Jan 2017.

²⁶¹ *Canada, Voters Lists, 1935-1980, Windsor, Walkerville, Ontario*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2983/33022_302714-01020/37874051?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/200051460156/facts/citation/702123136414/edit/record, (accessed 21 Mar 2019).

²⁶² *Interview with Michael & Leslie Ray, and Dale Dragomir*, Kingsville, Ontario, 15 Jan 2017.

41. (iii) Linda Ann Ray (?):

(Myrtle Ettie Ann Jordan, Katherine Harriet Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Linda Ann Ray had the following child:

78. (i) David Michael (1968).

42. (iii) Michael John Ray (1943 -):

(Myrtle Ettie Ann Jordan, Katherine Harriet Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Michael is a psychologist in private practice, working with children, adolescents, and adults. He holds a Masters in Education from Wayne State, a Masters in Psychology from the University of Windsor, and a Ph.D. from the Illinois Institute of Technology. On 26 Oct 1968, he married Leslie Rae in Barrie, Ontario.

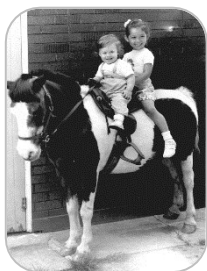
Michael feels that his greatest achievement is “raising a successful family: the grandchildren and the children. My education has not been hard for me, so it’s not been something I really had to struggle at. Not that raising children hasn’t been either. I feel more proud of my grandchildren than I do of my doctorate. Fine, I got one but so what. It allows me to work and make some money.”²⁶³

Michael John Ray and Leslie Rae had the following children:

79. (i) Michael Andrew (1970),
80. (ii) Victoria Helen (1972),
81. (iii) Marcus Paul (1974).

43. (i) Bonnie Ann Dragomir (1951 -):

(Agnes Morrison, Maud Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Dale and Bonnie



Photos courtesy of
Angela (**PIUNNO**) Hart

Bonnie Ann Dragomir and Oswald Piunno had the following children:²⁶⁴

82. (i) Angela (?),
(ii) Andrea (?),
(iii) Michael (?).

²⁶³ Interview with Michael & Leslie Ray, and Dale Dragomir, Kingsville, Ontario, 15 Jan 2017.

²⁶⁴ Interview with Bonnie (**DRAGOMIR**) Piunno Alarcon and Angela (**PIUNNO**) Hart, Windsor ON, 8 Jul 2018.

(ii) Andrea Piunno (?):

(Bonnie Ann Dragomir, Agnes Morrison, Maud Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Was a reporter for CTV News.

(iii) Michael Piunno (?):

(Bonnie Ann Dragomir, Agnes Morrison, Maud Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Michael is an OPP officer stationed in Ingersoll.

44. (i) William Clayton Shearon (1931 - 2013):

(John Henry Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Obituary photo

William was born 24 May 1931 in Windsor, Ontario. He died 27 Dec 2013 in Oshawa, Ontario. He married Jeanette Kennedy and became step-father to her two daughters, Diane and Donna.

William was “Poppa” to Melissa, Paul, Connor, Dylan, Seann, Cheryl, and Ashton, and “Gramps” to Kimberly, Bruno, and Olivia. He was buried alongside Jeanette at The Duffin Meadows Cemetery in Pickering, Ontario.²⁶⁵ Jeanette had predeceased him on 1 Sep 2011.²⁶⁶ The condolences left with his obituary give a glimpse of the kind of man he was.

Tim, Patty & Shannon Hodges - 31 December 2013

We were so sorry to hear of Bill's passing. He was such a wonderful man with a huge heart and a great sense of humour. We were blessed to have known him. Our deepest sympathies to his family. You are in our thoughts and prayers. Bill and Jenny will remain in our hearts forever.

The Wilson's - 31 December 2013

Well Bill, since the moment we became family you have always made us laugh with your kind humour and zest for life but as I write this I can't help but cry a river for the void left in my heart now that you're gone. You have been the perpetual

²⁶⁵ *Obituary*, “Shearon, William Clayton,” <https://www.genealogiequebec.com/necro/ontario/windsor-on/the-windsor-star-on/1397444/SHEARON-William-Clayton/obituary>, (accessed 19 Apr 2018).

²⁶⁶ In Memoriams.ca, “A. Jeannette (Kennedy) Shearon,” <http://www.inmemoriam.ca/view-announcement-252065-a-jeannette-kennedy-shearon.html>, (accessed 22 Mar 2019).

"Poppa" to all of us in need of a Poppa and you will be greatly missed by myself, Matthew, Quinn, and Ryan. We take comfort in the fact that you and Nan are together and that you have left us better people for the precious time that we were privileged to have you in our lives. You are the protector and I know you will continue smiling down on all of us, while dancing with your beautiful Nan!

Paul FRIGAN - 30 December 2013

Arrrr! On behalf of Dylan, Connor, and I, we bid you farewell Pappa. It just doesn't feel the same without you. The boys seem to understand that you are gone and ask their mommy if she misses you. I'm doing my best to stay strong and support the girls. You taught me how to love unconditionally and to appreciate everything in my life. We will miss you deeply but always remember the good times that we all had together. RIP Pappa²⁶⁷

William Clayton Shearon and Jeanette Kennedy had the following children:

- (i) Donna (?),
- (ii) Diane (?).

(i) Donna Shearon (?):

(William Clayton, John Henry Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(ii) Diane Shearon (?):

(William Clayton, John Henry Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

45. (iii) Wayne Edward Shearon (1938 - 2009):

(John Henry Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Windsor Star
2009 Obituary photo
2011 In Memoriam photo

According to his obituary, Wayne married Grace Forster, and inherited stepchildren: "Chris Dumouchelle (Cindy), Dan Dumouchelle, Nancy Lariviere (Dwain), Linda Dumouchelle (Marc), Shelley Teixeira (Lou), Joanne Fleming, and Carollynn [*sic*] Giroux."

²⁶⁷ Dignity Memorial, "Obituary, William Shearon," <https://www.dignitymemorial.com/en-ca/obituaries/oshawa-on/william-shearon-5793042>, (accessed 19 Apr 2018).

Wayne retired from Murphy Distributing after forty-two years of service. He died on 23 Jan 2009 in Met Hospital, Windsor, Ontario.²⁶⁸

Wayne Edward Shearon and Grace Forster had the following children:²⁶⁹

- (i) Terri (?),
- (ii) Wayne Jr. (?),
- (iii) Jeffery [*sic*] (?).

(i) Terri Shearon (?):

(Wayne Edward, John Henry Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(ii) Wayne Jr. Shearon (?):

(Wayne Edward, John Henry Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(iii) Jeffery Shearon (?):

(Wayne Edward, John Henry Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

46. (iv) Ronald Keith Shearon (1939 - 2008):

(John Henry Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Obituary photo

According to his obituary, Ronald was grandfather to Jake, Christie, Candace, Jonathon, Michael (Magoo), Melissa, Joshua, Kristina, and Jeffrey.

Ronald Keith Shearon and Sally had the following children:²⁷⁰

- (i) Sally (?)
- 83. (ii) Rhonda (1959),
- (iii) Christine (?),
- (iv) Ronnie (?).

²⁶⁸ *The Windsor Star*, "Wayne Shearon, Obituary," 24 Jan 2009, <http://www.legacy.com/obituaries/windsorstar/obituary.aspx?n=wayne-shearon&pid=123204953>, (accessed 20 Apr 2018).

²⁶⁹ Ibid.

²⁷⁰ *The Windsor Star*, "Ronald Shearon, Obituary," 24 Jan 2009, <http://www.legacy.com/obituaries/windsorstar/obituary.aspx?n=ronald-shearon&pid=109355318>, (accessed 21 Apr 2018).

(i) Sally Shearon (?):

(Ronald Keith, John Henry Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(iii) Christine Shearon (?):

(Ronald Keith, John Henry Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(iv) Ronnie Shearon (?):

(Ronald Keith, John Henry Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

47. (v) Raymond Dwight Shearon (1943 - 1977):

(John Henry Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Raymond Dwight Shearon and Judith had the following children:²⁷¹

84. (i) John Russell “Blade” (1966),
- (ii) Wray (?),
- (iii) Michelle (?).

(ii) Wray Shearon (?):

(Raymond Dwight, John Henry Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(iii) Michelle Shearon (?):

(Raymond Dwight, John Henry Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

48. (vi) Brian Hilary Shearon (1944 - 2010):

(John Henry Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

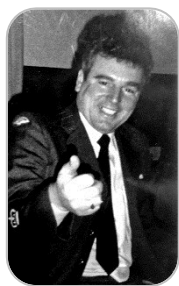


Photo originally posted to
ancestry.com by user
Sweetchristina_23
Note the uniform

According to his online obituary, Brian was born 1 Jun 1944 in Windsor, Ontario, and died in Barrie, Ontario, of cancer on 8 Dec 2010. Brian was described as “a generous man, a

²⁷¹ *The Windsor Star*, “John Russell Shearon,” Obituary,” <http://www.legacy.com/obituaries/windsorstar/obituary.aspx?n=john-russell-shearon&pid=188161428&fhid=6767>, (accessed 21 Apr 2018).

fixer of many things, someone you could count on. Brian had a strength of spirit, and determination.”²⁷²

Some of his qualities and career choices can be gleaned from one of the condolences that accompany his obituary.



From the Facebook page of
Michelle Shearon-Milligan

Posted by Brian Wright (Nephew) On Friday, December 10, 2010:

Uncle Brian was likely my most interesting relative. I spoke of him whenever given the opportunity telling everyone how smart he was and all the different languages he could speak, being a pilot with the [Royal] Canadian Air Force. It was always a joy to see him which unfortunately wasn't very often, and he could easily put a smile on everyone's face instantly.

Brian Hillary Shearon and Rita Pross had the following child:²⁷³

85. (i) Michelle (?).

49. (vii) Margaret Ann Shearon (1945 - 2012):

(John Henry Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Obituary photo

Margaret Ann, aka “Peggy,” retired from Richmond Coach Lines in 2010 after many years of service. She died on 21 Dec 2012 in Windsor, Ontario.²⁷⁴

²⁷² *The Barrie Examiner*, Barrie, ON Obituaries, “Brian Hilary Shearon,” <http://yourlifemoments.ca/sitepages/obituary.asp?oid=446461>, (accessed 23 Apr 2018).

²⁷³ Ibid.

²⁷⁴ *The Windsor Star*, “Margaret Wright, Obituary,” 24 Dec 2012, <http://www.legacy.com/obituaries/windsorstar/obituary.aspx?n=margaret-wright&pid=161942001&fhid=6767>, (accessed 21 Apr 2018).

Margaret Ann Shearon and James Vincent Wright had the following children:²⁷⁵

86. (i) Lori Ann (?),
- (ii) James (?),
- (iii) Brian (?).

(ii) James Wright (?):

(Margaret Ann, John Henry Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(iii) Brian Wright (?):

(Margaret Ann, John Henry Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

50. (x) Timothy A. Shearon (1948 - 2005):

(John Henry Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Timothy was born in 1948. He died 19 May 2005 at age fifty-six. His obituary says he was “Grandfather of Tyler,” but doesn’t indicate from which of his three children. It also says that he was survived by “Linda and her partner, Stan;” I assumed that Linda is his ex-wife and mother of his children.²⁷⁶

Timothy A. Shearon and Linda had the following children:²⁷⁷

- (i) Timothy Jr. (?),
- (ii) Daniel (?),
- (iii) Lisa (?).

(i) Timothy Shearon Jr. (?):

(Timothy A., John Henry Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(ii) Daniel Shearon (?):

(Timothy A., John Henry Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(iii) Lisa Shearon (?):

(Timothy A., John Henry Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

²⁷⁵ Ibid.

²⁷⁶ *The Windsor Star*, “Timothy Shearon, Obituary,” Op. cit.

²⁷⁷ Ibid.

51. (vii) Mary Ellen Shearon (?):

(John Henry, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Mary Ellen Shearon and Robert Arthur Davies had the following children:

- (i) John Alexander (1957),
- (ii) Mary Ellen (?),
- (iii) Peter (?),
- (iv) Patrick (?),
- (v) Robert (?):

(i) John Alexander Davies (1957 -):

(Mary Ellen, John Henry Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(ii) Mary Ellen Davies (?):

(Mary Ellen, John Henry Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(iii) Peter Davies (?):

(Mary Ellen, John Henry Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(iv) Patrick Davies (?):

(Mary Ellen, John Henry Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(v) Robert Davies (?):

(Mary Ellen, John Henry Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

52. (xii) Carolyn Shearon (?):

(John Henry Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Carolyn Shearon Maola
From her Facebook page

Carolyn Shearon and Domenico Russo had the following children:

- (i) David (?),
- (ii) Dominick (1968).

Carolyn Shearon and Gianni Maola had the following children:

- (iii) son 1 (?),
- (iv) son 2 (?),
- (v) Christina (?).

(i) David Russo (?):²⁷⁸

(Carolyn, John Henry Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(ii) Dominick “Nicky” Russo (1968 - 2002):

(Carolyn, John Henry Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Photo originally posted to
ancestry.com by user
Sweetchristina_23

Dominick was born in 1968 in Windsor, Ontario, on either 6 Feb (according to his half-sister, Christina), or 3 May (according to his brother, David).²⁷⁹

(iii) son 1 Maola (?):

(Carolyn, John Henry Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(iv) son 2 Maola (?):

(Carolyn, John Henry Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(v) Christina Maola (?):

(Carolyn, John Henry Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

53. (ii) Merrill Shearon (1936 - 2012):

(Ralph Edward Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Merrill was born 3 Oct 1936 in Sudbury, Ontario.²⁸⁰ He married Patricia Croft. On 8 Apr 1967 he married Janet Marilyn Lindala in Sudbury. Merrill died on 14 Nov 2012 in Oshawa, ON.²⁸¹

²⁷⁸ David Russo, “Russo Family Tree,” <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/tree/22876335/family?cfpid=1317326684>, (accessed 24 Apr 2018).

²⁷⁹ Ibid.

Christina Maola, “Russo Family Tree,” Op. cit.

²⁸⁰ Lifenews.ca, “PAQUETTE, Merrill Conrad,” 17 Nov 2012, <http://www.lifenews.ca/announcement/1883455-paquette-merrill-conrad>, (accessed 2 May 2018).

²⁸¹ Ibid.

J. Merrill Conrad [born Shearon] Paquette [adopted] and Janet Marilyn Lindala had the following children:²⁸²

87. (i) Greg (?),
(ii) Jeff (?).

(ii) Jeff Paquette (?):

(J. Merrill Conrad (Shearon) Paquette, Ralph Edward Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

54. (i) Barbara Ann Shearon (1938 -):

(Ralph Edward Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Kelly with mom, Barbara
Ann Shearon
From the Facebook page of
Kelly White (Blais)

Barbara was born 3 Jul 1938 and baptized on 24 Jul 1938 in Windsor, Ontario.²⁸³ In 1963, Barbara and Andre were living at 450 St. Pierre Street, Tecumseh, Ontario.²⁸⁴ In 1972, she and husband, Andre Blais, a salesman, were living at 1255 Shawnee Road, Windsor, Ontario.²⁸⁵ They were still there in 1974.

Barbara Ann Shearon and Andre Blais had the following children:²⁸⁶

88. (i) Daniel L. (1956),
(ii) Janine (?),
(iii) Wayne (?),
(iv) Chris (?)
89. (iv) Kelly (?).

²⁸² Loughheed Funeral Homes, "In Memory of Janet Marilyn Lindala-Adams," <https://loughheedfuneralhomes.com/book-of-memories/284259/lindala-adams-janet/obituary.php>, (accessed 15 Dec 2019).

²⁸³ *Ontario, Canada, Catholic Church Records (Drouin Collection), 1747-1967*, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2007, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/1109/d13p_32200516/1138320?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30510219324/facts/citation/163377442702/edit/record, (accessed 25 Apr 2018).

²⁸⁴ *Canada, Voters Lists, 1935-1980*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2983/33022_302282-00153/33738691?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30510219324/facts/citation/702002015228/edit/record, (accessed 1 May 2018).

²⁸⁵ *Canada, Voters Lists, 1935-1980*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2983/33022_302480-00098/8895491?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30510219324/facts/citation/701001363408/edit/record#?imageId=33022_302480-00098, (accessed 1 May 2018).

²⁸⁶ *Email from Darlene Puckey*, 1 May 2018.

(ii) Janine Blais (?):

(Barbara Ann, Ralph Edward Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(iii) Wayne Blais (?):

(Barbara Ann, Ralph Edward Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(iv) Chris Blais (?):

(Barbara Ann, Ralph Edward Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

55. (iii) Jeanette Shearon (?):

(Ralph Edward Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Jeanette's husband, Frank Gillis, died 9 Dec 2016 in Windsor, Ontario. His obituary named the couple's grandchildren: "Kailyn, Amber, Rainy, Mariah, Sarah and Madalyn. Great-grandchildren: Audrey Sky. Brother of Pauline (Jack), Janet (Bill), Mary (George), Cyril (Anna), Bill (Fran), Eddie (Dionne), Anne-Marie (Bill), Shirley (Vern), Mora, Eileen (Ted)." ²⁸⁷

Jeanette Shearon and Frank Gillis had the following children:²⁸⁸

- (i) Mark (?),
- (ii) David (?),
- (iii) Michael (?).

(i) Mark Gillis (?):

(Jeanette, Ralph Edward Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(ii) David Gillis (?):

(Jeanette, Ralph Edward Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

David Gillis married Nancy.²⁸⁹

(iii) Michael Gillis (?):

(Jeanette, Ralph Edward Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Michael Gillis married Charmaine.²⁹⁰

²⁸⁷ Windsor Star Obituaries, "Frank Gillis," <http://windsorstar.remembering.ca/obituary/frank-gillis-2016-1066358159>, (accessed 22 Mar 2019).

²⁸⁸ Ibid.

²⁸⁹ Ibid.

²⁹⁰ Ibid.

56. (iv) Gordon Daniel Shearon (1944 - 2009):

(Ralph Edward Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

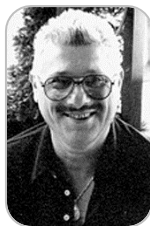


Photo from obituary
Windsor Star
2 Jan 2010

From his obituary: Gordon retired in 2003 from Daimler Chrysler and was a member of the CAW Local 444.

Gordon Daniel Shearon and June Tessier had the following child:²⁹¹
(i) Bruce (?).

(i) Bruce Shearon (?):

(Gordon Daniel, Ralph Edward Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

57. (iv) Annette Doreen Shearon (1937 - 2018):

(Howard Vincent Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Photo from obituary
Windsor Star
17 Dec 2018

Annette was born in Windsor, Ontario on 7 Apr 1937.²⁹²



Photo from obituary
Windsor Star
11 Feb 2008

Annette married Robert Tibor.

²⁹¹ *The Windsor Star*, "Shearon, Gordon Daniel," 2 Jan 2010, <http://www.legacy.com/obituaries/windsorstar/obituary.aspx?n=gordon-shearon&pid=138077007>, (accessed 21 Apr 2018).

²⁹² Michelle Tibor Family Tree, <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/90850879/person/332080764977/facts>, (accessed 12 Dec 2019).

Annette died 14 Dec 2018.²⁹³

Loving mother of Bonnie Geauvreau, Brad (Lynne), Kim Rocheleau, Monica Duquette (Barry) and Michelle Betts (Greg). Cherished grandmother to Teri-Lyn, Krissi, Jonathan, Gordon, William (2000), Abbegale, Jessica, Michael, Elizabeth, Jaqueline, Skye, Sadie, Sam, Brandon and Brittney. Great-grandmother to Henry and Ella. She will be missed by her many nieces and nephews. Predeceased by siblings Maureen McRae, Vincent Shearon and Tootsie Thrasher (Jack) . . . After Bob's retirement, Bob and Annette lived in Oliphant enjoying family time, camp fires, and days at the beach with their dogs. She will be missed by many friends "Up North." ²⁹⁴

Annette Shearon and Robert Tibor had the following children:²⁹⁵

90. (i) Bonnie (?),
91. (ii) Bradley (?),
92. (iii) Kim (?),
93. (iv) Michelle (?),
94. (v) Monica (?).



2011
Back row: Monica, Bradley, Michelle
Front row: Bonnie, Annette, Kim
From the Facebook page of
Michelle Tibor Betts

According to Robert's obituary, Annette and Robert had the following grandchildren: Teri-Lyn, Kristine, Jonathan, Gordie, Abbey, Jessica, Michael, Elizabeth, Jaqueline, Skye, Sadie, Brandon, and Brittney.²⁹⁶

²⁹³ The Windsor Star, "Remembering Annette Tibor," <https://windsorstar.remembering.ca/obituary/annette-tibor-1071851261>, (accessed 12 Dec 2019).

²⁹⁴ Ibid.

²⁹⁵ The Windsor Star, "Robert Tibor, Obituary," 8 Feb 2008, <http://www.legacy.com/obituaries/windsorstar/obituary.aspx?n=robert-tibor&pid=102916959>, (accessed 8 May 2018).

²⁹⁶ Ibid.

58. (i) Vincent Francis Joseph Shearon (1938 - 2010):

(Howard Vincent Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Photo from obituary
Windsor Star
19 June 2010

Howard's son, Vincent Francis Joseph Shearon, was born 10 June 1938 and baptized on 26 Jul 1938 at St Alphonsus Church, Windsor; at the time the family was living at 1105 Goyeau Ave in Windsor, ON.

On 9 Mar 1954, at age sixteen, Vincent left the family home at 527 Stanley, Windsor, and took the tunnel bus to Detroit, intending to visit Martha Hilten in Wyandotte, Michigan. He was described as 5' 7" tall, weight 140 lb., with brown hair and brown eyes. He lied about his birthdate, giving 10 June 1935 so as to present himself as age eighteen; he must not have looked it. He was turned back by U.S. Immigration because the I.D. cards that he carried were deemed insufficient. His statement that he was unemployed may have also a factor.²⁹⁷

On 27 Oct 1993, at age fifty-five, he married Inocenicia [*sic*] Goce Vanlear in Brevard County, Florida. She may have been known by the simpler name, Cynthia.²⁹⁸ Apparently he had succeeded in entering the U.S. at some point.

Vincent died on 16 Jun 2010 at Hotel Dieu Grace Hospital, Windsor, Ontario, at the age of seventy-two years; his remains were cremated.

Vincent Francis Shearon and Inocenicia Goce Vanlear had the following children:²⁹⁹

- (i) Sandra (?),
- (ii) Deborah (?).

(i) Sandra Shearon (?):

(Vincent Francis, Howard Vincent Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

²⁹⁷ *Detroit Border Crossings and Passenger and Crew Lists, 1905-1957*, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2006, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/1070/mim1478_93-6306/992084?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30252092240/facts/citation/161951238055/edit/record, (accessed 4 April 2020).

²⁹⁸ *The Windsor Star*, "Maureen McRae, Obituary," 8 Sep 2015, <http://www.legacy.com/obituaries/windsorstar/obituary.aspx?n=maureen-mcrae&pid=175764594&fhid=6760>, (accessed 9 May 2018).

²⁹⁹ Legacy.com, "Vincent Shearon," <https://www.legacy.com/obituaries/legacy/obituary-search.aspx?daterange=99999&firstname=Vincent&lastname=Shearon&countryid=2&stateid=47&affiliateid=all>, (accessed 15 Dec 2019).

(ii) Deborah Shearon (?):

(Vincent Francis, Howard Vincent Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



59. (ii) Maureen Shearon (1942 - 2015):

(Howard Vincent Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Obituary photo

Maureen carried the surname MacRae, but her obituary listed her maiden name and the surname of her three children as, “Charron.” It is clear that she is a Shearon because the obituary names her siblings as Shearons, Annette, Sharon, and Vincent.³⁰⁰

Maureen had the following children:

- (i) Tim (?),
- (ii) Susan (?),
- (iii) Rod (?).

At the time of her death Maureen had eight grandchildren, nineteen great-grandchildren and one great-great-grandchild.

(i) Tim Charron (?):

(Maureen, Howard Vincent Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(ii) Susan Charron (?):

(Maureen, Howard Vincent Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

³⁰⁰ The Windsor Star, “Maureen McRae (Charron), Obituary,” 8 Sep 2015, <http://www.legacy.com/obituaries/windsorstar/obituary.aspx?n=maureen-mcrae&pid=175764594&fhid=6760>, (accessed 9 May 2018).

(iii) Rod Charron (?):

(Maureen, Howard Vincent Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

60. (iii) Sharon Shearon (1945 - 2017):

(Howard Vincent Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Photo from obituary
Families First Funeral Home & Chapel
14 Nov 2017

Sharon died 9 Nov 2017 at age seventy-two, putting her birth year as about 1945. She was nicknamed, Tootsie. Her obituary refers to her as “an original Remington Park Girl.” For fifty-four years she was married to Jack Thrasher.³⁰¹

Sharon Shearon and Jack Thrasher had the following child:

95. (i) Jack Jr. (?).

61. (i) Shirley Alice Jones (1933 -):

(Clara Ann Peach, Esther Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Shirley Alice Jones and James Robert McDonald had the following children:³⁰²

96. (i) James Robert Jr. (1961),
97. (ii) Cathy Ann (1963).

62. (ii) Alice Ann Jones (1934 -):

(Clara Ann Peach, Esther Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Alice Ann Jones and Nelson South had the following children:³⁰³

- (i) Scott (1958),
98. (ii) Janice Elizabeth (1960),
99. (iii) Linda Louise (1964).

(i) Scott South (1958):

(Alice Jones, Clara Ann Peach, Esther Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

³⁰¹ Families First Funeral Home & Chapel, “Thrasher, Sharon ‘Tootsie’,” 14 Nov 2017, <http://canadaobits.ca/windsor/page/28/>, (accessed 8 May 2018).

³⁰² Winterbottom3, Deborah Lyne Peach, “Peach Family Tree,” <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/35210660/person/320044016441/facts>, (accessed 15 Dec 2019).

³⁰³ Ibid.

63. (iii) Norine Ethel Jones (1937 -):

(Clara Ann Peach, Esther Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Norine Ethel Jones and John Randall Stirling had the following children:³⁰⁴

- (i) John Randall Jr. (1959),
- 100. (ii) Tracey (1963),
- 101. (iii) Cheri (?).

(ii) John Randall Stirling Jr. (1959):

(Norine Ethel Jones, Clara Ann Peach, Esther Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

John Randall Jr. lived only six weeks, dying on 5 Nov 1959.³⁰⁵

64. (i) William Peach (?):

(George Peach, Esther Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

William H. Peach and Suzanne Westfall had the following children:³⁰⁶

- (i) James William (1971),
- (ii) Cindy (?),
- (iii) Lisa (?).

(i) James William Peach (1971 -):

(William, George Peach, Esther Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(ii) Cindy Peach (?):

(William, George Peach, Esther Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(iii) Lisa Peach (?):

(William, George Peach, Esther Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

³⁰⁴ Winterbottom3, Deborah Lyne Peach, "Peach Family Tree," <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/35210660/person/320048505329/facts>, (accessed 15 Dec 2019).

³⁰⁵ *Find-A-Grave*, "John Randall Stirling," https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=60527&h=168183133&tid=35210660&pid=320053705684&usePUB=true&_phsrc=tlZ15530&_phstart=succ and <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/204384659>, (accessed 15 Dec 2019).

³⁰⁶ Winterbottom3, Deborah Lyne Peach, "Peach Family Tree," <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/35210660/person/320044017256/facts>, (accessed 15 Dec 2019).

65. Valerie Louise Peach (1945 -):

(John William Peach, Esther Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Valerie Louise Peach and Harvey Edward Pyette had the following children:³⁰⁷

- 102. (i) Bradley Edward (1967),
- 103. (ii) Jennifer Marie (1970),
- 104. (iii) Angela Louise (1972).

66. (ii) Michael John Peach (1950 -):

(John William Peach, Esther Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Michael John Peach and Dianne Jeanne Roppel had the following children:³⁰⁸

- 105. (i) Jeremy Michael (1977),
- (ii) Katherine Anne (1979),
- 106. (iii) John Richard (1981).

(ii) Katherine Anne Peach (1979 -):

(Michael John, John William Peach, Esther Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

67. (iii) Della Marie Peach (1955 -):

(John William Peach, Esther Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Della Marie Peach and Eddie Lee Poulain had the following children:³⁰⁹

- 107. (i) Danita Marie (1978),
- 108. (ii) Crystal (1981),
- (iii) Kelly William (1983).

(iii) Kelly William Poulain (1983 - 2008):

(Della Marie, John William Peach, Esther Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Kelly was born on 10 Apr 1983 and died 20 Jan 2008.³¹⁰

68. (iv) Gail Peach (1966 -):

(Donald Leonard Peach, Esther Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Gail Peach and Terry More had the following children:³¹¹

- (i) Kyle James Donald (2004)

³⁰⁷ Winterbottom3, Deborah Lyne Peach, "Peach Family Tree," <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/35210660/person/320044016338/facts>, (accessed 15 Dec 2019).

³⁰⁸ Winterbottom3, Deborah Lyne Peach, "Peach Family Tree," <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/35210660/person/320044016386/facts>, (accessed 15 Dec 2019).

³⁰⁹ Winterbottom3, Deborah Lyne Peach, "Peach Family Tree," <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/35210660/person/320044016403/facts>, (accessed 15 Dec 2019).

³¹⁰ Winterbottom3, Deborah Lyne Peach, "Peach Family Tree," <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/35210660/person/320048497676/facts>, (accessed 15 Dec 2019).

³¹¹ Winterbottom3, Deborah Lyne Peach, "Peach Family Tree," <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/35210660/person/320044016235/facts>, (accessed 15 Dec 2019).

Kyle James Donald More (2004 -):

(Gail, Donald Leonard Peach, Esther Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

69. (i) Shirley Helen Doreen Payne (1934 - 2015):

(William LeRoy Payne, Hazel Pearl Sanderson, Martha Elizabeth Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Shirley was born on 31 Mar 1934 in Ingersoll, ON. On 10 Dec 1951, she married David William Stephenson. She died in Toronto, ON, in 2015.³¹²

Shirley Helen Doreen Payne and David William Stephenson had the following children:³¹³

- (i) Larry Andrew (1952),
- 109. (ii) Robyn (1959),
- 110. (iii) Darla Jean (1960).

(i) Larry Andrew Stephenson (1952 -):

(Shirley Helen Doreen, William LeRoy Payne, Hazel Pearl Sanderson, Martha Elizabeth Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Larry was born in 1952 in Woodstock, ON.³¹⁴

70. (v) Barbara Payne (?):

(William LeRoy Payne, Hazel Pearl Sanderson, Martha Elizabeth Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Barbara married Donald Freemantle.

Barbara Payne and Donald Freemantle had the following children:³¹⁵

- (i) Paula (?),
- (ii) Darcie (?),
- (iii) Kelly (?).

(i) Paula Freemantle (?):

(Barbara, William LeRoy Payne, Hazel Pearl Sanderson, Martha Elizabeth Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

³¹² Robyn Stephenson, "Robyn Stephenson family tree," "Shirley Helen Doreen Payne," <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/52515379/person/13365977046/facts>, (accessed 31 Mar 2020).

³¹³ Ibid.

³¹⁴ Robyn Stephenson, "Robyn Stephenson family tree," "Larry Andrew Stephenson," <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/52515379/person/13561103915/facts>, (accessed 31 Mar 2020).

³¹⁵ Robyn Stephenson, "Robyn Stephenson family tree," "Barbara Payne," <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/52515379/person/13365977068/facts>, (accessed 31 Mar 2020).

(ii) Darcie Freemantle (?):

(Barbara, William LeRoy Payne, Hazel Pearl Sanderson, Martha Elizabeth Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(iii) Kelly Freemantle (?):

(Barbara, William LeRoy Payne, Hazel Pearl Sanderson, Martha Elizabeth Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

71. (i) Robert Carlton Baxter Perry (1936 - 2013):

(Margaret Pearl Elizabeth Payne, Hazel Pearl Sanderson, Martha Elizabeth Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Robert's Obituary record at Carmichael, California, gave his birthdate as 6 Jul 1936.³¹⁶ Robert said he was born 6 Jul 1934 at Windsor, ON, when crossing the border from British Columbia to Blaine, Washington on 6 Feb 1953. He wanted to present himself as nineteen, not seventeen. He said he was unemployed and hitch-hiking his way back to Windsor, Ontario. He gave his home address as 1073 Felix Avenue, Windsor. On the record card he was described as having brown hair, blue eyes, and standing 5' 10" tall.³¹⁷

In 1955 Robert married Shirley Ann Matkowski. They divorced in November 1969.³¹⁸ Robert died on 17 May 2013.³¹⁹

Robert Carlton Baxter Perry and Shirley Ann Matkowski had the following children:³²⁰

- 111. (i) Kevin Robert (1957),
- 112. (ii) Kristopher William (1962),
- 113. (iii) Kerry (?).

72. (i) Sandra Sanderson (?):

(Hubert, Earl Sanderson, Martha Elizabeth Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Sandra Sanderson and Aaron Parsons had the following children:³²¹

- (i) Troy (1998),
- (ii) Tori Ann (2000).

³¹⁶ *U.S., Obituary Collection, 1930-2015*, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2006, <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=7545&h=303960726&ssrc=pt&tid=71322150&pid=200185331648&usePUB=true>, (accessed 14 Dec 2019).

³¹⁷ *U.S., Border Crossings from Canada to U.S., 1895-1960*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/1075/41253_B124239-02525/19020383?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/115337857/person/412022163871/facts/citation/1122173599121/edit/record, (accessed 12 Dec 2019).

³¹⁸ *California, Divorce Index, 1966-1984*, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2007, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/1141/vdvusaca1966_0074_08_d-0109/1633755?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/familytree/person/tree/71322150/person/200185331648/facts/citation/702208856445/edit/record, (accessed 14 Dec 2019).

³¹⁹ *U.S., Obituary Collection, 1930-2015*, Op. cit.

³²⁰ Melissa Perry, Missperry_1, "Melissa Perry Family Tree,"

³²¹ *Email from Brad Sanderson*, 16 Apr 2018.

(i) Troy Parsons (1998):

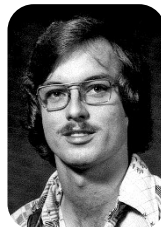
(Sandra, Hubert, Earl Sanderson, Martha Elizabeth Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(ii) Tori Ann Parsons (2000):

(Sandra, Hubert, Earl Sanderson, Martha Elizabeth Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

73. (i) Bradley Carleton Sanderson (1955 -):

(Terrence Carlton, Ralph Carlton Sanderson, Martha Elizabeth Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Brad at 1, 6, and 19 yr
Photo courtesy of
Bradley Carleton Sanderson

Bradley was born in Woodstock, Ontario in 1955.³²² He attended College Avenue Secondary School there, then went to Hamilton to study at Mohawk College, but dropped out in second year.

I don't have any formal college degree or anything like that. I stayed in the same line of work for basically all my working life after college. I went to work for a company as a mechanical draftsman, and I worked my way into the sales department doing proposal writing and technical writing and drawings. I left that company after five years and went to work for a competitor, so I was still in the same line of business: proposals, cost estimating and that sort of stuff. [The area of business was] manufacturing custom designed machinery, specific to surface preparation of metals, for example, prior to painting.³²³

In my 44 years working (I retired at age 54) I ended as a Project Manager and Product Manager, which involved a good deal of travel, [and] interaction with clients both before and after the sale. I also was sales support to the field salesmen.

The recession of 2008 forced cuts in the company [that I had] I worked for loyally for 28 years. They reduced staff numbers [and] chose different products (less complicated) to pursue sales. I always enjoyed the challenges of the new and very involved, [and] somewhat risky ventures: multi-million-dollar projects. [These were] often in unusual places, like a new railcar surface preparation line in Siberia, or a Blast and Paint Line servicing a shipyard of the southern USA, or their suppliers. I

³²² *Interview with Brad Sanderson, Op. cit.*

³²³ *Interview with Brad Sanderson, Op. cit.*

consider my projects as successes and a benefit to the company. Just a couple [of] projects per year was enough to keep me busy.³²⁴

On 2 May 1981, Bradley Carleton Sanderson married Maureen Delaney Shackleton.

I had a personal achievement from almost 10 years ago I will mention, a 38-day solo trip on my motorcycle. I wrote a blog (diary) about it online.³²⁵

I love to travel, and I also have a passion for photography. I like to record everything I see.³²⁶



The Sandersons
Lisa and Ryan (front)
with
Grandfather Terry,
Great-grandparents
Ralph and Wynn,
and Brad
Photo courtesy of
Bradley Carleton Sanderson



Brad and Maureen
with children
Lisa and Ryan
Photo courtesy of
Bradley Carleton Sanderson

Bradley Carleton Sanderson and Maureen Delaney Shackleton had the following children:³²⁷

- (i) Ryan James (1980),
- 114. (ii) Lisa Mae (1982).

(ii) Ryan James Sanderson (1980 -):

(Bradley Carleton, Terrence Carleton, Ralph Carleton Sanderson, Martha Elizabeth Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

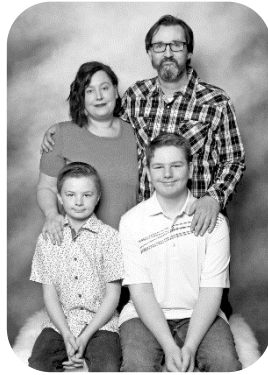
Ryan was born in Oakville, Ontario, in 1980.³²⁸ Ryan is in a relationship Sheona Mcguigan with who brought her two sons into the union.

³²⁴ Ibid.

³²⁵ *Email from Brad Sanderson*, 18 Apr 2018, <http://2009summermotorcycletrip.blogspot.com/2009/07/day-1-friday-june-19-2009-hamilton-to.html>, (accessed 13 Dec 2019).

³²⁶ Ibid.

³²⁷ *Email from Brad Sanderson*, 10 Apr 2018.



Ryan with his partner,
Sheona McGuigan, and her sons,
Andrew (left) and Liam.
Photo courtesy of
Bradley Carleton Sanderson

74. (ii) Kelli Mae Sanderson (1958 -):

(Terrence Carleton, Ralph Carleton Sanderson, Martha Elizabeth Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Kelli Mae Sanderson and Richard Totten had the following children:³²⁹

- (i) Sean (1972),
- 115. (ii) Matthew (1982).

(i) Sean Totten (1972 -):

(Kelli Mae, Terrence Carleton, Ralph Carleton Sanderson, Martha Elizabeth Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

75. (i) Blake Willy DeCraene (1976 -):

(Willy DeCraene, Clarence Edward, Charles Leonard Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Photo from the Facebook page of
Blake DeCraene



Teryne (**BELLAMY**) DeCraene and Emma
Photo from the Facebook page of
Germaine DeCraene



Emma
Photo from the Facebook page of
Emma DeCraene

³²⁸ Ibid.

³²⁹ Email from Brad Sanderson, 10 Apr 2018.

Blake Willy DeCraene and Teryne Lynn Bellamy had the following child:³³⁰

- (i) Emma Katherine (2001).

(i) Emma Katherine DeCraene (2001 -):

(Blake Willy, Willy DeCraene, Clarence Edward, Charles Leonard Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

76. (ii) Krista-Lynn MacRae (1975 -):

(Darla-Jean, Clarence Edward, Charles Leonard Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Krista-Lynn MacRae and Lawrence Mallett had the following child:³³¹

- (i) Marissa Katherine (1996).

Krista-Lynn MacRae and Christopher Clifford Seymour had the following children:³³²

- (ii) Madyson Kylie (2003),
- (iii) Thomas Christopher (2006),
- (iv) Melanie Elizabeth (2009).

(i) Marissa Katherine Mallett (1996 -):

(Krista-Lynn MacRae, Darla-Jean, Clarence Edward, Charles Leonard Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(ii) Madyson Kylie Seymour (2003 -):

(Krista-Lynn MacRae, Darla-Jean, Clarence Edward, Charles Leonard Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(iii) Thomas Christopher Seymour (2006 -):

(Krista-Lynn MacRae, Darla-Jean, Clarence Edward, Charles Leonard Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(iv) Melanie Elizabeth Seymour (2009 -):

(Krista-Lynn MacRae, Darla-Jean, Clarence Edward, Charles Leonard Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

77. (i) Jodi-Lynn Mellick (?):

(Mary Kathryn, Clarence Edward, Charles Leonard Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Jodi-Lynn Mellick and Kodie DeKlerck had the following children:³³³

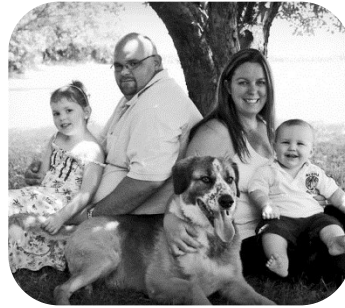
- (i) Karleigh Marie (2009),
- (ii) Cameron John (2012).

³³⁰ Darla Titus, Titus & MacRae Family Trees, <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/80352386/person/42507751185/facts>, (accessed 15 Dec 2019).

³³¹ Darla Titus, Titus & MacRae Family Trees, <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/80352386/person/42506729751/facts>, (accessed 15 Dec 2019).

³³² Ibid.

³³³ From the Facebook page of Jodi-Lynn Mellick, <https://www.facebook.com/jodimellick>, (accessed 15 Dec 2019).



Karleigh, Kodie, Jodi-Lynn & Cameron
Photo from the Facebook page of
Jodi-Lynn Mellick

(i) Karleigh Marie DeKlerck (2009 -):

(Jodi-Lynn Mellick, Mary Kathryn, Clarence Edward, Charles Leonard Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(ii) Cameron John DeKlerck (2012 -):

(Jodi-Lynn Mellick, Mary Kathryn, Clarence Edward, Charles Leonard Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

78. (i) David Michael Ray (1968 -):

(Lynda Ann Ray, Myrtle Ettie Ann Jordan, Katherine Harriet Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

David Michael Ray and Yang Lee Ping had the following children:³³⁴

- (i) son 1 (?),
- (ii) son 2 (?).

79. (i) Michael Andrew Ray (1970 -):

(Michael John Ray, Myrtle Ettie Ann Jordan, Katherine Harriet Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Michael is a director with the Ontario Ministry of Labour.

Michael Andrew Ray and Frances Cairns had the following children:³³⁵

- (i) Sean (2004),
- (ii) Andrew (2006).

(i) Sean Ray (2004 -):

(Michael Andrew, Michael John Ray, Myrtle Ettie Ann Jordan, Katherine Harriet Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(ii) Andrew Ray (2006 -):

(Michael Andrew, Michael John Ray, Myrtle Ettie Ann Jordan, Katherine Harriet Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

³³⁴ Ibid.

³³⁵ *Interview with Michael & Leslie Ray, and Dale Dragomir, Kingsville, Ontario, 15 Jan 2017.*

80. (ii) Victoria Helen Ray (1972 -):

(Michael John Ray, Myrtle Ettie Ann Jordan, Katherine Harriet Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Victoria Helen Ray and Jeffrey Ray had the following children:³³⁶

- (i) Sophie (2006),
- (ii) Annika (2012).

(i) Sophie Ray (2006 -):

(Victoria Helen, Michael John Ray, Myrtle Ettie Ann Jordan, Katherine Harriet Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(ii) Annika Ray (2012 -):

(Victoria Helen, Michael John Ray, Myrtle Ettie Ann Jordan, Katherine Harriet Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

81. (iii) Marcus Paul Ray (1974 -):

(Michael John Ray, Myrtle Ettie Ann Jordan, Katherine Harriet Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Marcus is an elementary school teacher.³³⁷

Marcus Paul Ray and Jennifer Smith had the following children:³³⁸

- (i) Michael (2008),
- (ii) Matthew (2010),
- (iii) Spencer (2012).

(i) Michael Ray (2008 -):

(Marcus Paul, Michael John Ray, Myrtle Ettie Ann Jordan, Katherine Harriet Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(ii) Matthew Ray (2010 -):

(Marcus Paul, Michael John Ray, Myrtle Ettie Ann Jordan, Katherine Harriet Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(iii) Spencer Ray (2012 -):

(Marcus Paul, Michael John Ray, Myrtle Ettie Ann Jordan, Katherine Harriet Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

³³⁶ Ibid.

³³⁷ *Interview with Michael & Leslie Ray, and Dale Dragomir*, Kingsville, Ontario, 15 Jan 2017.

³³⁸ Ibid.

82. (i) Angela Piunno (?):

(Bonnie Ann Dragomir, Agnes Morrison, Maud Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Mike, Angela
& Quinn

Angela Piunno and Michael Mascarin had the following child:³³⁹

(i) Quinn (2015).

(i) Quinn Mascarin (2015 -):

(Angela Piunno, Bonnie Ann Dragomir, Agnes Morrison, Maud Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Quinn, age 3

83. (ii) Rhonda Shearon (1959 - 2017):

(Ronald Keith, John Henry Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Obituary photo
Windsor Star
25 Feb 2017

Rhonda was born 21 Jun 1959 and died 17 Feb 2017.³⁴⁰

³³⁹ Interview with Bonnie (**DRAGOMIR**) Piunno Alarcon and Angela (**PIUNNO**) Hart, Windsor, ON, 8 Jul 2018.

³⁴⁰ The Windsor, Star, “Rhonda Chabot, Obituary,” 25 Feb 2017, <http://www.legacy.com/obituaries/windsorstar/obituary.aspx?n=rhonda-chabot&pid=184249701&fhid=6759>, (accessed 21 Apr 2018).

Rhonda Shearon and Fortune Chabot had the following child:³⁴¹

(i) Jake (?).

(i) Jake Chabot (?):

(Rhonda, Ronald Keith, John Henry Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

84. (i) John Russell “Blade” Shearon (1966 - 2018):

(Raymond Dwight, John Henry Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Obituary candid photo

John was born 4 Dec 1966 and died 9 Feb 2018.³⁴²

John Russell Shearon and Julie had the following child:³⁴³

(i) Dean (1966).

(i) Dean Shearon (1966):

(John Russell, Raymond Dwight, John Henry Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

85. (i) Michelle Shearon (?):

(Brian Hilary, John Henry Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



From the Facebook page of Michelle Shearon-Milligan

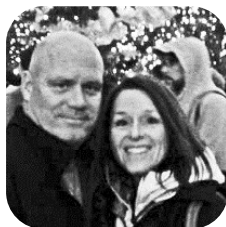
Last July I enrolled, completed and passed the OREA college courses. I passed my last exam the week before Christmas. Looking back, those 6 months were nuts. I managed working full-time, Jordan's work schedule, Nick's hockey Schedule, managed his Select team, plus continued to teach at the YMCA. A lot of late nights

³⁴¹ Ibid.

³⁴² The Windsor Star, Obituary of SHEARON, John Russell "Blade," <http://www.legacy.com/obituaries/windsorstar/obituary.aspx?n=john-russell-shearon&pid=188161428&fhid=6767>, (accessed 15 Dec 2019).

³⁴³ Ibid.

with my head stuck in the books! That's why I keep running and cycling to clear my head.³⁴⁴



From the Facebook page of
Michelle Shearon-Milligan

Michelle Shearon and Dale Milligan had the following children:³⁴⁵

- (i) Jordan (?),
- (ii) Nicholas (?).

(i) Jordan Milligan (?):

(Michelle, Brian Hilary, John Henry Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(ii) Nicholas Milligan (?):

(Michelle, Brian Hilary, John Henry Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

86. (i) Lori Ann Wright (?):

(Margaret Ann, John Henry Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Lori Ann Wright and Mathew Paré had the following child:³⁴⁶

- (i) Ainsley Margaret (?):

(i) Ainsley Margaret Paré (?):

(Lori Ann Wright, Margaret Ann, John Henry Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

³⁴⁴ From the Facebook page of Michelle Shearon-Milligan,
<https://www.facebook.com/michelle.shearonmilligan>, (accessed 15 Dec 2019).

³⁴⁵ Ibid.

³⁴⁶ The Windsor Star, "Margaret Wright, Obituary," 24 Dec 2012, <http://www.legacy.com/obituaries/windsorstar/obituary.aspx?n=margaret-wright&pid=161942001&fhid=6767>, (accessed 21 Apr 2018).

87. (i) Greg Paquette (?):

(J. Merrill Conrad (Shearon) Paquette, Ralph Edward Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Greg Paquette and Cheryl had the following children:³⁴⁷

- (i) Jocelyn (?),
- (ii) Georgia (?),
- (iii) Madison (?).

(i) Jocelyn Paquette (?):

(Greg, J. Merrill Conrad (Shearon) Paquette, Ralph Edward Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(ii) Georgia Paquette (?):

(Greg, J. Merrill Conrad (Shearon) Paquette, Ralph Edward Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(iii) Madison Paquette (?):

(Greg, J. Merrill Conrad (Shearon) Paquette, Ralph Edward Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

88. (i) Daniel L. Blais (1956 - 2014):

(Barbara Ann, Ralph Edward Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Danny was a member of the slo-pitch community especially the Windsor Chiefs. He was a head referee and chief of minor hockey in Tecumseh and an OMHA supervisor. Danny worked at Anchor Danly, [Windsor], for many years.³⁴⁸

Daniel married Darlene M. Pitre on 9 Jun 1979. Daniel died on 18 Sep 2014 and was buried in St. Anne Cemetery, Tecumseh, Ontario.³⁴⁹

³⁴⁷ Loughheed Funeral Homes, "In Memory of Janet Marilyn Lindala-Adams," <https://loughheedfuneralhomes.com/book-of-memories/284259/lindala-adams-janet/obituary.php>, (accessed 15 Dec 2019).

³⁴⁸ The Windsor Star, "Daniel Blais, Obituary," 19 Sep 2014, <http://www.legacy.com/obituaries/windsorstar/obituary.aspx?n=daniel-blais&pid=172509320&fhid=13203>, (accessed 25 Apr 2018).

³⁴⁹ Canada, *Find A Grave Index, 1600s-Current*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/171004635>, (accessed 26 Apr 2018).

Daniel L. Blais and Darlene M. Pitre had the following children:³⁵⁰

- (i) Derek. (?),
- (ii) D.J. (?).

(i) Derek. Blais (?):

(Daniel L. Blais, Barbara Ann, Ralph Edward Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(ii) D.J. Blais (?):

(Daniel L. Blais, Barbara Ann, Ralph Edward Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

89. (iv) Kelly Blais (?):

(Barbara Ann, Ralph Edward Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



2018
From the Facebook page of
Kelly White (Blais)

In 1989, Kelly married Timothy White.³⁵¹



From the Facebook page of
Kelly White (Blais)

Kelly Blais and Timothy White had the following children:³⁵²

- (i) Ashley (?),
- (ii) Nicole (?),
- (iii) Taylor Ann (?),
- (iv) Dean (?).

³⁵⁰ The Windsor Star, “Daniel Blais, Obituary,” 19 Sep 2014, <http://www.legacy.com/obituaries/windsorstar/obituary.aspx?n=daniel-blais&pid=172509320&fhid=13203>, (accessed 25 Apr 2018).

³⁵¹ Facebook page of Kelly White (Blais), <https://www.facebook.com/photo.php?fbid=10154161854476111&set=pb.718626110.-2207520000.&type=3&theater>, (accessed 14 Dec 2019).

³⁵² Facebook page of Kelly White (Blais), <https://www.facebook.com/kelly.white.98622733/about?section=relationship&lst=1625930665%3A718626110%3A1576325445>, (accessed 14 Dec 2019).



Taylor Ann, Nicole, Dean, and Ashley
From the Facebook page of
Kelly White (Blais)

(i) Ashley White (?):

(Kelly Blais, Barbara Ann, Ralph Edward Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(ii) Nicole White (?):

(Kelly Blais, Barbara Ann, Ralph Edward Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(iii) Taylor Ann White (?):

(Kelly Blais, Barbara Ann, Ralph Edward Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(iv) Dean White (?):

(Kelly Blais, Barbara Ann, Ralph Edward Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

90. (i) Bonnie Tibor (?):

(Annette, Howard Vincent Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Bonnie married Richard Geauvreau.

Bonnie Tibor and Richard Geauvreau had the following children:

- (i) Teri-Lyn (?),
- 116. (ii) Kristine “Krissi” (?),
- (iii) Jonathon (?).

(i) Teri-Lyn Geauvreau (?):

(Bonnie Tibor, Annette, Howard Vincent Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(iii) Jonathon Geauvreau (?):

(Bonnie Tibor, Annette, Howard Vincent Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



2019
From the Facebook page of
Jon Geauvreau

91. (ii) Bradley Tibor (?):

(Annette, Howard Vincent Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

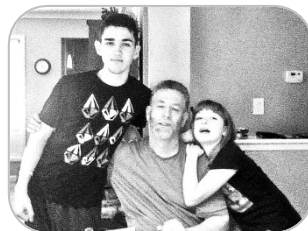
Bradley Tibor married Lynne.



From the Facebook page of
Lynne Tibor

Bradley Tibor and Lynne ?? had the following children:

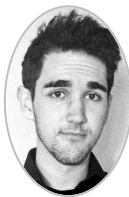
- (i) Gordon (?),
- (ii) Daughter (?).



From the Facebook page of
Lynne Tibor

(i) Gordon Tibor (?):

(Bradley Tibor, Annette, Howard Vincent Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



From the Facebook page of
Gordie Tibor

92. (iii) Kim Tibor (?):

(Annette, Howard Vincent Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



From the Facebook page of
Kim Tibor Rocheleau

Kim Tibor married Geoff Rocheleau.³⁵³

Kim Tibor and Geoff Rocheleau had the following children:³⁵⁴

- (i) Jessica Kim (?),
- (ii) Michael (?),
- (iii) Elizabeth (?),
- (iv) Jaqueline (?).

(i) Jessica Kim Rocheleau (?):

(Kim Tibor, Annette, Howard Vincent Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



From the Facebook page of
Jessicaa Kim Rocheleau (Jazzie)

(ii) Michael Rocheleau (?):

(Kim Tibor, Annette, Howard Vincent Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(iii) Elizabeth Rocheleau (?):

(Kim Tibor, Annette, Howard Vincent Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



From the Facebook page of
Elizabeth Rocheleau

³⁵³ Windsor Star Obituaries, "Remembering Robert Tibor,"
<https://windsorstar.remembering.ca/obituary/robert-tibor-1066477097>, (accessed 12 Dec 2019).

³⁵⁴ Remembering Annette Tibor, Op. cit.

(iv) Jaqueline Rocheleau (?):

(Kim Tibor, Annette, Howard Vincent Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

93. (iv) Michelle Tibor (?):

(Annette, Howard Vincent Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



2014
From the Facebook page of
Michelle Tibor Betts

Michelle Tibor married Rob Groulx.³⁵⁵ She next married Gregory Betts.

Michelle Tibor had the following children:

- (i) Skye (?),
- (ii) Sadie (?).

Michelle Tibor and Greg Betts had the following child:

- (i) Samuel (?).



2016
From the Facebook page of
Michelle Tibor Betts

(i) Skye Tibor (?):

(Michelle Tibor, Annette, Howard Vincent Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(ii) Sadie Tibor (?):

(Michelle Tibor, Annette, Howard Vincent Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

³⁵⁵ Remembering Robert Tibor, Op.cit..

(iii) Samuel Betts (?):

(Michelle Tibor, Annette, Howard Vincent Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

94. (v) Monica Tibor (?):

(Annette, Howard Vincent Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Monica married Blair Tuck.³⁵⁶ Monica married Barry Duquette.³⁵⁷

Monica Tibor and Barry Duquette had the following children:

- (i) Brandon (?),
- (ii) Britney (?).



2015
From the Facebook page of
Monica Duquette

(i) Brandon Tibor (?):

(Monica Tibor, Annette, Howard Vincent Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(ii) Britney Tibor (?):

(Monica Tibor, Annette, Howard Vincent Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

95. (i) Jack Thrasher Jr. (?):

(Sharon, Howard Vincent Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Jack Thrasher and Leona had the following children:³⁵⁸

- 117. (i) Quinn (?),
- (ii) Rhiannon (?),
- (iii) Sheridan (?),
- (iv) Sullivan (?).

(ii) Rhiannon Thrasher (?):

(Jack Thrasher Jr., Sharon, Howard Vincent Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

³⁵⁶ Ibid.

³⁵⁷ Remembering Annette Tibor, Op. cit.

³⁵⁸ Ibid.

(iii) Sheridan Thrasher (?):

(Jack Thrasher Jr., Sharon, Howard Vincent Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(iv) Sullivan Thrasher (?):

(Jack Thrasher Jr., Sharon, Howard Vincent Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

96.(i) James Robert McDonald Jr. (?):

(Shirley Alice Jones, Clara Ann Peach, Esther Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

James Robert McDonald Jr. and Donna Jean Wilson had the following child:³⁵⁹

- (i) Christopher (?).

(i) Christopher McDonald (?):

(James Robert McDonald, Shirley Alice Jones, Clara Ann Peach, Esther Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

97. (ii) Cathy Ann McDonald (1963 -):

(Shirley Alice Jones, Clara Ann Peach, Esther Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Cathy Ann McDonald and Robert John Schoonderwoerd had the following children:³⁶⁰

- (i) Jeremy Jonathan (1992),
- (ii) Timothy James (1996),
- (iii) Kayla Marie (1997),
- (iv) Jordan Robert (1998).

(i) Jeremy Jonathan Schoonderwoerd (1992):

(Cathy Ann McDonald, Shirley Alice Jones, Clara Ann Peach, Esther Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(ii) Timothy James Schoonderwoerd (1996):

(Cathy Ann McDonald, Shirley Alice Jones, Clara Ann Peach, Esther Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(iii) Kayla Marie Schoonderwoerd (1997):

(Cathy Ann McDonald, Shirley Alice Jones, Clara Ann Peach, Esther Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(iv) Jordan Robert Schoonderwoerd (1998):

(Cathy Ann McDonald, Shirley Alice Jones, Clara Ann Peach, Esther Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

³⁵⁹ Winterbottom3, Deborah Lyne Peach, "Peach Family Tree," <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/35210660/person/320044016478/facts>, (accessed 15 Dec 2019).

³⁶⁰ Winterbottom3, Deborah Lyne Peach, "Peach Family Tree," <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/35210660/person/320044016441/facts>, (accessed 15 Dec 2019).

98. (i) Janice Elizabeth South (1960):

(Alice Jones, Clara Ann Peach, Esther Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Janice South had the following children:³⁶¹

- (i) Karen Marie (1976),
- (ii) Clayton George (1980).

(i) Karen Marie South (1976):

(Janice South, Alice Jones, Clara Ann Peach, Esther Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(ii) Clayton George South (1980 -):

(Janice South, Alice Jones, Clara Ann Peach, Esther Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Clayton George married YinYin Liao.³⁶²

99. (iii) Linda Louise South (1964):

(Alice Jones, Clara Ann Peach, Esther Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Linda Louise South and ?? Haverhamp had the following children:³⁶³

- (i) Trevor Nelson (?),
- (ii) Anthony D. (?).

(i) Trevor Nelson Haverhamp (?):

(Linda Louise South, Alice Jones, Clara Ann Peach, Esther Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(ii) Anthony D. Haverhamp (?):

(Linda Louise South, Alice Jones, Clara Ann Peach, Esther Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

100. (ii) Tracey Stirling (?):

(Norine Ethel Jones, Clara Ann Peach, Esther Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Tracey Stirling and Dale Fournier had the following child:³⁶⁴

- (i) Randy Reginald John (?).

³⁶¹ Winterbottom3, Deborah Lyne Peach, "Peach Family Tree," <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/35210660/person/320044017373/facts>, (accessed 15 Dec 2019).

³⁶² Ibid.

³⁶³ Winterbottom3, Deborah Lyne Peach, "Peach Family Tree," <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/35210660/person/320044017388/facts>, (accessed 15 Dec 2019).

³⁶⁴ Winterbottom3, Deborah Lyne Peach, "Peach Family Tree," <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/35210660/person/320051677115/facts>, (accessed 15 Dec 2019).

(i) Randy Reginald John Fournier (?):

(Tracey Stirling, Norine Ethel Jones, Clara Ann Peach, Esther Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

101. (iii) Cheri Stirling (?):

(Norine Ethel Jones, Clara Ann Peach, Esther Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Cheri Stirling and John Engel had the following children:³⁶⁵

- (i) Ashley (?),
- (ii) Sean (?).

(i) Ashley Engel (?):

(Cheri Sterling, Norine Ethel Jones, Clara Ann Peach, Esther Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(ii) Sean Engel (?):

(Cheri Sterling, Norine Ethel Jones, Clara Ann Peach, Esther Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

102. (i) Bradley Edward Pyette (1967 -):

(Valerie Louise, John William Peach, Esther Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Bradley Edward Pyette and Rosina Joest had the following children:³⁶⁶

- 117. (i) Brandon Edward (1992),
- (ii) Owen William (2004),
- (iii) Gracie Rosina (2006)

(ii) Owen William Pyette (2004 -):

(Bradley Edward Pyette, Valerie Louise, John William Peach, Esther Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(iii) Gracie Rosina Pyette (2006 -):

(Bradley Edward Pyette, Valerie Louise, John William Peach, Esther Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

³⁶⁵ Winterbottom3, Deborah Lyne Peach, "Peach Family Tree," <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/35210660/person/320051677044/facts>, (accessed 15 Dec 2019).

³⁶⁶ Winterbottom3, Deborah Lyne Peach, "Peach Family Tree," <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/35210660/person/320048497840/facts>, (accessed 15 Dec 2019).

103. (ii) Jennifer Marie Pyette (1970 -):

(Valerie Louise, John William Peach, Esther Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Jennifer Marie Pyette and Horinga had the following children:³⁶⁷

- (i) Zachary Kyle (1997),
- (ii) Torri Marie (2000),
- (iii) Benjamin (2004).

(i) Zachary Kyle Horinga (1997 -):

(Jennifer Marie Pyette, Valerie Louise, John William Peach, Esther Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(ii) Torri Marie Horinga (2000 -):

(Jennifer Marie Pyette, Valerie Louise, John William Peach, Esther Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(iii) Benjamin Horinga (2004 -):

(Jennifer Marie Pyette, Valerie Louise, John William Peach, Esther Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

104. (iii) Angela Louise Pyette (1972 -):

(Valerie Louise, John William Peach, Esther Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Angela Louise Pyette and Jason Everett Main had the following children:³⁶⁸

- (i) Ashley Karina (1999),
- (ii) Brittany Cassandra (2002).

(i) Ashley Karina Main (1999 -):

(Angela Louise Pyette, Valerie Louise, John William Peach, Esther Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(ii) Brittany Cassandra Main (2002 -):

(Angela Louise Pyette, Valerie Louise, John William Peach, Esther Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

³⁶⁷ Winterbottom3, Deborah Lyne Peach, "Peach Family Tree," <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/35210660/person/320048497922/facts>, (accessed 15 Dec 2019).

³⁶⁸ Winterbottom3, Deborah Lyne Peach, "Peach Family Tree," <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/35210660/person/320048498090/facts>, (accessed 15 Dec 2019).

105. (i) Jeremy Michael Peach (1977 -):

(Michael John, John William Peach, Esther Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Jeremy Michael Peach and Tracy Lynn Florchutz had the following children:³⁶⁹

- (i) Griffin Edward (2007),
- (ii) Jackson Ryan (2007),
- (iii) Benjamin Evan (2016).

(i) Griffin Edward Peach (2007 -):

(Jeremy Michael, Michael John, John William Peach, Esther Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(ii) Jackson Ryan Peach (2007 -):

(Jeremy Michael, Michael John, John William Peach, Esther Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(iii) Benjamin Evan Peach (2016 -):

(Jeremy Michael, Michael John, John William Peach, Esther Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

106. (iii) John Richard Peach (1981 -):

(Michael John, John William Peach, Esther Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

John Richard Peach and Hillory Jane Augot had the following children:³⁷⁰

- (i) Kaleigh Lorraine (2007),
- (ii) Harper Michael (2008).

(i) Kaleigh Lorraine Peach (2007 -):

(John Richard, Michael John, John William Peach, Esther Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(ii) Harper Michael Peach (2008 -):

(John Richard, Michael John, John William Peach, Esther Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

107. (i) Danita Marie Poulain (1978 -):

(Della Marie, John William Peach, Esther Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Danita Marie Poulain had the following child:³⁷¹

- (i) Mackenzie Alyssa (1999).

³⁶⁹ Winterbottom3, Deborah Lyne Peach, "Peach Family Tree," <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/35210660/person/320048503259/facts>, (accessed 15 Dec 2019).

³⁷⁰ Winterbottom3, Deborah Lyne Peach, "Peach Family Tree," <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/35210660/person/320048503838/facts>, (accessed 15 Dec 2019).

³⁷¹ Winterbottom3, Deborah Lyne Peach, "Peach Family Tree," <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/35210660/person/320048497122/facts>, (accessed 15 Dec 2019).

(i) Mackenzie Alyssa Poulain (1999 -):

(Danita Marie Poulain, Della Marie, John William Peach, Esther Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

108. (ii) Crystal Poulain (1981 -):

(Della Marie, John William Peach, Esther Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Crystal Poulain and Stringer had the following children:³⁷²

- (i) Langley Jade (2005),
- (ii) Tayden Kelly (2011).

(i) Langley Jade Stringer (2005 -):

(Crystal Poulain, Della Marie, John William Peach, Esther Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(ii) Tayden Kelly Stringer (2011 -):

(Crystal Poulain, Della Marie, John William Peach, Esther Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

109. (ii) Robyn Stephenson (1959 -):

(Shirley Helen Doreen, William LeRoy Payne, Hazel Pearl Sanderson, Martha Elizabeth Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Robyn was born in 1959 in Woodstock, ON. She married Timothy McCormick.³⁷³

Robyn Stephenson and Timothy McCormick had the following children:³⁷⁴

- 119. (i) Jonathan Tyler (1988),
- 120. (ii) Jordan David (1993).

110. (iii) Darla Jean Stephenson (1960 -):

(Shirley Helen Doreen, William LeRoy Payne, Hazel Pearl Sanderson, Martha Elizabeth Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Darla Jean was born in Woodstock, ON, in 1960. She married Daryl McKinnon.³⁷⁵

Darla Jean Stephenson and Daryl McKinnon had the following children:³⁷⁶

- (i) Sarah (1987),
- 121. (ii) Carrie McKinnon May (1992). [*sic*]

³⁷² Winterbottom3, Deborah Lyne Peach, "Peach Family Tree," <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/35210660/person/320048497376/facts>, (accessed 15 Dec 2019).

³⁷³ Robyn Stephenson, "Robyn Stephenson family tree," "Robyn Stephenson," <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/52515379/person/13365977045/facts>, (accessed 31 Mar 2020).

³⁷⁴ Ibid.

³⁷⁵ Robyn Stephenson, "Robyn Stephenson family tree," "Darla Jean Stephenson," <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/52515379/person/13561105809/facts>, (accessed 31 Mar 2020).

³⁷⁶ Ibid.

(i) Sarah McKinnon J [sic] (1987 -):

(Darla Jean Stephenson, Shirley Helen Doreen, William LeRoy Payne, Hazel Pearl Sanderson, Martha Elizabeth Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Sarah was born in 1987 in Toronto, ON.³⁷⁷

111. (i) Kevin Robert Perry (1957 -):

(Robert Carlton Baxter Perry, Margaret Pearl Elizabeth Payne, Hazel Pearl Sanderson, Martha Elizabeth Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Kevin Robert Perry and Christine Louise Calvano had the following child:³⁷⁸

(i) Melissa Anne (1980),

Kevin Robert Perry and Tami Lynn Ladner had the following children:³⁷⁹

(ii) Courtney Gray (1991),

122. (iii) Taylor Lynn (1994).

(i) Melissa Anne Perry (1980 -):

(Kevin Robert, Robert Carlton Baxter Perry, Margaret Pearl Elizabeth Payne, Hazel Pearl Sanderson, Martha Elizabeth Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(ii) Courtney Gray Perry (1991 -):

(Kevin Robert, Robert Carlton Baxter Perry, Margaret Pearl Elizabeth Payne, Hazel Pearl Sanderson, Martha Elizabeth Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

112. (i) Kristopher William Perry (1962 - 1986):

(Robert Carlton Baxter Perry, Margaret Pearl Elizabeth Payne, Hazel Pearl Sanderson, Martha Elizabeth Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Kristopher William Perry and Christy Stanford had the following child:³⁸⁰

(i) Daniel (1986).

³⁷⁷ Robyn Stephenson, "Robyn Stephenson family tree," "Sarah McKinnon J," <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/52515379/person/13776737163/facts>, (accessed 31 Mar 2020).

³⁷⁸ Melissa Perry, Terrence's 1st cousin, 3x removed, "Melissa Perry Family Tree," <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/16072114/person/338507337/facts>, (accessed 15 Dec 2019).

³⁷⁹ Ibid.

³⁸⁰ Melissa Perry, Terrence's 1st cousin, 3x removed, "Melissa Perry Family Tree," <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/16072114/person/338613825/facts>, (accessed 15 Dec 2019).

(i) Daniel Perry (1986 -):

(Kristopher William, Robert Carlton Baxter Perry, Margaret Pearl Elizabeth Payne, Hazel Pearl Sanderson, Martha Elizabeth Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Daniel was born in Los Angeles, CA.³⁸¹

113. (iii) Kerry Perry (?):

(Robert Carlton Baxter Perry, Margaret Pearl Elizabeth Payne, Hazel Pearl Sanderson, Martha Elizabeth Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Kerry Perry and James Slouber had the following children:³⁸²

- (i) Braden (?),
- (ii) Erika (?),
- (iii) Kirsten (?).

(i) Braden Slouber (?):

(Kerry, Robert Carlton Baxter Perry, Margaret Pearl Elizabeth Payne, Hazel Pearl Sanderson, Martha Elizabeth Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(ii) Erika Slouber (?):

(Kerry, Robert Carlton Baxter Perry, Margaret Pearl Elizabeth Payne, Hazel Pearl Sanderson, Martha Elizabeth Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(iii) Kirsten Slouber (?):

(Kerry, Robert Carlton Baxter Perry, Margaret Pearl Elizabeth Payne, Hazel Pearl Sanderson, Martha Elizabeth Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Kirsten married Marcus Kemp.³⁸³

³⁸¹ Melissa Perry, Terrence's 1st cousin, 3x removed, "Melissa Perry Family Tree," <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/16072114/person/180160973891/facts>, (accessed 15 Dec 2019).

³⁸² Melissa Perry, Terrence's 1st cousin, 3x removed, "Melissa Perry Family Tree," <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/16072114/person/338613195/facts>, (accessed 15 Dec 2019).

³⁸³ Melissa Perry, Terrence's 1st cousin, 3x removed, "Melissa Perry Family Tree," <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/16072114/person/180201184512/facts>, (accessed 15 Dec 2019).

114. (i) Lisa Mae Sanderson (1972 -):

(Bradley Carleton, Terrence Carleton, Ralph Carleton Sanderson, Martha Elizabeth Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Photo courtesy of
Bradley Carleton Sanderson

Lisa was born in Hamilton, Ontario, in 1982.³⁸⁴

Lisa Mae Sanderson B. had the following child:³⁸⁵

(i) Dylan (2013).



Lisa Mae with Dylan
Photo courtesy of
Bradley Carleton Sanderson

(i) Dylan Carleton B. (2013 -):

(Lisa Mae, Bradley Carleton, Terrence Carleton, Ralph Carleton Sanderson, Martha Elizabeth Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Photo courtesy of
Bradley Carleton Sanderson

115. (ii) Matthew Totten (1982 -):

(Kelli Mae, Terrence Carleton, Ralph Carleton Sanderson, Martha Elizabeth Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Matthew Totten and Rebecca Farrelly had the following children:³⁸⁶

(i) Liam (?),

(ii) Ethan (?).

³⁸⁴ *Interview with Brad Sanderson, Op. cit.*

³⁸⁵ *Email from Brad Sanderson, 10 Apr 2018.*

³⁸⁶ *Email from Brad Sanderson, 10 Apr 2018.*

(i) Liam Totten (?):

(Matthew Totten, Kelli Mae, Terrence Carleton, Ralph Carleton Sanderson, Martha Elizabeth Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(ii) Ethan Totten (?):

(Matthew Totten, Kelli Mae, Terrence Carleton, Ralph Carleton Sanderson, Martha Elizabeth Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

116. (ii) Kristine Geauvreau (?):

(Bonnie Tibor, Annette, Howard Vincent Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



2017
Krissi & Ella
From the Facebook page of
Krissi Findley

Kristine Geauvreau and ?? Findley had the following children:³⁸⁷

- (i) Ella (?),
- (ii) Henry (?).

(i) Ella Findley (?):

(Kristine Geauvreau, Bonnie Tibor, Annette, Howard Vincent Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



2013
From the Facebook page of
Krissi Findley

(ii) Henry Findley(?):

(Kristine Geauvreau, Bonnie Tibor, Annette, Howard Vincent Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



2015
From the Facebook page of
Krissi Findley

³⁸⁷ From the Facebook page of Krissi Findley

117. Quinn Thrasher (?):

(Jack Thrasher Jr., Sharon, Howard Vincent Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Quinn Thrasher had the following child:³⁸⁸

(i) Valerie (?).

(i) Valerie Thrasher (?):

(Quinn, Jack Thrasher Jr., Sharon, Howard Vincent Shearon, Charlotte Ann Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

118. (i) Brandon Edward Pyette (1992 -):

(Bradley Edward Pyette, Valerie Louise, John William Peach, Esther Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Brandon Edward Pyette had the following child:³⁸⁹

(i) Carter Edward James (2013).

(i) Carter Edward James Pyette (2013 -):

(Brandon Edward, Bradley Edward Pyette, Valerie Louise, John William Peach, Esther Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

119. (i) Jonathan Tyler McCormick (1988 -):

(Robyn Stephenson, Shirley Helen Doreen, William LeRoy Payne, Hazel Pearl Sanderson, Martha Elizabeth Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Jonathan was born in 1988 in Toronto, ON. He married Taylor Christmas.³⁹⁰

Jonathan Tyler McCormick and Taylor Christmas had the following child:³⁹¹

(i) Aubrey Katie (2012).

(i) Aubrey Katie McCormick (2012 -):

(Jonathan Tyler McCormick, Robyn Stephenson, Shirley Helen Doreen, William LeRoy Payne, Hazel Pearl Sanderson, Martha Elizabeth Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Aubrey was born in 2012 in Comox, BC.³⁹²

³⁸⁸ Families First Funeral Home & Chapel, “Thrasher, Sharon ‘Tootsie’,” 14 Nov 2017, <http://canadaobits.ca/windsor/page/28/>, (accessed 8 May 2018).

³⁸⁹ Winterbottom3, Deborah Lyne Peach, “Peach Family Tree,” <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/35210660/person/320048501472/facts>, (accessed 15 Dec 2019).

³⁹⁰ Robyn Stephenson, “Robyn Stephenson family tree,” “Jonathan Tyler McCormick,” <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/52515379/person/13562810896/facts>, (accessed 31 Mar 2020).

³⁹¹ Ibid.

³⁹² Robyn Stephenson, “Robyn Stephenson family tree,” “Aubrey Katie McCormick,” <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/52515379/person/13562814319/facts>, (accessed 31 Mar 2020).

120. (ii) Jordan David McCormick (1993 -):

(Robyn Stephenson, Shirley Helen Doreen, William LeRoy Payne, Hazel Pearl Sanderson, Martha Elizabeth Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Jordan was born in 1993 in Toronto, ON. He married Shayna Marie Box.³⁹³

Jordan David McCormick and Shayna Marie Box had the following child:

(i) Jasper John (2018).

(ii)

(i) Jasper John McCormick (2018 -):

(Jordan David McCormick, Robyn Stephenson, Shirley Helen Doreen, William LeRoy Payne, Hazel Pearl Sanderson, Martha Elizabeth Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Jasper was born in 2018 in Comox, BC.³⁹⁴

121. (ii) Carrie McKinnon May (1992 -):

(Darla Jean Stephenson, Shirley Helen Doreen, William LeRoy Payne, Hazel Pearl Sanderson, Martha Elizabeth Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Carrie was born in 1992 in Toronto, ON.

Carrie McKinnon May had the following child:

(i) Preston McKinnon Willam (?).

(i) Preston McKinnon Willam (?):

(Carrie McKinnon May, Darla Jean Stephenson, Shirley Helen Doreen, William LeRoy Payne, Hazel Pearl Sanderson, Martha Elizabeth Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Preston was born in Toronto, ON.³⁹⁵

³⁹³ Robyn Stephenson, "Robyn Stephenson family tree," "Jordan David McCormick," <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/52515379/person/13562813164/facts>, (accessed 31 Mar 2020).

³⁹⁴ Robyn Stephenson, "Robyn Stephenson family tree," "Jasper John McCormick," <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/52515379/person/432056231016/facts>, (accessed 31 Mar 2020).

³⁹⁵ Robyn Stephenson, "Robyn Stephenson family tree," "Preston McKinnon Willam," <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/52515379/person/13776752322/facts>, (accessed 31 Mar 2020).

122. (iii) Taylor Lynn Perry (1994 -):

(Kevin Robert, Robert Carlton Baxter Perry, Margaret Pearl Elizabeth Payne, Hazel Pearl Sanderson, Martha Elizabeth Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Taylor Lynn Perry and Michael Hartman had the following child:³⁹⁶

(i) Brentley (2013).

(i) Brentley Hartman (2013 -):

(Taylor Lynn, Kevin Robert, Robert Carlton Baxter Perry, Margaret Pearl Elizabeth Payne, Hazel Pearl Sanderson, Martha Elizabeth Titus, Altha Ann, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

³⁹⁶ Melissa Perry, Terrence's 1st cousin, 3x removed, "Melissa Perry Family Tree," <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/16072114/person/338612156/facts>, (accessed 15 Dec 2019).

Chapter 15: Simon Andrew Talbot (1856 - 1932)

Lorenzo Talbot and Martha Frances Moore had the following children:

- (i) Willard Alexander (1851),
- (ii) Altha Ann (1852),
- (iii) Simon Andrew (1856),**
- (iv) Martha Jane (1857),
- (v) James Wesley (1859),
- (vi) Arthur (1860),
- (vii) Alista Almenia (1862),
- (viii) Emily (1864),
- (ix) George Allen (1865),
- (x) Mary (1866),
- (xi) John Henry (1869),
- (xii) Frances (1871),
- (xiii) Sarah M. (1872),
- (xiv) Caroline (1874),
- (xv) Frances Alida (1877).

(iii) Simon Andrew (1856 - 1932):

(Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Introduction:



Simon from Lorenzo's
family portrait
Photo courtesy of
Alma (**LUCAS**) Carter Churchill



Possibly an early photo of
Simon, at right
Photo courtesy of
Ivan James Houston

1

Simon settled near Dresden, Ontario, where he farmed several different pieces of land: one he owned and several he rented. It is said by some of his descendants that his big cash crop was tobacco. He married the daughter of a Baptist minister and fathered five children. He and his children became deeply involved with the First Regular Baptist Church on Queen Street in Dresden, which his father-in-law, Samuel H. Davis, had helped build. After The Great War, at age sixty-two, he retired, sold his farm, and moved to Windsor where he spent the rest of his life.

¹ Image from the album of Bertha (**TALBOT**) Lucas, is in the possession of her granddaughter, Alma (**LUCAS**) Carter Churchill. Photo of three boys from the Benjamin Franklin Talbot family bible is in the possession of Ivan James Houston, Los Angeles, Benjamin's great-grandson.

Simon's story:

Simon was born 25 Mar 1856 in Stephen Township, Huron County. He was the third child of Lorenzo and Martha Frances Talbot.² He was baptized on 21 Sep 1857, along with Willard (almost six) and Martha Jane, who was only two weeks old.

91. Township of Stephen Continues from page 49.

NAME OF PERSON BAPTIZED.	NAMES OF PARENTS.	PLACE OF PARENT'S RESIDENCE.	BORN WHERE.	BORN WHEN.	BAPTIZED WHEN.	BAPTIZED WHERE.	MINISTER BAPTIZING.
Colt	Handford	West v. Drath	"	25 June 56	21 Sep 57	"	J. White
Nichols Alexander	Talbot	James v. Martha	"	27 Nov 57	21 Sep 57	"	E. L. Hoyle
Andrew Simon	"	"	"	25 Mar 56	21 Sep 57	"	"
Martha Jane	"	"	"	7 Sept 57	21 Sep 57	"	"
Edward Maryley	Hoyle	John v. P. Hoyle	"	22 Feb 58	21 Sep 57	"	"

The 1861 census for Stephen Township showed Simon's family to be just north of Exeter, a few miles from the farm of his grandfather Zebedee. This was a less rural location where Lorenzo might have had just enough land to provide his family with the necessities in a town setting, while he earned his living as a carpenter. They had a cow and two pigs, a total of \$16 worth in livestock on 1/3 acre.³

At age fifteen, Simon was with his family now in Paris, Ontario, in 1871. None of the children had left the nest yet, so with eleven siblings, the household numbered fourteen, suggesting that they were living in poverty. Ann (18) and Martha Jane (15) were working as servants outside the home to help make ends meet; Simon too; he was listed as a "labour[er]." ⁴

I have not found Simon (25) in the Canadian Census of 1881; either he was missed or his name was so badly misspelled that he is hidden in the records. He was not listed in the household of his parents who were in Strathroy, Ontario. He was likely near Dresden, ON, because on 20 Dec 1881, Simon (26) wed Sarah Ann Davis (20). Their marriage registration gives the residence as "Gore of Camden" for both of them. The 1881 census for Bothwell, Camden, Kent, lists Sarah with her parents; a search of theirs and neighbouring districts did not yield Simon.

There is something strange about the marriage record for this couple. There are two. They have different marriage dates! One is for a marriage on 25 Dec 1884, and the other, on 20 Dec 1881.

² Wesleyan Methodist Baptismal Register, Vol 2, p 91,
http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~wjmartin/wm-t_2.htm, (accessed 10 Apr 2014)

³ 1861 Census Returns, Stephen, Huron, Canada West, Library and Archives Canada, Roll: C-1037, Enumeration District: 5, page: 47, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2009,
http://interactive.ancestry.com/1570/4391937_00671/797739537?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302410/facts/citation/161852686763/edit/record, (accessed 12 Jan 2017).

⁴ 1871 Canadian Census, Paris, Brant North, Ontario, District: 16, Division: 01, Sub-district: C, Roll: C-9916; Page: 4; Family No: 16, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2009,
http://interactive.ancestry.com/1578/4396291_00250/1197414?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302410/facts/citation/161852686762/edit/record, (accessed 12 Jan 2017).

The image displays two marriage records from Ontario, dated 1881 and 1884. Both records are titled "SCHEDULE B-MARRIAGES" and are signed by James Houston, Division Registrar, and Samuel Lynn, Minister.

1881 Record: The marriage is between Simon Talbot (25 years old) and Jane Talbot (25 years old). They are both of the Baptist denomination and are residents of Dresden, Ontario. The record is dated Dec 20 1881.

1884 Record: The marriage is between Simon Talbot (25 years old) and Sarah Talbot (25 years old). They are both of the Baptist denomination and are residents of Dresden, Ontario. The record is dated Dec 25 1884.

Both records were written by James Houston, the Division Registrar, based on the returns given him by the performing minister, Rev. Samuel Lynn. Rev. Lynn had served at the First Regular Baptist Church (Queen Street, Dresden, Ontario) and had broken away to found the Union Baptist Church, because of his disagreement with the rule that only church members baptized by immersion were allowed to take communion.⁵ Rev. Lynn would have known Sarah well, because he had served under her father, Rev. Samuel H. Davis, at the Dresden church. Simon, not so well. The data on the two records is identical except for a mix-up in the recording of Simon's parents' name. In the 1881 document, they appear as "Lanancy" and "Jane" Talbot; in the 1884 document they are "Francis" and "Sarah" Talbot; their actual names were Lorenzo and Martha Frances Talbot. Was Rev. Lynn confused, thinking he had neglected to report the marriage in 1881 and submitted the information in 1884? Was the registrar confused and changed the 1881 to 1884 to match the year he received the data from Rev. Lynn? Did Dec 20 in 1881 become Dec 25 in 1884 because of difficulty in reading Rev. Lynn's handwriting? Simon's first child, Bertha Lucretia, was born 16 Sep 1882, lending credence to a December 1881 marriage; it is not likely that Sarah, the daughter of a Baptist minister, would wait until the birth of her second child in 1884 to make their union official. And how likely is it that they would marry on Christmas Day! The 1884 registration must represent a documentation mix-up.

Simon may have taken George Allen, his younger brother by nine years, under his wing, for the records show they were residing together in Chatham Township, Kent County, Ontario. On 28 Feb 1888, George Allen Talbot, resident of Dresden, in the county of Kent, Province of Ontario, Labourer, on payment of \$160, did purchase from George Barker a two acre parcel of land, in the northwest corner part of Lot 21 in the 10th concession of Chatham

⁵ Ontario Heritage Trust: Bringing Our Story to Life, "First Regular Baptist Church, Dresden," Adrienne Shadd, endnote 22, <http://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/CorporateSite/media/oht/PDFs/First-Regular-Baptist-Church-Dresden-ENG.pdf> (accessed 12 Apr 2014).

Township. Two acres was a remarkably modest piece of land, perhaps enough for a house and subsistence farming: perhaps vegetables and grain, poultry, and some land for grazing a cow. Apparently George Allen was \$50 short of the purchase amount; George Barker took back a mortgage of that amount to allow completion of the sale. On 18 Jan 1889, George Allen paid George Barker the \$50 and the mortgage was discharged, giving George clear title to the two acres. That same day he mortgaged the two acres for \$44.80 from James Stevens. What was going on?

On 20 Nov 1889, George Allen sold that two-acre parcel to Simon for \$24. Included in the deed transfer agreement was the acknowledgement of the outstanding mortgage held by James Stevens, and the condition that Simon pay it off, so that he would have clear title. On 12 Dec 1889, Simon sold the two acres to Miles Hart, and then discharged the mortgage held by James Stevens on 14 Dec 1889. Simon then owned no land; any farming he would do would be as a tenant farmer.

By the time of the 1891 census for Camden, Simon (36), “farmer,” and Sarah (29) had four of their five children: Bertha (8), Henry (6), Chester (5), and John Percival (2). Also in the household were Samuel Davis, Sarah’s father, “Baptist Minister,” (81) and her sister, Martha (21), “Dress Maker.”⁶ Five years later, on 20 Sep 1896, Sarah Kathleen, was born.⁷

The 1901 census recorded Simon (46), farmer, Sarah (39), Bertha (18), Henry (16), farmer, “Frederic C” (15), John (12), and “Sarah C” (4).⁸ The Davis relatives were no longer in this household.

On 2 Apr 1903, Simon purchased Lot 21 in the 10th Concession of Chatham Township from Miles Hart and Charles Hart for \$3,100. The land consisted of the tiny parcel of Lot 21 that had once belonged to his brother George Allen and himself, plus forty-seven additional acres of that same lot, to make a fifty acre parcel. The description in the sales document of the two parcels is very detailed and complex, naming the owners of the adjacent properties to make clear the land’s boundaries. I’ll spare you the details of “rods” and “chains.”

⁶ 1891 *Canadian Census, Camden, Bothwell, Ontario*; Roll: T-6324; Family No: 30, http://interactive.ancestry.com/1274/30953_148126-00455/1787136?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302410/facts/citation/161852686760/edit/record, (accessed 12 Jan 2017).

⁷ *Ontario, Canada Births, 1869-1913*, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2010, http://interactive.ancestry.com/8838/ONMS929_132-0323/450877?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302467/facts/citation/161852688135/edit/record, (accessed 12 Jan 2017).

⁸ 1901 *Canadian Census, Camden, Bothwell, Ontario*; District: 45, Sub-district: B-1, Page: 4; Family No: 35, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2006, <http://interactive.ancestry.com/8826/z000051002/14191180?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302467/facts/citation/161852688136/edit/record>, (accessed 12 Jan 2017).



Back row: Bertha Lucretia, Henry Lorenzo,
Frederick Chester

Front row: Simon, Sarah Kathleen,
Sarah Ann (**DAVIS**) Talbot,
John Percival

Photo courtesy of Alma (**LUCAS**) Carter Churchill,
from the album of her grandmother,
Bertha (**TALBOT**) Lucas

The census of 1911, showed Simon farming part of Lot 20 on Concession 10 in Kent East with Isaac Lucas and family, Joseph Lucas and family, Joseph Burnett, and Byron McKim and family also on that lot. Simon had no family listed with him.⁹ Simon Falbert [*sic*, poorly transcribed, at Ancestry.com Operations Inc., from the cursive writing in the original document] was also recorded on the East part of Lot 1 Concession 4, where his family was located. In the household were Simon (56), Sarah (47), Frederick Chester (25), John Percy (22), and Kathleen (14). I found John Percival also listed as a labourer for the Frank Birch (farmer) family, Lot 21 Concession 9, on page five of this census; that would have been across the road from where Simon was farming.¹⁰ Simon's son, Henry, and daughter, Bertha, were not there: Bertha had married Ernest Lucas on 28 Apr 1904,¹¹ and she (29) and Ernest (30) were farming on Lot 2 Concession 3, of East Kent, Camden Township, with children Lillian (5) and Doris (1).¹² Henry Lorenzo had married Adele Brown on 26 Dec 1907.¹³

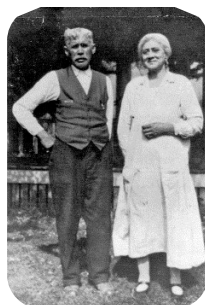
⁹ 1911 Canadian Census, Camden, Kent East, District No. 84, Sub-Dist. Chatham, Sub-dist. No. 7, page 3, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2006, http://interactive.ancestry.com/8947/e080_e001995049/5071038?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302467/facts/citation/161852688140/edit/record, (accessed 12 Jan 2017).

¹⁰ 1911 Canadian Census, Chatham, Kent East, Ontario; Page: 5; Family No: 53, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2006, http://interactive.ancestry.com/8947/e080_e001995083/5072416?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302466/facts/citation/161852688112/edit/record, (accessed 12 Jan 2017).

¹¹ Ontario Registrations of Marriages, 1869-1928, Archives of Ontario, Series: MS932_114; Reel: 114, http://interactive.ancestry.com/7921/ONMS932_114-0826/2866973?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302469/facts/citation/161852688192/edit/record, (accessed 12 Jan 2017).

¹² 1911 Canadian Census, Camden, Kent East, Ontario; District 84, Sub-district 4, Page: 2; Family No: 13, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2006, http://interactive.ancestry.com/8947/e080_e001995048/5070962?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302469/facts/citation/161852688189/edit/record, (accessed 12 Jan 2017).

¹³ Ontario, Canada, Marriages, 1801-1928, MS 932_135, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010, http://interactive.ancestry.com/7921/ONMS932_135-0633/3115022?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302468/facts/citation/162020877806/edit/record, (accessed 12 Jan 2017).



Simon sold his farm in Chatham Township to George E. Carter on 17 Jan 1918, just prior to his pulling up roots and moving to Windsor, Ontario. On 4 Mar 1919, Sarah and Simon purchased the house on Lot 23 on the east side of Windsor Avenue, Windsor, Ontario, for \$1,500. The street address was 644 according to the census two years later; today it's 764 Windsor Avenue, after the city renumbered buildings in the mid-1930s. In 1921, the Canadian census recorded Simon (66) there. His occupation was listed as "janitor" in an "Office Build[ing] with an income of "\$600" in the last twelve months; he had been unemployed for twenty-four weeks, a retired farmer. Whoever gave the census data thought that Simon's parents were both born in Ontario, (which was false.) In the household were wife, Sarah (59), and their widowed son, John Percy (33), and Percy's two sons, Grant (7) and Alvin (6). Percy, employed as a "Labourer," had earned \$300, having been unemployed for only four months. Most of their neighbours were British, with a handful of Swedes, Germans, and Russian Jews thrown into the mix; there were some other Negro families around the corner on Tuscarora.¹⁴

Simon's grandson, Lyle Talbot, told what he knew about the Windsor Avenue house:

... my grandpa Talbot bought that house when they first moved to Windsor, when he retired from farming. He bought the house on Windsor Avenue. Then when the Depression got real bad, in the 1930's, he and my grandmother felt they couldn't afford to live in that house, so they found a little house on Sandwich Street, just around the corner from the [Sandwich] Baptist Church and they lived in that house until he died. And they rented out the house on Windsor Avenue.¹⁵



House in 2006
at 3583 Sandwich St.
Windsor
Front and rear
Photos by author

¹⁴ 1921 Canadian Census, Windsor (City), Essex North, Ontario, District: 77, Sub-district: 46, Ward 3, Poll 5, Page Number: 7, Reference Number: RG 31, Folder Number: 56, Ancestry.com. 1921 Census of Canada, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2013, http://interactive.ancestry.com/8991/1921_056-e002923059/483789?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302410/facts/citation/161852686761/edit/record, (accessed 12 Jan 2017).

¹⁵ Interview with Lyle Talbot, Kelowna, BC, 24 Aug 2006.



Photo courtesy of
Alma (LUCAS) Carter Churchill

On 12 Jan 1932, Simon died. According to his death certificate, the cause was uremia, [the accumulation of urinary waste products in the blood], caused by chronic nephritis [inflammation of the kidneys]. The death certificate data was provided by his oldest son, Henry L. Talbot. Henry believed that Simon had been born in Paris, Ontario, and he was out by a year on the birthdate; Henry believed the maiden name his grandmother, Martha Frances, was "Moore."¹⁶ (In the data on file at the Lakeview Cemetery, Jamestown, NY, in connection with the death of Simon's sister, Martha Jane (TALBOT) Roberts in 1837, someone thought Martha Frances' maiden name was "White;" other assorted records simply say, "Unknown." It appears that ancestry was of little interest in the Talbot family, such that important information was not passed down.)

THIS FORM MUST BE FILED FORTHWITH WITH THE DIVISION REGISTRAR OF THE DIVISION IN WHICH THE DEATH OCCURRED. A BURIAL PERMIT CAN BE ISSUED ONLY IF THIS FORM IS FILED WITHIN THE PRESCRIBED TIME. WRITE PLAINLY WITH INK AND GIVE FULL DETAILS. Every item of information should be given. AGE should be stated EXACTLY. PHYSICIANS should STATE CAUSE OF DEATH in plain terms, so that it may be properly classified. Exact statement of OCCUPATION is very important. RACIAL ORIGIN will be described by stating to what people or nations deceased person belonged, such as English, Scotch, Irish, French, German, etc. This term "American" or "Canadian" should not be used, as they express citizenship but not a race or people.

FORM 6
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF DEATH

1. PLACE OF DEATH: County of Essex Township of Sandwich Street Sandwich House No. 370

2. NAME OF DECEASED: Talbot, Simon Andrew (Given name or names)
Residence 370 Sandwich St. Sandwich, Ont. (Usual place of abode)

3. Sex Male 4. Race or origin English 5. Single, Married, Widowed, or Divorced? Married

6. BIRTHPLACE Paris, Ontario (Province or country)

7. DATE OF BIRTH Mar 25 1855 (Month) (Day) (Year)

8. AGE OF DECEASED 76 Years 10 Months 18 Days If less than one day old hrs. or min.

9. OCCUPATION OF DECEASED: (a) Retired Farmer (Trade or occupation or kind of work) (b) (Kind of industry)

10. LENGTH OF RESIDENCE (in years and months) (a) At place of death 1 year (b) In province Life (c) In Canada (if an immigrant)

11. Name of father George Talbot (Province or country) U.S.A.

12. Birthplace of father U.S.A.

13. Maiden name of mother Frances Moore (Province or country) U.S.A.

14. Birthplace of mother U.S.A.

15. Name of Informant Rev. T. R. Talbot (Signature)
Address 1055 Kilbuck St. Windsor Date Jan 13 1932 (Month) (Day) (Year)

16. DATE OF DEATH Jan 12 1932 (Month) (Day) (Year)

17. I HEREBY CERTIFY that I attended deceased from Dec 1 1931 to Jan 10 1932 and last saw h. alive on Jan 10 1932

The CAUSE OF DEATH was as follows: Uremia

(duration of) yrs. mos. days 2 yrs. 7 mos. 7 days

CONTRIBUTORY CAUSE Chronic Nephritis (Secondary) (duration of) yrs. mos. days 2 yrs. 10 mos. 10 days

18. Where was disease contracted if not at place of death?

Did an operation precede death? No Date of Reason for operation

Was there an autopsy? No (Signed) G. Murray Cook M.D. Address Windsor, Ont. Date Jan 13 1932 (Month) (Day) (Year)

State the Cause causing death, or in death from Violent Cause, state (1) Means Nature of Injury, (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal. In case of stillbirths state date.

19. Place of Burial Windsor, Ont. Date of Burial Jan 15 1932

20. Name of Undertaker Chapman's Bldg. Address Windsor, Ont.

Filed at Windsor on this 13 day of Jan 1932 Division Registrar

BURIAL PERMIT was issued by: Name E. R. North Address Sandwich Ont. Date Jan 13 1932

¹⁶ Ontario, Canada, Deaths, 1869-1938 and Deaths Overseas, 1939-1947, Archives of Ontario, Series: MS 935, Reel: 440, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2010, http://interactive.ancestry.com/8946/ONMS935_4400175/2194842?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302410/facts/citation/161852686759/edit/record, (accessed 12 Jan 2017).

Simon's body was taken back to Dresden for a funeral at Queen Street Baptist Church and buried in the Dresden Cemetery. His obituary in the Chatham Daily News, 18 Jan 1932, listed all his known siblings and their locations, providing a major help in researching a part of the family of which many of Simon's descendants had no knowledge.

Samon Talbot Is Called By Death

DRESDEN, Jan. 18.—There passed away at 370 Sandwich Street, Sandwich, Simon Talbot, aged seventy-four years, on Tuesday night, January 12th, after being in failing health for some time. The remains were brought to Dresden Friday and taken to the Queen St. Baptist church, where service was held at 1 p.m. by Rev. Mr. Bradshy, of Detroit, assisted by Rev. J. H. Penick. Interment was made in the Dresden cemetery. He is survived by his widow, two daughters, Mrs. Ernest Lucas, Camden township, Mrs. Elwood Cook, Detroit, three sons, Rev. H. L. Talbot, Percy, of Windsor and Chester, of Detroit, five sisters, Mrs. Yates Wheeling, West Virginia, Mrs. Roberts, Jamestown, N.Y., Mrs. Dallard, California, Mrs. Logan, of Brantford, Ont., Mrs. Titus of Ingersoll, Ont., three brothers, Willard, of Cleveland, Arthur, of Hamilton and John, of California. For forty years the Talbot family lived within a mile of Dresden and only last December celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary at their home in Sandwich, where they have resided for the past fourteen years. Mr. Talbot was highly esteemed and a good citizen and will be remembered by many in the surrounding town and country.

17

Memories of Simon Andrew Talbot

From Barbara “Babe” (TALBOT) Shackelford, daughter of Clarence “Ted” Talbot: (Simon was a brother of her grandfather, James Wesley Talbot)

We lived on Caron Avenue, two houses off Park. It was too far for me to come home from school on the lunch hour, to come all the way to Caron, so I would go down to Aunt Sarah and Uncle Simon's house . . . either on Mercer Street or McDougall, on the other side [south] of Erie, close to Erie.

And I had such a delightful time having lunch there with Uncle Simon. I guess Aunt Sarah would be at work, probably selling cosmetics. Not in a shop; I guess from door to door or something like that. She may have worked in a family too, but I don't remember that. She sold cosmetics . . . a popular brand. Avon, I think.

Simon and I would sit out on a porch; I guess you'd call it a patio now. He introduced me to salmon . . . never had it before. We'd laugh and talk. Some people say that Uncle Simon was mean, but I found him to be very delightful. We got along beautifully.¹⁸

From Bertha (COOK) Lee, daughter of Sarah Kathleen (TALBOT) Cook: (Simon was her grandfather.)

Simon was quite prosperous. He raised tobacco. He had a farm not too far from town [Dresden, Ontario] . . . Simon used to like to chew tobacco.

¹⁷ “Samon [sic] Talbot is Called by Death,” *Chatham Daily News*, 18 Jan 1932, microfilms collection, Chatham Public Library, Chatham, Ontario.

¹⁸ *Interview of Barbara (TALBOT) Shackelford*, Detroit, MI, 7 May 2007.

... Their house [Simon & Sarah's] was in [the Town of] Sandwich. Philip Alexander showed me the house. They lived in a little, tiny house, set way back from the street. They didn't stay there long.¹⁹

From Lyle Talbot, son of Henry L. Talbot: (Simon was Lyle's grandfather.)

Did I tell you there were two Black ice cream men in Windsor? They were the first two. One was Mr. Walker. You know the Walker family. Mrs. Jacobs was a Walker. You know Mrs. Jacobs who lived across the street from us. She was a Walker. Her father was the first ice cream man in the city of Windsor. In those days they had horses and they kept the ice cream cool with dry ice ... That's how they kept the ice cream cold and Grandpa Talbot, he also had an ice cream wagon. He only had that for a couple of years ... I guess it was too much work for him to look after the horse, so he gave it up. As I say, those two men were the first two ice cream men in the city of Windsor

... Simon walked with a cane.²⁰

From Philip Valore Alexander, husband of Elsie (**TALBOT**) Alexander: (Simon was Elsie's grandfather.)

I heard that he used to go down fishing, down Sandwich there, and once in a while he'd be sitting on the dock and doze off. And people thought he'd fall into the river. You know, the fishing gentlemen. Just waiting for the fish to come and maybe doze off and some people said, "Simon, you better get away from here. You're going to fall in the river," while he's sleeping, you know.²¹

Memories of Sarah Ann (**DAVIS**) Talbot, Simon's wife

From Bertha (**COOK**) Lee, daughter of Sarah Kathleen (**TALBOT**) Cook: (Sarah was Bertha's grandmother.)



Bertha Cook and Sarah,
Detroit, MI
Photos courtesy of
Bertha (**COOK**) Lee

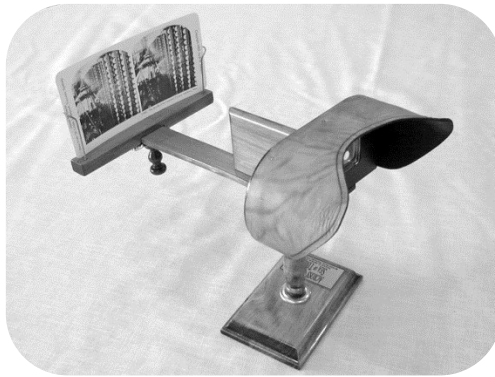
¹⁹ Interview of Bertha (**COOK**) Lee, Southfield, MI, 11 Sep 2005.

²⁰ Interview with Lyle Talbot, Kelowna, BC, 24 Aug 2006.

²¹ Interview with Philip Valore Alexander, Windsor, ON, 22 Mar 2007.

(Emphatically) . . . she always wore a hat!! A real pretty hat too! She was a sweet thing . . . she was very sweet.

I was afraid of her because she looked so regal all the time . . . they had a stove in the middle of the main room . . . linoleum on the floor. Then she had a parlour with a piano that you could push a button and it was like an organ, you know. And we'd have Sundays; we'd go over there and sit and be a lady. And she'd give us books to look at. She had one of those sliding things to look at. They're rare now. You'd see double. It makes the picture stand out. [stereoscope] It was what you'd do on Sunday afternoon. You don't run around and play.²²



Sarah Ann (**DAVIS**) Talbot died 24 Sep 1940.



²² Interview with Bertha (**COOK**) Lee, Southfield, MI, 11 Sep 2005.



Conclusion:

Although he was an industrious man who kept a Christian home and was greatly involved in the Baptist Church, Simon was also known in his later years for being a bit of a grump and for his colour prejudice. Bertha (COOK) Lee told me that one of Simon's messages to his children was not to marry anyone darker than themselves. He was not pleased that two of his children took spouses of a darker complexion. She said that he was heard to say of her mother, "Here comes Kathleen and her chocolate babies."

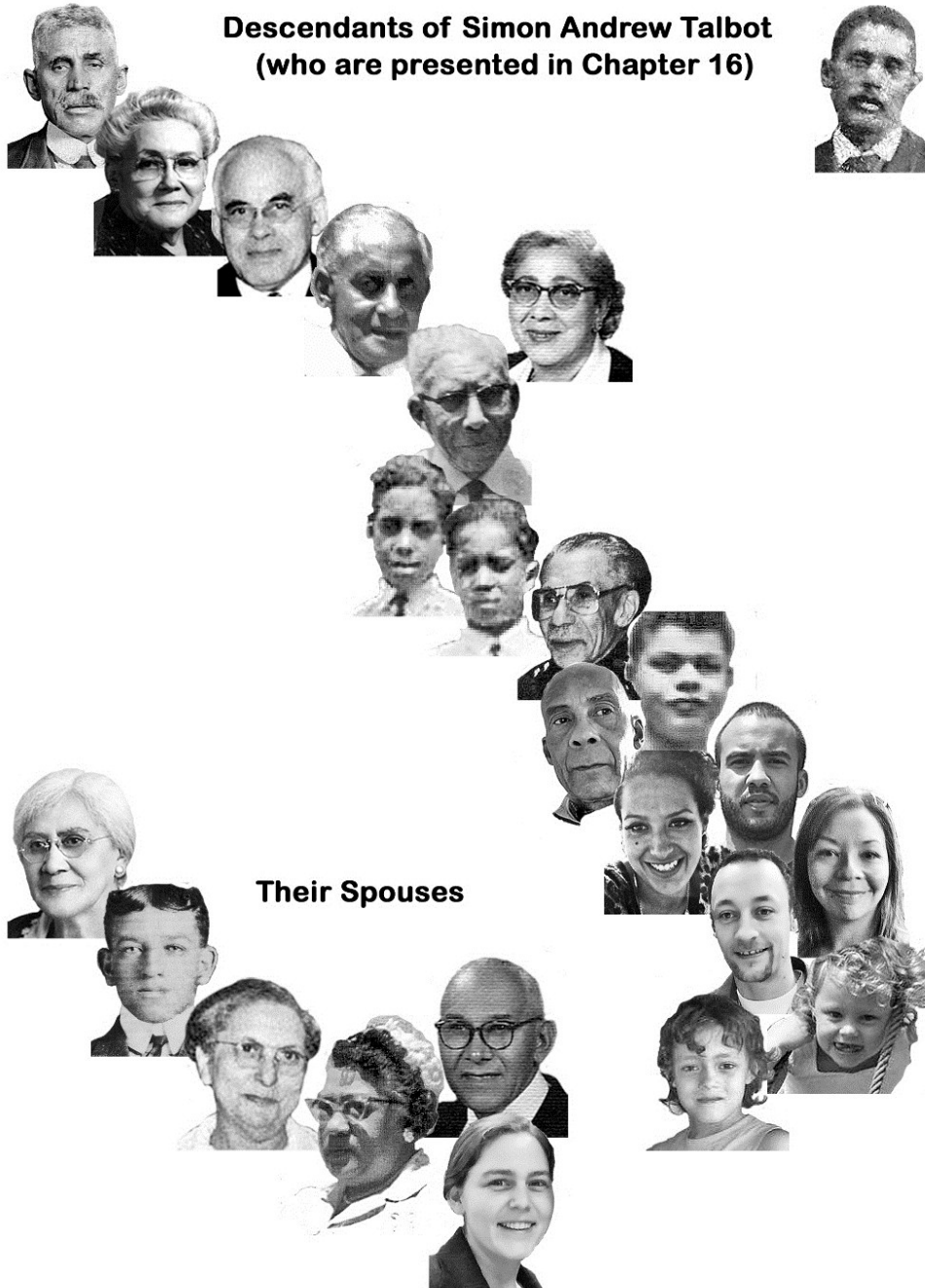


Photos courtesy of
Bertha (COOK) Lee

1. Simon Andrew Talbot and Sarah Ann Davis had the following children:
 2. (i) Bertha Lucretia (1883),
 3. (ii) Henry Lorenzo (1884),
 4. (iii) Frederick Chester (1886),
 5. (iv) John Percival (1888),
 6. (v) Sarah Kathleen (1896).

Simon Andrew Talbot's children are found in Chapter 16.

**Descendants of Simon Andrew Talbot
(who are presented in Chapter 16)**



Chapter 16: Simon Andrew Talbot's Descendants

If a child of Simon A. Talbot has few descendants, they are included in this chapter.



Back row: Bertha Lucretia, Henry Lorenzo, Frederick Chester

Front row: Simon, Sarah Kathleen, Sarah Ann (DAVIS) Talbot, John Percival

Photo courtesy of Alma (LUCAS) Carter Churchill, from the album of her grandmother, Bertha (TALBOT) Lucas.

1. Simon Andrew Talbot and Sarah Ann Davis had the following children:

2. (i) Bertha Lucretia (1883),
3. (ii) Henry Lorenzo (1884),
4. (iii) Frederick Chester (1886), (*includes descendants*)
5. (iv) John Percival (1889), (*includes descendants*)
6. (v) Sarah Kathleen (1896).

2. (i) Bertha Lucretia (1882 - 1975):

(Simon, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

According to her birth registration, Bertha Lucretia Talbot was born 17 Jan 1883.

¹ Ontario, Canada Births, 1869-1909, Archives of Ontario; Series: MS929; Reel: 59, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2010, http://interactive.ancestry.com/8838/ONMS929_59-0690/2005410?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302469/facts/citation/161852688187/edit/record, (accessed 12 Jan 2017).

This contradicts the birth date on her death certificate, 16 Sep 1882, provided by grandson Doug Carter, and by the family during the census of 1901.² Her tombstone was etched 1882. Members of her family report that they celebrated her birthday every year on 16 Sep and that she was born in 1882. The 16 Jan 1883 birthdate for Bertha's birth registration was provided on 27 Jan 1883 by the Reverend Samuel H. Davis, her maternal grandfather; he was seventy-three at the time; could he have been wrong by four months? Apparently yes.



The original photo of Henry Lorenzo with his big sister, Bertha Lucretia Talbot, has been mislaid. This photocopy is all that remains, courtesy of Lyle Emerson Talbot, son of Henry Lorenzo.

On 28 Apr 1904, Bertha (21) married Earnest [*sic*] Alfred Lucas (23), farmer.³



Photo courtesy of William James Richardson, Grandson of Bertha (**TALBOT**) Lucas

They had eight children, five of whom survived infancy. By the time of the 1911 Canadian census they had Lillian Bertha (5), born 2 June 1906, and Doris Kathleen (1), born on 15 Mar 1910.⁴ Within that time they had lost their first child, a daughter, who was

² *Death Certificate of Bertha (TALBOT) Lucas*, https://www.ancestry.com/mediaui-viewer/collection/1030/tree/71322150/person/30234302469/media/ce13187d-534e-4006-963c-c4fcc37e8ab1?_phsrc=t1Z3723&usePUBJs=true, (accessed 29 May 2018).

Photocopy of Bertha (**TALBOT**) Lucas' Death Certificate is in the possession of Grandson William James Richardson, Toronto, Ontario.

1901 Census of Canada, Camden, Bothwell, Ontario, Library and Archives Canada, Page: 4; Family No: 35, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2006, <http://interactive.ancestry.com/8826/z000051002/14191176?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302469/facts/citation/16185268818/edit/record>, (accessed 12 Jan 2017).

³ *Ontario, Canada, Marriages, 1801-1928*, Archives of Ontario, MS932, Reel 114, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010, http://interactive.ancestry.com/7921/ONMS932_114-0826/2866973?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302469/facts/citation/161852688192/edit/record, (accessed 13 Jan 2017).

⁴ *1911 Census of Canada, Camden, Kent East, Ontario*; Library and Archives Canada, Page: 2; Family No: 13, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2006, http://interactive.ancestry.com/8947/e080_e001995048/

stillborn 27 Nov 1904,⁵ and a son, Joseph, who was born 30 Oct 1908, but died four months later on 17 Feb 1909.⁶ Their second daughter, Lillian Bertha, was born in 1906.⁷ Doris Kathleen was born in 1910.⁸ By the time of the 1921 Canadian census in Chatham Township, three more children had been added to the family: Chester Ernest (8), Sarah (4), and Hugh Kenneth (1). The family was identified as “farming,” Negro, and Baptist.⁹ Sarah died in Feb 1924 at age seven, while Bertha was pregnant with their last child, a daughter Karen Bertha, who was born three days later.¹⁰ How difficult it must’ve been to celebrate that baby’s birth just when they were mourning the loss of little Sarah.

5070962?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302469/facts/citation/161852688189/edit/record, (accessed 12 Jan 2017).

⁵ *Ontario, Canada Births, 1869-1913*, Archives of Ontario, MS 929, reel 168, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2010, http://interactive.ancestry.com/8838/ONMS929_168-1007/810758?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30256197816/facts/citation/700213794414/edit/record, (accessed 13 Jan 2017).

⁶ *Ontario, Canada Births, 1869-1913*, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2010, http://interactive.ancestry.com/8838/VRBCAN1908_102545-00086/2313726?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30256051353/facts/citation/161980391677/edit/record, (accessed 13 Jan 2017).

Ontario, Canada, Deaths, 1869-1938 and Deaths Overseas, 1939-1947, Archives of Ontario, Series: MS935, Reel: 145, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2010, http://interactive.ancestry.com/8946/ONMS935_145-0135/1129499?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30256051353/facts/citation/161980391788/edit/record, (accessed 13 Jan 2017).

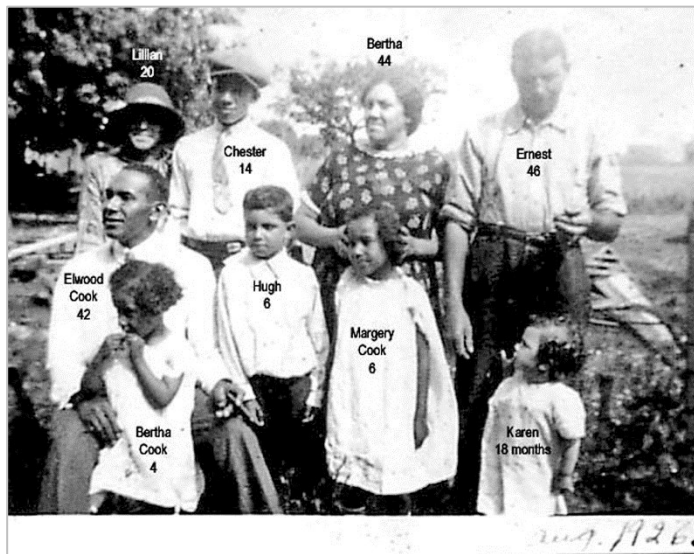
⁷ *Ontario, Canada Births, 1858-1913*, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2010, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/8838/ONMS929_186-0813/938562?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302565/facts/citation/161852690136/edit/record, (accessed 10 Jun 2018).

⁸ *Ontario, Canada Births, 1858-1913*, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2010, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/8838/31527_211835-00540/2391634?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302564/facts/citation/161980396120/edit/record, (accessed 10 Jun 2018).

⁹ *1921 Census of Canada, Chatham (Township), Kent, Ontario*, Library and Archives Canada, Series Number: RG 31, Folder Number: 65, Page Number: 8, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2013, http://interactive.ancestry.com/8991/1921_065-e002935012/680118?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302469/facts/citation/161852688193/edit/record, (accessed 13 Jan 2017).

¹⁰ *Ontario, Canada, Deaths, 1869-1938 and Deaths Overseas, 1939-1947*, Archives of Ontario; Series: MS935; Reel: 313, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2010, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/8946/ONMS935_313-1204/2315118?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302568/facts/citation/162006688132/edit/record, (accessed 10 Jun 2018).

Interview with Sharon Lynn (HENSON) McCorkle, Windsor, ON, 9 Oct 2014.



Bertha with husband Ernest,
four of their children, and
brother-in-law Elwood Cook,
with two of his daughters
Aug 1926
Photo courtesy of
Bertha (**COOK**) Lee.

Douglas Carter remembered how strong his grandma Bertha was when she was without her husband:

Gram told me the story. The only one at home was Chester. Of course, with her husband being in hospital, things were tough on the farm. And maybe there had been a late payment on taxes or whatever, and the reeve or whoever [was] saying, ‘Pay up or there’ll be trouble.’ Gram was actually sick at the time. She was in bed. And Chester said,

‘What are we gonna do? What are we gonna do?’

And she said, ‘Get my clothes.’ And she got dressed and hitched up the horse and buggy and into Dresden they went. And she stomped into the town hall and sorted things out – from her sick bed! So, she was a very strong person as well.¹¹

Doug explained his grandpa Ernest’s illness: “I think one of the chronic diseases that they had was tuberculosis. And he [Ernest Lucas] spent a number of years in the sanatorium in London, which put the burden of raising the children and the livelihood of the farm on Gram. And she was a very strong lady.”¹²

Bertha (**COOK**) Lee, the daughter of Bertha’s sister, Kathleen (**TALBOT**) Cook, had a different version of her Uncle Ernest’s absence from the farm: “Ernest Lucas was mentally ill . . . [He] was in and out of the hospital. I never got to know him. He died in the hospital.”¹³

¹¹ Interview with Hugh Douglas and wife, Jacqueline (**LOCKETT**) Carter, Chatham, ON, 31 May 2006.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Interview with Bertha (**COOK**) Lee, in Southfield, Michigan, 11 Sep 2005.

Shelley (**LUCAS**) Cazzola shared what her father had told her about the situation:

I remember my dad saying that, when he was probably between ten and thirteen, he walked into Grandma Lucas' bedroom one morning, and his father was sitting up in bed playing with a straight razor, and that's when he went away. And he didn't come back after that. So, she must have had to put him in an institution. And I don't know what she lived on, because she didn't work, Grandma Lucas.¹⁴



Photo courtesy of
William James Richardson,
Grandson of Bertha (**TALBOT**) Lucas



This photo was labelled by Kathleen (**TALBOT**) Cook, Bertha's younger sister.
From the left are Laura (**TALBOT**) Young, daughter of Benjamin Franklin Talbot, visiting from Los Angeles;
Lillian (**LUCAS**) Carter, Bertha's oldest child; Karen (**LUCAS**) Henson, Bertha's youngest;
Simon Andrew Talbot, Bertha's father; Pallie Walker, Laura's best friend (Los Angeles);
Doris (**LUCAS**) Richardson, Bertha's daughter; Bertha; and Sarah (**DAVIS**) Talbot, Bertha's mother.
Photo courtesy of William James Richardson

¹⁴ Interview with Shelley (**LUCAS**) Cazzola and Carol (**LUCAS**) Lalonde, Windsor, Ontario, 22 Jul 2015.



Doris, Chester, Lillian, Hugh, Karen (kneeling),
with mother, Bertha (**TALBOT**) Lucas

Photo courtesy of
Amos Louis Walls III



1948

Bertha with son Hugh

Photo courtesy of
Alma (**LUCAS**) Carter Churchill



1956

Hugh, Lillian, Doris, Chester,
with mother Bertha on a chair,
and Karen sitting on the floor
Christmas 1956

Photo courtesy of
William James Richardson,
son of Doris (**LUCAS**) Richardson

Jaqueline (**LOCKETT**) Carter, wife of Bertha's grandson, Douglas Carter, related how Bertha came to the house to care for Lillian as she recovered from Doug's birth:

When you were born, your mum was quite ill for some time, and Gram came to live with your family and help raise you for the first three or four years. She sold the farm. This is, of course, getting up in her later years; she would live a couple of years with Doris, and a couple of years with Lillian. In the end she did live longer with Karen.¹⁵

Doug corrected her about the farm and added:

I don't think she had sold the farm. The farm was still in her name. But obviously she couldn't farm. Chester and Alva bought it . . . Those were the times family lived with family. We didn't have the nursing homes and things of that nature. The elderly parent or grandparent went to live with the various families. And they would spend two or three years. I can remember Gram coming to our house. And she would be there for two or three years and then go on to Doris.¹⁶

¹⁵ *Interview with Hugh Douglas*, Op. cit.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*

During the later years of her life, the widow Bertha lived in Chatham with her daughter, Karen (**LUCAS**) Henson, and granddaughter, Sharon Lynn (**HENSON**) McCorkle. Sharon recalled her grandmother:

She was a tiny lady, but I didn't realize how tiny she was until I got bigger. She was only 4'8" . . . My grandmother . . . always said it was because they sent her out to the fields to work too early . . . She was a sweetheart, a very tiny old lady with white hair. I can't remember my grandmother without white hair. You can see how short she was. She could cook, she could bake; she used to sew my dresses [for] public school. She was a saver because she raised those kids by herself on the farm during the Depression. So, she saved everything. To this day I blame her, for [my being a] pack rat. She would cut buttons off things and save them, and old clothes never were wasted because you made braided quilts [rugs from them].

She could stretch a dollar and bite it twice. My grandmother and tea: she loved tea. And she finally got to the point that she would buy bagged tea. But she would tear it open and use maybe a third of it for her first cup. The next third, that's how my grandma saved, saved everything. I can remember all the things she used to do. She always had a store of stories: drop a fork, what that would mean; drop a knife, what that would mean. She had a hundred of those.

That's just the kind of person she was. She was also religious, but she didn't thump you over the head with it. She had a daily prayer and she had a little book that she read . . . they were advertising it at my church . . . Daily Bread: the little stories. So, she was into that. She was quietly religious.¹⁷

Granddaughter, Shelley (**LUCAS**) Cazzola recalled:

She was such a sweet person. She baked. She knit. She had rheumatoid arthritis. Her hands were all crippled up, but yet she would knit like crazy. For Christmas she would send me oatmeal raisin cookies and a knitted scarf or slippers, [or] pickled beets. And there were always at least three sets of Praying Hands on the card. She was very religious. Even when she broke her ankle, she would drag herself to church every day in the winter. She was a very loving woman. But she didn't put up with any nonsense either.¹⁸

Shelley's sister, Carol (**LUCAS**) Lalonde, remembered visiting her grandmother in Chatham:

Grandma: you could go visit her. Daddy'd have us all in the car on the way to Chatham and she didn't know we were coming. She'd throw something together for supper and she'd be standing there making a cake; throw a little bit of this in, throw a little bit of that, and she's whipping it up. We had a really good meal every time we

¹⁷ Interview with Sharon Lynn (**HENSON**) McCorkle, Windsor, Ontario, 10 Sep 2014.

¹⁸ Interview with Shelley (**LUCAS**) Cazzola and Carol (**LUCAS**) Lalonde, Windsor, Ontario, 22 Jul 2015.

went. And I smoked when I was sixteen years old and Daddy would say, “Don’t smoke when you get up there, ‘cause that’s a bad, bad thing.”

Grandma, she [had] sold Avon; she did it with horse and buggy when she lived in the country. She still had some stuff from there, and I sell Avon too, so she gave me this little match holder. You put the book of matches in this little leather thing. And I thought, “Why would she give me that?”

And Dad said, “That’s her way of telling you that she knows you smoke.” Because when you smoke, and somebody else doesn’t, they can smell that right away as they get close to you. But grandma never said nothin’ to me about it; she just let me know that she knew I was smoking.¹⁹

Grandson William James Richardson, with whose parents Bertha lived for a while, recalls the influence she had on him:

She [Grandma Bertha] was the positive influence with me, about anything and everything. She encouraged education: go as far as you can go. She didn’t see colour quite the same way; I’m not sure why. Because I can remember when my cousin, Doug Carter was dating, (he had gone through university and come to Toronto and was teaching at Ryerson, business), he met this white girl who was quite classy, (I thought so anyway), and he brought her down to meet Grandma Bertha and get her OK. Should I do this? And so, they had tea. Doug left them alone and they had tea and they talked. I was a teenager. I asked Grandma Bertha, “What do you think?”

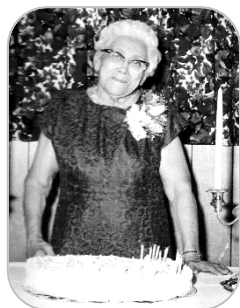
And she said, “She’s a classy woman, she loves him, and that’s the most important part. And if he loves her, they should go.”

[I said,] “I suppose they’ll have kids.” I’m already thinking this colour thing again, right?

She said, “Well, if more people of different races got together and had kids and had different colours with the kids, nobody would be one race anymore. It would be the human race, and maybe that would be good.” That was her answer.²⁰

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ *Interview with William James Richardson*, Toronto, Ontario, 24 Sep 2014.



1972 - Bertha's 90th birthday
Photo courtesy of
Amos Louis Walls III



Bertha with
Karen, Hugh, Chester, Lillian, & Doris
Photo courtesy of
William James Richardson

Ernest died on 7 Mar 1954 at age seventy-three. Bertha died at age ninety-two on 20 Feb 1975, of breast cancer.²¹ They were buried side-by-side in the cemetery at Dresden, Ontario.



Photo at left, courtesy of
William James Richardson



Bertha Lucretia Talbot and Ernest Alfred Lucas had the following children:

- (i) infant girl (1904),
- (ii) Lillian Bertha (1905),
- (iii) Joseph Henry (1908),
- (iv) Doris Kathleen (1910),
- (v) Ernest Chester (1912),
- (vi) Sarah (1916),
- (vii) Hugh Kenneth (1920),
- (viii) Karen Bertha (1924).

Their stories can be found in Chapter 17.

3. (ii) Henry Lorenzo Talbot (1884 - 1959):

(Simon, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Henry was born 23 Jun 1884 at Dresden, Ontario. He inherited his middle name from his paternal grandfather, Lorenzo Talbot.

²¹ William James Richardson, *Talbot-Lucas Family Tree*, unpublished, 2005.
Interview with William James Richardson, Op. cit.



The original photo of Henry Lorenzo with his big sister, Bertha Lucretia Talbot, has been mislaid. This photocopy is all that remains, courtesy of Lyle Emerson Talbot, son of Henry Lorenzo.

Henry's oldest son, George Henry, began writing a history of the family in which he told what he knew of his father's early life:

Henry Lorenzo was the second child of Simon and Sarah. He was born June 23rd, 1884 in a little cottage in Chatham Township on the Baseline about one mile from Dresden. He attended the little red schoolhouse down the road and sat under one teacher along with thirty or so other children ranging in age from six to fourteen, when most farmers' sons had to quit school to help out on the farm. If they were fortunate, they went to school after the harvest, through the winter until potato planting time in the spring, which, in Ontario was just before the school examination time. As a consequence, few of the boys were able to get a diploma of any kind and were finished with school if they managed to get part of the fourth grade. Henry was not so fortunate. He managed to finish junior fourth, but due to his desire to know and his ambition to learn, even at a later time in his life, he took a correspondence course with the International Correspondence School of Montreal and completed his academic schooling to get his certificate, thus enabling him to qualify for an expository course with a seminary in Chicago.²²



1905
Henry at age 21

Photo courtesy of
Margaret (**HASTINGS**) Talbot,
from the album of Henry's son,
George Henry Talbot



²² George Henry Talbot, *Untitled family history: Chapter 5 – Families*, courtesy of his son, Ralph on 26 Nov 2005.

On 26 Dec 1907, Henry (23), farmer, married Adele Rapele Brown (21) at Dresden, Ontario, witnessed by his brother Chester Talbot and Ida Cook.²³



Seated: Frederick Chester and Henry Lorenzo Talbot
Standing: Ida Cook? and Adele Rapele Brown
Photo courtesy of
Alma (**LUCAS**) Carter Churchill,
from the album of her grandmother,
Bertha (**TALBOT**) Lucas

Henry committed his life to God in 1903 and shortly began to be active in Sunday school and Church work in the Queen St. Baptist Church in the Town of Dresden. He served over the years as teacher, church clerk, and superintendent of the Sunday school, organist, and deacon of the church. During this period he also was active in the Amherstburg Regular Missionary Baptist Association of churches and was the clerk for over twelve years. During this time Henry felt a strong call to the ministry of the gospel, but did not feel adequate for such a task and tried to resist the call . . .

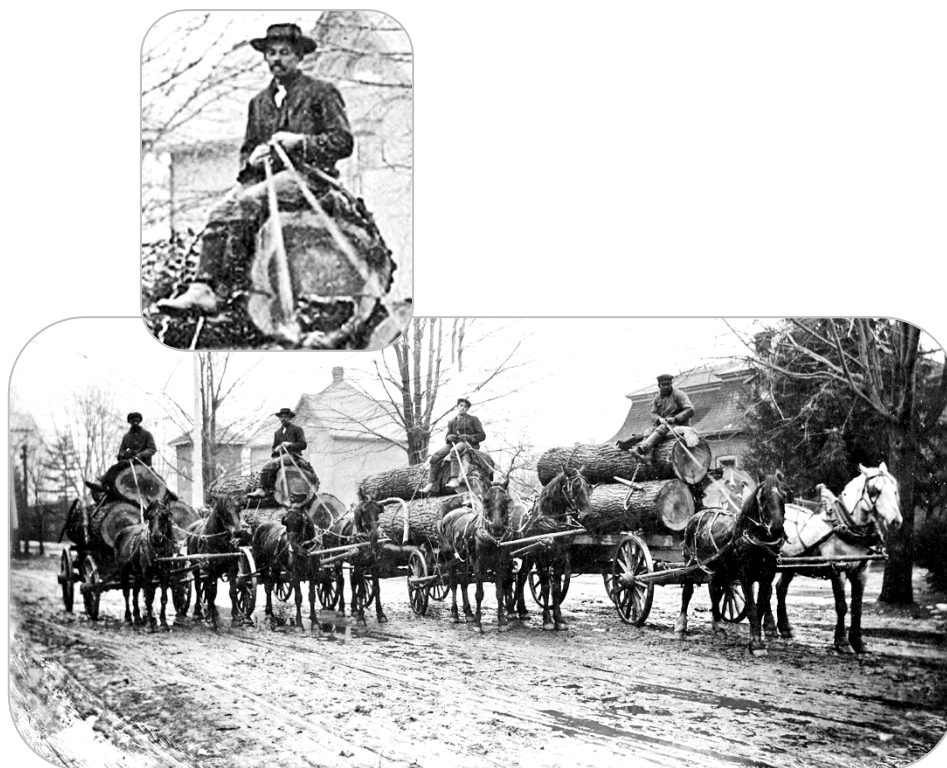
He was quite athletic as a young man and played baseball as a catcher for the Dresden team. He was also very apt and with a little effort and no teaching he became proficient with the trombone, the piano, and the organ. He played in the Dresden band and was church organist for many years . . .

Having been raised on a farm, he quite naturally took to farming and, upon his marriage to Adele Rapele Brown in 1907, he worked a small farm in Camden Twp. north of Dresden. Two children were born during this time: Luella, May 23, 1908 and George, June 14, 1910. Simon Talbot [his father] bought a small farm of about forty acres on the base line in Chatham Twp. and Henry and family moved there as tenants.²⁴

²³ *Ontario, Canada, Marriages, 1801-1928*, Archives of Ontario, MS932, Reel 135, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010, http://interactive.ancestry.com/7921/ONMS932_135-0633/3115022?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302468/facts/citation/162020877806/edit/record, (accessed 13 Jan 2017).

²⁴ George Henry Talbot, Op. cit.

When George Henry wrote the above, he hoped his siblings would each contribute a section about their life and children. That didn't happen, but nevertheless we have George's description of his father, and of his own life and family.



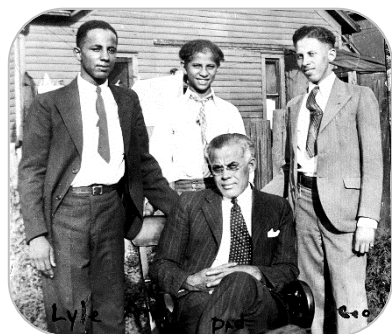
From the left: Eli "Ike" Lucas, Henry Talbot, Chester Talbot, and Ernest "Ernie" Lucas
Photo dated 1910, courtesy of Lyle Talbot

By 1911, Henry and Adele, living on a farm in rural Dresden, Ontario, had two children: Anna Luella (1908) and George Henry (1910).²⁵ By the time of the 1921 census, the family was living in the parsonage of First Baptist Church, Windsor, and had added to the family four more children born in Dresden, Ontario: Gladys Valerie (1911), Dorothy Marguerite (1913), Lyle Emerson (1915), Earl Andrew (1918), and one born in Windsor, Elsie Adele (1920).²⁶ Their eighth child, Mary Elizabeth (Bette), was born in that parsonage in 1923.²⁷

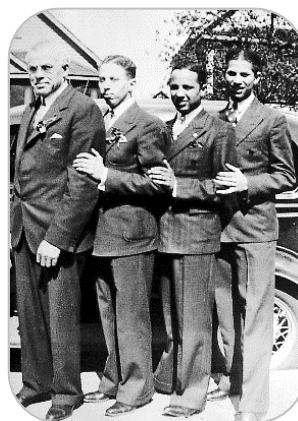
²⁵ *1911 Census of Canada, Camden, Kent East, Ontario*; Library and Archives Canada, Page: 7; Family No: 93, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2006, http://interactive.ancestry.com/8947/e080_e001995053/5071253?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302468/facts/citation/161852688165/edit/record, (accessed 13 Jan 2017).

²⁶ *1921 Census of Canada, Windsor (City), Essex North, Ontario*, Library and Archives Canada, Series RG31, Folder Number: 56 Page Number: 2, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2013, http://interactive.ancestry.com/8991/1921_056-e002923023/441483?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302468/facts/citation/162023110810/edit/record, (accessed 13 Jan 2017).

²⁷ *Interview with Lyle Emerson Talbot*, in Kelowna, BC, 24 Aug 2006.



1934
Lyle, Andy, and George with Henry L. Talbot
Photo from the album of Gladys (TALBOT) Stanton



1935
Henry, George, Lyle, and Andy



Mother's Day 1954
Gladys, Bette, Elsie, Adele, Luella, Dorothy

On 16 Feb 1918, Henry Lorenzo Talbot signed an agreement to purchase a house on Lillian Avenue, Windsor, Ontario for \$1650, putting \$400 down. He had obtained the job of machinist with the Ford Motor Company. He was now ready to pack up his wife and six children and move them from rural life outside of Dresden, Ontario, to a bustling city in the midst of a manufacturing boom of war materials. He took possession of the house on 1 Mar 1918. By 2 Jun 1922 he had obtained a mortgage for \$800 and together with the \$450 he had saved was able to pay the \$1250 balance. On 15 Jun 1945 that mortgage was discharged and he owned the property outright.

What a sudden change for this young family, newly arrived from a farming life in rural Dresden. In 1920, Luella was one year shy of being a teenager. George (10), Gladys (9), and Dorothy (7) had to adjust from a one-room school to a large city school where they would be in separate classes. Because Henry was made pastor of First Baptist Church in 1920, the family moved from Lillian Street to the Tuscarora Street parsonage next-door, then back to Lillian Avenue when his term ended; this meant more adjustment to the change of schools. Lyle (5) and Andy (2), Elsie and Bette not yet born, would know only the city school experience, and go to schools mostly with immigrant children.

When the Talbots moved to Windsor, Canada was still involved in World War I. In the fall of 1918 the family would witness one of the hazards of city life that had not threatened them on the farm. Windsor was hit by the Spanish Influenza. By October, Windsor was experiencing thirty new cases each day. "On Nov 1, ninety-five new cases were diagnosed." The mayor banned gatherings of more than twenty-five people. "For over a month schools,

theatres, and dance halls were closed. Even churches held no services.” By New Year’s Day, the severity of the epidemic had ended. Henry Talbot’s family had escaped illness.²⁸

After the truce, war supply production dropped creating less factory work, less employment. Returning to peacetime production put everyone under an economic strain and promoted the growth of labour groups. Edward, Prince of Wales visited Windsor in 1919, arriving by train. The train station was not very far along the riverfront from the Ford Factory where Henry worked. He may have been among the Ford workers who saw the prince. On November 11, 1918, Henry along with his fellow workers, people in offices, and children in their classrooms stopped work and stood in silence at 11 am, in remembrance of the war casualties.²⁹

Life in the roaring 20’s saw rising prices and flourishing business. Women gained the vote. “Radio came into wide use, and in moving pictures the performers added talking and singing to their previous acting.” Transatlantic telephone service began. The Detroit-Windsor ferry service “reached its height.”

Henry had arrived at Ford’s as the company’s expansion was beginning. In 1918 the company employed more than 2,000 workers producing more than 6,500 model T’s, which the buyer could get “in any colour you wanted as long as it was black.”³⁰ By 1922, seventy per cent of all cars sold in Canada were Windsor-built Fords. By 1928, there were 8,000 men working there and the production capacity was approaching 500 cars per day. By 1922 Windsor had “more concrete paving in respect to its size than any city in America.”³¹ The horse and buggy days had ended. The prevalence of automobiles was clogging the Detroit-Windsor ferry service. A million people a month were crossing the river. Plans for a bridge and a tunnel to span the Detroit River were underway. The Ambassador Bridge opened in 1929 and the Detroit-Windsor Tunnel in 1930.

Just before Christmas 1945, Henry with the rest of Ford’s workers would have struggled through the hardship of the infamous ninety-nine-day strike.



Windsor Star file photo

²⁸ Neil F. Morrison, *Garden Gateway to Canada: One Hundred Years of Windsor and Essex County 1854-1954*, Essex County Historical Society, 1954, 256.

²⁹ Ibid.

³⁰ Herb Colling & Carl Morgan, *Pioneering the Auto Age*, TraveLife Publishing Enterprises, Tecumseh, Ontario, 1993, 15.

³¹ Neil F. Morrison, *Garden Gateway to Canada: One Hundred Years of Windsor and Essex County 1854-1954*, Essex County Historical Society, 1954, 270.

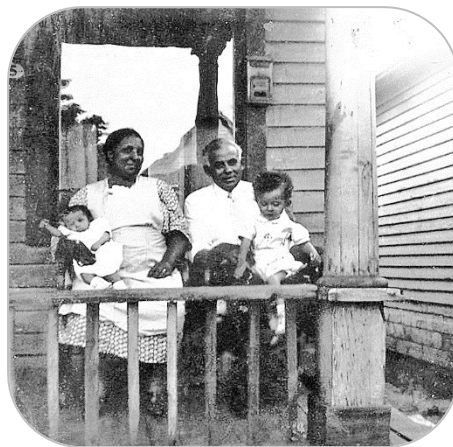
One of the union tactics was a blockade of the roads leading to the factory to prevent the RCMP from charging the pickets with horses hooves a-menacing. Henry retired in 1949 and became full-time pastor of Queen Street Baptist Church in Dresden, Ontario.

Lyle told of his dad coming to Windsor and getting a good job at Ford's:

[Henry] gave up farming in 1918 and moved with the family to Windsor where he got employment at the Ford Motor Co. of Canada where he remained for over twenty-nine years . . . When Dad came to Windsor, he had five children. Six, Andy was born in Dresden. The church couldn't pay him enough as Assistant Pastor; that little church couldn't pay him much. He was able to get a job at Fords and there's another thing. They must've thought my dad was a dark Frenchman or something, because they gave him a job in the transmission department.

When he worked at Fords, before WW II, there were only two Black men who weren't working either in the foundry or in the coal tunnel between the powerhouse and the coal yard. The guys who worked in the coal tunnel, Homer Watkins was one, their job was . . . when the coal came from the pile to the powerhouse, their job in the tunnel was to keep the floor clean; the coal would fall off the conveyor; all they had to do was keep the stuff on the conveyor as it went through the tunnel. A lot of men that I knew worked at that job and the other men worked in the foundry. Ford did not hire any non-white people in the machine shop, or in the assembly line. But my dad and Walter Nall, who was a neighbour of ours, a very light-skinned man, were the only two non-white men that worked at Fords outside the foundry and powerhouse.

So, soon after we moved to Windsor my dad got this job at Fords. All through his ministry, none of the churches that he ever pastored paid him enough money to support . . . by that time he had eight children. I used to go with him to North Buxton and Dresden all the time. And I can remember times, even before when I started going with him, I remember him coming home after traveling a hundred and fifty miles on Sunday, coming home with less than five bucks in his pocket after he bought gas. So that was how his ministry was paying off, during the Depression.³²



1939
Adele and Henry,
on the porch at 1055/1135 Lillian,
with grandchildren:
Marilyn (of Lyle) and Ralph (of George)
Photo courtesy of Lyle Talbot

³² *Interview with Lyle Emerson Talbot, Op. cit.*

George also wrote how his dad was able to buy a house in Windsor:

Upon moving to Windsor, Henry borrowed \$300 from a friend of Fred Brown, with whom the family lived for a time (Elizabeth Monroe) and put it down on a home on Lillian Street. It was a two bedroom, seven-room house where the pantry, off the kitchen, served as a bedroom for the three boys. The girls occupied the other bedroom which had two beds squeezed into it. Those were happy times. The time, when one of the girls got the measles, and they all had to stay in that darkened room for two weeks, will never be forgotten. In those days the Board of Health quarantined the family for measles and other diseases.³³

Henry's son Lyle told why his dad was able to buy a house on Lillian Street, outside the Black neighbourhood, and become the first coloured family on the block:

You know how my dad was able to buy that house? They thought he was French. He was told that they thought he was French. He never would've been able to buy that house on Lillian Street if they had known he was coloured. They wouldn't have sold it to him.

He went without his wife, 'cause my mother was kind of dark. She wasn't that dark; she could've been a dark Frenchman. The guy who held the mortgage told my dad they never would've sold that house to him if they had known he was coloured.³⁴

Lyle recalled his father's brief involvement in racial activism as being the first such event in his experience:

I remember my dad telling me [of] the movie, *The Birth of a Nation*, about the reconstruction period after the Civil War . . . Rev. Wells had bought tickets to go to the Palace Theatre to see this movie and his reserved seats were on the centre aisle about halfway back, the best seats in the theatre. So, he and my dad and their wives went to the theatre that night and the usher wouldn't take them to their seats. To make a long story short, the police were called . . . Rev Wells insisted that he had bought the tickets for those seats and that's where he was going to sit. They wanted him to sit up in the balcony. We used to call it the "crows' nest." Rather than get arrested for disturbing the peace, they left. But that was my first recollection of an activist move.³⁵

George described his father's ministry:

In 1925 . . . Henry then began the arduous years of absentee pastoring for North Buxton church, Chatham church, Shrewsbury church, Dresden Queen St. church, and Union Baptist church, with interspersed periods as pastor in Windsor church. Many thousands of miles were driven during his years of serving those little churches, none of which wanted to do more than pay his gas costs each Sunday. They were very

³³ George Henry Talbot, *Op. cit.*

³⁴ *Interview with Lyle Emerson Talbot*, *Op. cit.*

³⁵ *Ibid.*

generous with produce at Christmas and Thanksgiving time for which the family was thankful. During these years, Henry's happiest moments were when baptizing converts, over a hundred in all, and marrying those who came to him for that service. It is not known how many bereaved families Henry tried to comfort over the years of his active ministry.³⁶

Lyle also had some ministry stories, how Henry prepared his sermons, and how he dealt with sermon length:

Henry's battle with himself over the call: finally, after many sleepless nights, [he] surrendered and began special studies preparatory to his examination for the ministry. He had obtained work in the transmission department to support his family and studied nights on his course.

As I grew older . . . going to school, I remember him telling us that if we ever heard him make a mistake in English, in grammar and syntax, don't be afraid to tell him because he wanted to improve whatever. And I can remember that. If he made a mistake and used "you" when he should say "I" or some such . . . and he was very conscious of that. That's one of the recollections . . .

You won't find a mistake; I didn't find any mistakes in grammar or English. He used to type all his sermons. I should tell you that much about . . . as kids, both when we lived in the . . . well, no . . . when we lived in the parsonage, he had his study in the church office. He had a church office to do his studying in, but when we lived on Lillian Street, he had no office.



Photo courtesy of
Rose Anne (WHITE) Richardson

He prepared his sermons in the living room on Saturday with as many as six kids running around the house, my mother trying to keep us quiet while he did it. But my dad could prepare his sermon, listen to the Tiger ballgame on the radio, and at any point you could ask him what the score of the ballgame was and he could tell you. And he wouldn't lose track [of] his train of thought in the sermon notes . . .

My dad had two watches. The first one was a big Elgin pocket watch, a railroad watch. And it had a cover that flipped open. And I can remember as a kid, that he'd

³⁶ George Henry Talbot, Op. cit.

be preaching and he'd take this watch out of his vest pocket, flip it open, never even look at it, hold it in his hand like this, flip it back and put it back in his pocket without even looking at it. And he's saying, "I'm aware of . . . I know I'm supposed to be watching this clock, but I'm preachin' anyway! When I get finished, then I'll look at it!" (*Lyle chuckled*) He's told me often . . . he had a book by Charles Spurgeon, who was a great Baptist preacher in England, and Spurgeon had said in this book that if you can't say it in twenty minutes, it isn't worth saying. You have to start repeating yourself. So, Dad sort of lived by that. He seldom preached more than twenty to twenty-five minutes. I don't think he ever went over forty minutes even on a special occasion, you know. Dad was always aware of the time . . .



Rev. Henry L. Talbot, 3rd from left,
baptizing in the Sydenham River,
Dresden, Ontario
Photo courtesy of
Rose Anne (**WHITE**) Richardson

Oh, I traveled with my dad a lot . . . more than anybody else. From the time I was twelve years old until I started working in the hotel. I had to work on Sundays, which would be five or six years I traveled. When I was sixteen, I got my driver's license; I did most of the driving. My dad and I had a lot of talks together.

And my dad had a little secret that I was one of very few people [with whom he] ever shared. He liked to smoke an R.G. Dunn cigar on the way home from Chatham or Dresden, wherever we were. So, we would stop at a little place . . . store . . . in Chatham or Tilbury and he'd buy his R. G. Dunn cigar and he would enjoy his cigar on the way home.³⁷

Life in Henry's family was pretty austere. Their Baptist lifestyle forbade drinking, dancing, and card playing. Son-in-law, Philip V. Alexander, Elsie's husband, recalled:

[Rev. Talbot] was very hard on the drinking and gambling, playing cards, dancing and different things. But my dad [Arthur Alexander] said he didn't see any harm in dancing. He didn't dance himself, but he didn't see it was that too wrong.

But I remember, one Saturday afternoon Gloria [Philip's sister] and some of the girls were playing cards in the dining room and here came Henry Talbot up the steps. "Here's Reverend Talbot! Hide the cards! Hide the cards!" (*Laughing.*) They knew

³⁷ Interview with Lyle Emerson Talbot, Op. cit.

how hard he was on drinking, gambling, smoking, although, he smoked a cigar himself. He used to enjoy a cigar. And then one day one of his young girls [said], "Reverend Talbot, I thought you were a Christian and I see you smoking a cigar." He said that's what stopped him from smoking cigars. He used to enjoy a cigar at one time. I remember that. But he said this girl convicted him of smoking (*laughing*) and that's what stopped him from smoking and then he could preach about smoking (*laughing heartily*).³⁸

Birthday celebrations were not the norm. Lyle remembered only one of his birthdays being acknowledged:

I remember my fifth birthday, I think. I might've told you that in my writing. Dad was working at Fords when I was five years old. We lived on Lillian Street and Dad came home this day and I ran out to meet him and he picked me up in his arms, spanked me five times on the behind and gave me five big copper pennies. And he said, "Happy Birthday!" That was my birthday, my fifth birthday. I'll never forget it. I never had another birthday [acknowledgement] that I remember like that. Never!³⁹

I asked Lyle if his parents showed any affection to their children, like sitting them on their knees or telling them stories.

[Dad showed] very little affection with us. Oh, he would take a child . . . he would take the baby on his knee and rock, you know. I've been rocked . . . I can remember sitting on his lap. No, he belonged to that school where his job was the breadwinner and his wife's job was to look after the house and children.

My mother read to us. And mostly Bible stories. I learned all the Bible stories . . . most of them I learned from my mother . . .

My parents were strict, but I don't know how to describe it. You knew the rules, you broke the rules, you were told about it, but the penalties were never severe; Dad didn't say to us you can't have the car any more or anything like that. No there was nothing like that. It was more like you were chastised for doing what you were told not to do and that was it. I can remember as a child my mother's favourite saying, "Just wait till Dad comes home." That was good news to me because I knew by the time Dad came home, my mother would forget what it was she was going to have me punished for.⁴⁰

While Henry was a serious man, devoted to his family and fervent in his ministry, he was not a saint. Lyle shared some events that showed his less than perfect side:

Another recollection I had is that he was a people pastor. He believed that he should visit members of his church regularly. I remember one time he got in trouble. He came home one day, and somebody was in the house, some [visitor] was in the

³⁸ Interview with Philip Valore Alexander, Windsor, ON, 22 Mar 2007.

³⁹ Interview with Lyle Emerson Talbot, Op. cit.

⁴⁰ Ibid.

house. And he had been out visiting the people some, that afternoon, and he came in after, for supper. And he said, “I guess I better wash my hands. I’ve been shaking hands with a lot of black people today.” You know that started a movement to get rid of him as pastor of First Baptist Church. He made that remark in front of the wrong person . . .

Our family, we did a lot of fussing among ourselves, the kids. I have a story about your mother [Gladys Talbot]. We were at the supper table one time. I think this might’ve been when George was in Toronto because I was sitting on my dad’s left-hand side and your mother was sitting on Dad’s right-hand side and I did something that annoyed your mother. When Dad saw what was going on, he just gave me a backhand like this [*he made a backhand slap gesture*] and I went flying off the chair. I don’t remember the details. All I remember is that I did something to Gladys, and the next thing I knew, I was lying on the floor. Not hurt, because he just -- I guess he hit me on the chest, and I went flying off the chair.⁴¹

Theodora [Barbara “Babe”] (**TALBOT**) Shackelford had a story that showed another side of Henry, her 1st cousin once removed:

I’d stay over there on Lillian [after school] until my father would pick me up. Henry Talbot was living there. I don’t think he liked me, Henry. That’s the impression I got. We were at the dinner table one evening and he asked me if I wanted some bread.

“You want some bread?” [*she said gruffly, in imitation*]

I said, “Yes, thank you.”

He took the bread and threw it across the table at me. Threw it across the table!⁴²

Grandson Gary Leon White remembered Henry as being gruff:

Henry wasn’t a talker, Grandpa Talbot. He was a . . . grump . . . nice guy, sweet as the devil, but he was not a talker. He was a preacher, but he was a holier-than-thou preacher . . . You know, Grandpa had a reputation. You died and you were not a good guy, he would not, in the funeral, say something nice about you, “Charlie died, left his wife with four kids, no income, and he drank.” That’s the kind of stuff Grandpa would say. He wouldn’t get up there and make it sound like you were a nice guy when you were a bad guy. (*chuckling*) So, he was funny. He was a straight, old fart. Tell you how funny things are in life: Grandpa Talbot was so square and so straight up and so stern and so everything. On his dying day, he was dying in the house on Lillian Avenue, I took my first wife, Josephine, over there. And Grandpa was hardly conscious. Tried to put the make on her. (*laughing*) He was eighties or nineties,

⁴¹ Ibid.

⁴² Interview with Barbara ‘Babe’ (**TALBOT**) Shackelford, Detroit, Michigan, 7 May 2006.

whatever he was. It was the funniest thing! “Come here, Honey. Kiss me. Let me hold your hand.”⁴³

In 1949, Henry retired from Ford Motor Co. to become full time pastor for Queen St. Church where he directed the building of a parsonage in Dresden. While thus engaged he had an accident which, it is believed, later caused several health problems.⁴⁴

Lyle told how the accident caused Henry to suffer a series of strokes:

He always helped, you know. He couldn't [stay away] . . . so he went over one day . . . I think my mother said it was on a Friday afternoon . . . anyhow there was nobody working on the house. So, he decided to go over and do something on his own while . . . when there was nobody around. And at that particular point there were no steps going down into the basement. They had a plank going from the ground level. And we believe that . . . Dad ran at everything he did . . . and we believe that he ran down that plank, hit his head on the bottom of the stairwell and that knocked him over. When he came staggering home, [mom] told me . . . he came staggering home about five o'clock like a drunken man, but he had a big bump on the front of his head and one on the back of his head. And the only thing we could figure was that he hit head going down the plank, fell over and hit the back of his head on the concrete floor. And not long after that he started having strokes. So . . . he had three strokes.⁴⁵

Henry's son George recalled:

Suffering stroke after stroke eventually slowed Henry down so that he had to retire from active ministry although on occasion he would attempt to preach upon special request. This too became impossible as his memory failed more and more and his ability to get about became more impaired.⁴⁶

I have no memory of my grandfather, H. L. Talbot, except after his movement had been impaired by that series of strokes. Cousin David Alexander and I reminisced about having lived in the Lillian Avenue house with our grandparents, and recalled the sound of Grandpa Talbot getting up to go to the bathroom in the middle of the night; it was scary, as children, to lie in our beds and hear his Frankenstein-like “step-drag, step-drag” as he crossed the linoleum kitchen floor in the dark. David's father, Philip V. remembered a vibrant, fiery preacher.

[Rev. Henry Talbot] was a very active man! He used to take the bus to come to Buxton in the winter times sometimes, and he used to walk or run all the way from Number Two highway to our place [in North Buxton]. He'd stay overnight at our house, you know, sometimes, in the bad winter weather. And he was very active.

Sometimes, he used to run, in the wintertime. He was a very active man. He worked at Fords sometimes five and six days a week, and preached on Sunday, and

⁴³ *Interview with Gary Leon White*, in Farmington, MI, 26 Sep 2006.

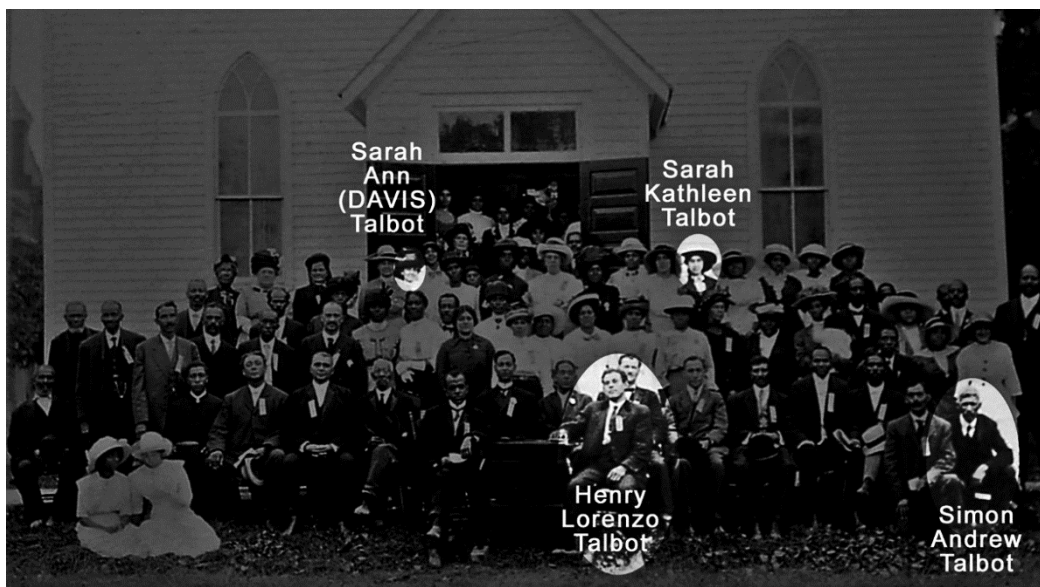
⁴⁴ George Henry Talbot, *Op. cit.*

⁴⁵ *Interview with Lyle Emerson Talbot*, *Op. cit.*

⁴⁶ George Henry Talbot, *Op. cit.*

he didn't preach the same sermon. If he preached at three different churches sometimes, he didn't preach the same sermon at each one. He'd prepare a sermon for each of those different congregations, besides working at Fords. And I remember, my brother and I used to go to Amherstburg and come back with him to Buxton sometimes and he'd be behind that wheel of the car and he had his sermons printed out and he'd be pounding on the wheel to emphasize, up to Buxton, all the way. [laughing] [When he was preaching], if it was a good point, he'd emphasize it by pounding on the pulpit or something like that.

He was hard-working on the farm. I've heard him say he used to load "sheaf-a-wheats" and do all that heavy work. And he'd say he'd only had some kinda cereal, I forget what, Grape-nuts flakes or something like that, and he could go all day, [on] just that, you know. He said he had a lot of faith in these Grape-nuts, or whatever it was, for cereal.⁴⁷



Delegates to the Amherstburg Regular Missionary Baptist Association meeting in Dresden, ON, in 1913)



Rev. Henry L. Talbot
Photo from
*Pathfinders of Liberty and Truth:
A Century with the Amherstburg
Regular Missionary Baptist
Association* (Buxton, 1940)

Henry served the [Amherstburg Regular Missionary Baptist] Association, to which his churches belonged, in almost every capacity including Moderator, several

⁴⁷ Interview with Philip Valore Alexander, Op. cit.

terms. He was Moderator when the Association celebrated its one hundredth anniversary in 1940 and was honoured as it was recalled that his grandfather, Rev. S. H. Davis had been one of the founding fathers. While Moderator, Henry's mother [Sarah Ann (**DAVIS**) Talbot] served in the Missionary Convention, as did Adele, his wife; his sister, Bertha [(**TALBOT**) Lucas], was treasurer of the Sunday School Convention; his son, George, was President of the Sunday School Convention (1931-1952) and clerk (1931-1919); and his son Lyle was President of the Baptist Young People's Union (B.Y.P.U.) Convention for several years.⁴⁸



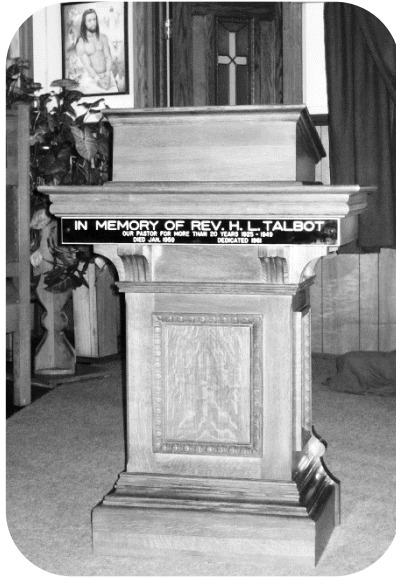
Photos courtesy of
Alma (**LUCAS**) Carter Churchill



His ill health caused Henry and Adele to move back to Windsor in the mid-fifties into their original home where, at one time or another, daughter Elsie and family, and daughter Gladys lived with them. Forced to almost complete inactivity, he gradually did become weaker until it was with difficulty he was able to move about at all. He was hospitalized several times, but much preferred the care he got at home and would weep and beg to be taken home. This would break the heart of [Adele] who was completely worn down with the strain and responsibility of caring for him. Most of the children were able to drop in and see them at least once a week but none could spend much time to do anything helpful around the home. Then on Thursday, Jan 29, 1959, with Adele and some of the children at his bedside, Henry quietly passed over Jordan to await the return of his beloved Lord, holding [Adele's] hand.⁴⁹

⁴⁸ George Henry Talbot, Op. cit.

⁴⁹ Ibid.



Pulpit originally in the Baptist Church at North Buxton, where he was pastor (1931-1933), now housed in the North Buxton Community Church
Photo by author

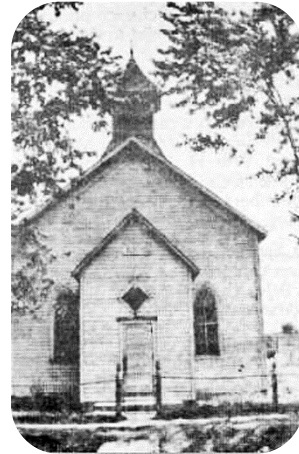


Photo of Baptist Church, property of Buxton National Historical Site and Museum



Henry Lorenzo Talbot died 29 Jan 1959. Adele died 26 Nov 1971.

Memories of Adele:

Grandson Gary White recalled:

Grandma, she was a lot of fun. I guess I was one of her favourites. I painted her living room purple once; she had a fit, but she left it that way for a long time. Grandma didn't have any teeth. She'd have you chew up her peanuts and put them back so she could eat 'em. (*laughing*) Grandma used to give you kerosene, what was it? Coal oil? Coal oil with sugar on it for colds. Rub your chest with something. When there was a trip, I went to Grandma Talbot.⁵⁰

⁵⁰ *Interview with Gary Leon White, Op. cit.*

Henry Lorenzo Talbot and Adele Rapele Brown had the following children:

- (i) Anna Luella (1908),
- (ii) George Henry (1910),
- (iii) Gladys Valerie (1911),
- (iv) Dorothy Marguerite (1913),
- (v) Lyle Emerson (1915),
- (vi) Earl Andrew (1918),
- (vii) Elsie Adele (1920),
- (viii) Mary Elizabeth (1923).

Their stories can be found in chapter 18.

4. (iii) Frederick Chester Talbot (1886 - 1969):

(Simon, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Frederick Chester was born 25 Jan 1886 on his father's farm near Dresden, Ontario and grew up there.⁵¹ He was known as Chester all his life. In 1907, he stood up for the wedding of his brother, Henry Lorenzo, to Adele Brown.



Chester, about age 21
Photo courtesy of
Alma (**LUCAS**) Carter Churchill,
from the album of her grandmother,
Bertha (**TALBOT**) Lucas



Chester Talbot (24) (rt) with his brother, Henry
Logging photo dated 1910,
courtesy of Lyle Talbot

The 1911 census listed Chester (25) living with his parents, helping on the farm along with brother Percy (22) and sister Kathleen (14).⁵² On 4 Jan 1912 at Detroit, Michigan,

⁵¹ *Registrations of Births and Stillbirths – 1869-1913, Ontario, Canada Births, 1869-1913*, Archives of Ontario, MS 929, reel 76, #014313, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2010, http://interactive.ancestry.com/8838/ONMS929_76-0534/1261363?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302465/facts/citation/161852688082/edit/record, (accessed 13 Jan 2017).

Born on 4 Feb 1886, about two weeks later, were his first cousins, Annie Jessamine Christella Clay and Charlotte Matilda Christina Clay, twin daughters of his father's sister, Mary, and Charles Clay, also of Dresden. Charles Clay was a descendant of Josiah Henson and worked a farm next to Henson. The birth of the twin girls is recorded on the same government page as Chester's, adjacent to his listing.

Chester crossed by ferry into the U.S. He said it was his first visit, was employed as a farm labourer, and gave his destination as his Uncle Samuel Davis' home, 109 Jones Street, Detroit. His description was recorded as height – 5' 10½", complexion – "black," hair – black, eyes – black, distinguishing marks – none.⁵³ On 24 Jan 1912, he entered again, this time with his cousin, William Henry Talbot, chauffeur, son of his father's brother, James Wesley Talbot. Chester was recorded as single.⁵⁴

The 1915 Detroit City Directory listed Chester, (c) [presumably meaning colored], as a "driver" living at 229 Watson. His cousin, Herman (c), elevator operator, was also in Detroit, living at 175 Wilkins; Herman's brother, Lee (c), janitor, was there too, living at 174 Erskine. Herman and Lee (Leander), like William Henry mentioned above, are also sons of Chester's Uncle James Wesley Talbot.⁵⁵ The 1916 Directory corrected his address to 227 Watson.⁵⁶

On 20 Oct 1905, Sarah Ann Bissell (18) married Thomas Handsor (22) in Dover Township, Kent County, Ontario.⁵⁷ On 13 Jun 1916 at Detroit Michigan, Sarah was granted a divorce from Thomas Handsor.⁵⁸ On 26 Jul 1916, Frederick Chester Talbot (30) and Sarah Ann Bissell (27) married in Detroit, MI.⁵⁹

On 18 Sep 1918, Chester registered for the Draft as a resident alien, a British citizen. He gave his address as 321 Clairpoint. His birthdate was recorded as 25 Jan 1885, which doesn't match his birth registration. His occupation was "Caster" working at Detroit Copper

⁵² *1911 Census of Canada, Camden, Kent East, Ontario*; Library and Archives Canada, M1478_103, Page: 3; Family No: 32, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2006, http://interactive.ancestry.com/8947/e080_e001995049/5071036?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302465/facts/citation/161852688085/edit/record, (accessed 13 Jan 2017).

⁵³ *Detroit Border Crossings and Passenger and Crew Lists, 1905-1957, Card Manifests (Alphabetical) of Individuals Entering through the Port of Detroit, Michigan, 1906-1954*, Micropublication M1478. RG085. 117 rolls, ARC ID: 4527226, National Archives at Washington, D.C., Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2006, http://interactive.ancestry.com/1070/mim1478_103-6741/963749?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302465/facts/citation/162027880144/edit/record, (accessed 13 Jan 2017).

⁵⁴ *Border Crossings: From Canada to U.S., 1895-1956, Manifests of Passengers Arriving at St. Albans, VT*, District through Canadian Pacific and Atlantic Ports, 1895-1954; National Archives and Records Administration; Washington, D.C., Microfilm M1464; Roll: 172; Record Group Title: Records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service; Record Group Number: 85, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010, http://interactive.ancestry.com/1075/m1464_172-0945/271730?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302465/facts/citation/162027880264/edit/record, (accessed 13 Jan 2017).

⁵⁵ *U.S. City Directories, 1821-1989, Detroit City Directory, 1915*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011, <http://interactive.ancestry.com/2469/7196099/429102992?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302465/facts/citation/162014123999/edit/record>, (accessed 13 Jan 2017).

⁵⁶ *U.S. City Directories, 1821-1989, Detroit City Directory, 1916*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011, <http://interactive.ancestry.com/2469/7376668/446399210?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302465/facts/citation/162014123156/edit/record>, (accessed 13 Jan 2017).

⁵⁷ *Ontario, Canada, Marriages, 1801-1928*, Archives of Ontario, Toronto. MS932, Reel: 118. Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010, http://interactive.ancestry.com/7921/ONMS932_118-0550/1227865?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302581/facts/citation/162035631043/edit/record, (accessed 14 Jan 2017).

⁵⁸ *Michigan, Divorce Records, 1897-1952*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2014, http://interactive.ancestry.com/9092/41327_335110-00353/585475?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302581/facts/citation/162035669959/edit/record, (accessed 14 Jan 2017).

⁵⁹ *Michigan, Marriage Records, 1867-1952*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2015, http://interactive.ancestry.com/9093/41326_342217-00423/1935064?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302465/facts/citation/700226790463/edit/record, (accessed 14 Jan 2017).

and Brass Co. His nearest relative was his wife Sarah, at the same home address. Chester was described as being of medium height, medium build, with brown eyes and black hair.⁶⁰

The 1920 U.S. Census in Detroit listed Chester (33) as married to Sadie (31), living on Clairpoint Street. His occupation was listed as a “molder” in a “motor shop.” The 1928 City Directory listed him as a “machinist.” (His Cousin Herman and wife Loraine were listed at 6394 Beechwood.)⁶¹

By the time of the 1940 census, Chester had become a naturalized U.S. citizen. He was living on West Grand Blvd and had in his household a daughter, Theresa now twenty, suggesting that she was born in 1920, possibly after the 1920 census was taken, since she was not listed there. Chester was recorded as a machine operator in an auto factory, and Theresa was employed as a maid in a private home. The listing included their highest educational levels: Chester had completed the eighth grade, Sarah (Sadie) the fourth grade, and Theresa fourth year high school. They were living in a racially mixed neighbourhood; the white adults had more education than the negroes.⁶²



Bertha (**TALBOT**) Lucas,
Chester, and Percy Talbot
1962

Photo courtesy of
Alma (**LUCAS**) Carter Churchill,
From the album of Bertha (**TALBOT**) Lucas

In 1942, when Chester registered for the WWII draft, he was employed by the Ford Motor Company, Rouge Plant, Dearborn, Michigan. He gave his next door neighbour's name as the “Name and Address of Person Who Will Always Know Your Address.” This is surprising because his wife Sadie was still living. Was she no longer with him? ⁶³

⁶⁰ *U.S., World War I Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918, World War I Selective Service System Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918*. United States, Selective Service System. National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C., M1509, 4,582 rolls, Registration State: *Michigan*; Registration County: *Wayne*, Roll: 2032854, Draft Board: 26, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2005, http://interactive.ancestry.com/6482/005258009_01993/31024477?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302465/facts/citation/162014070782/edit/record, (accessed 13 Jan 2017).

⁶¹ *1920 United States Federal Census, Detroit Ward 21, Wayne, Michigan*; Roll: T625_819; Page: 1A; Enumeration District: 647; Image: 338, National Archives, Washington, D.C., Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2010, <http://interactive.ancestry.com/6061/4311657-00338/26250449?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302465/facts/citation/162014072697/edit/record>, (accessed 14 Jan 2017).

⁶² *1940 United States Federal Census, Detroit, Wayne, Michigan*; Roll: T627_1863; Page: 13A; Enumeration District: 84-789, National Archives and Records Administration, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, <http://interactive.ancestry.com/2442/M-T0627-01863-00981/80929081?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302465/facts/citation/162014121624/edit/record>, (accessed 14 Jan 2017).

⁶³ *Records of the Selective Service System, 1926 - 1975*; Military State: *Michigan*; NARA Series Title: *World War II Draft Cards (4th Registration) for the State of Michigan*; The National Archives at St. Louis; St. Louis, Missouri; ARC Number: 623283; ARC Title: *Registration Cards of the Fourth Registration, 04/27/1942 - 04/27/1942*; Creator: *Selective Service System. Michigan State Headquarters. (1942 - 1947)*; Record Group Number: 147.

Sarah Ann (**BISSELL**) Handsor Talbot died in 1949 and was buried in the cemetery in Dresden, Ontario.⁶⁴ On 15 Jun 1950, Chester (64) married Sarah Simons Williams (61) in Lucas County, Ohio.⁶⁵

I remember Great-Uncle Chester with a wife called Ida. Was she Ida Cook?



Bertha (**TALBOT**) Lucas,
Chester and wife, Ida (**COOK**) Talbot
Photo courtesy of
William James Richardson,
Bertha's grandson

Chester died on 12 Nov 1969. He is buried with his first wife, Sarah Ann Bissell in the cemetery at Dresden, Ontario.⁶⁶



Frederick Chester Talbot and Sarah Ann Bissell had the following child:

(i) Theresa (1920).

(i) Theresa Talbot (1920 -):

(Frederick Chester, Simon, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Theresa was born about 1920 in Canada. She appears in the 1940 U.S. Census in the household of Chester and Sarah as their daughter, age twenty, having completed four years of

U.S., *World War II Draft Registration Cards, 1942*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010, http://interactive.ancestry.com/1002/004670783_02687/11408885?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302465/facts/citation/162014071476/edit/record, (accessed 14 Jan 2017).

⁶⁴ *Find A Grave*. Find A Grave. <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=20726842&ref=acom>, (accessed 11 Sep 2014).

⁶⁵ *Ohio, County Marriages, 1774-1993*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2016, <http://interactive.ancestry.com/61378/TH-1-18867-8952-69/1202709?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302465/facts/citation/700226794620/edit/record>, (accessed 14 Jan 2017).

⁶⁶ *Canada, Find A Grave Index, 1600s-Current* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GSln=TA&GSpartial=1&GSbyrel=all&GSctry=10&GSsr=1121&GRid=20726844&>, (accessed 14 Jan 2017).

high school. She was working as a maid for a “private family.” Her father had an eighth grade education, her mother only fourth grade.⁶⁷

Theresa first married Herman Stevenson in Steuben County, Indiana. The marriage licence was issued on Christmas Eve, 1936, when Theresa would have been about sixteen. The data on the licence application raises some questions. She gave her birthdate as 16 Apr 1918, making her seem eighteen and legally able to marry without parental permission. She falsely named her parents as Perry Talbot, born in Flint, MI, (not Frederick Chester Talbot, born in Dresden, Ontario, Canada), and Josephine Bissell, (not Sarah Ann Bissell). She gave her place of birth as Detroit, Michigan, (false: born in Canada). She said she was a resident of Indianapolis, Indiana, and that her father was living there also. City Directory records show that he was in Detroit during the 1920s, 30s and 40s.⁶⁸

Theresa obtained a divorce from Herman Stevenson in a Michigan court, but the ancestry.com record provides no date. They had produced no children.⁶⁹

For her second marriage on 28 Jun 1941 in Henry, Ohio, to Willie Bayne Whitmon (23), Theresa M. Talbot claimed her date of birth was 16 Apr 1919 and place of birth, Canada. She gave her married name as Stevenson, and this time she named her parents truthfully as Chester Talbot and S. Bissell.⁷⁰ However, in the 1920 census, enumerated on 2 Jan 1940, there is no child listed in her parents household, suggesting that she was probably born in 1920.

Because there exist records for a Willie B. Whitmon Junior, and Willie Bayne Whitmon Senior had no previous marriage, Theresa M. Talbot and Willie Bayne Whitmon may have had the following child:

- (i) Willie Bayne Jr. (?).

5. (iv) John Percival Talbot (1889 - 1973):

(Simon, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

John Percival was born 25 Oct 1889 on the farm in the Gore of Camden, Kent County, Ontario, delivered by a midwife, according to his birth registration.⁷¹ He was recorded in the

⁶⁷ 1940 United States Federal Census, Detroit, Wayne, Michigan; Roll: T627_1863; Page: 13A; Enumeration District: 84-789, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, <http://interactive.ancestry.com/2442/M-T0627-01863-00981/80929087?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30263822556/facts/citation/162014121628/edit/record>, (accessed 14 Jan 2017).

⁶⁸ Indiana, Marriages, 1810-2001, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2014, http://interactive.ancestry.com/60282/005329148_00242/4771416?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30263822556/facts/citation/700226791768/edit/record, (accessed 14 Jan 2017).

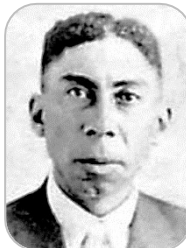
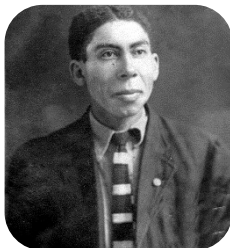
⁶⁹ Michigan, Divorce Records, 1897-1952, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2014, <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=9092&h=74422&ssrc=pt&tid=71322150&pid=30263822556&usePUB=true>, (accessed 31 May 2018).

⁷⁰ Ohio, County Marriages, 1774-1993, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2016, <http://interactive.ancestry.com/61378/TH-1-18868-4242-92/901449762?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30263822556/facts/citation/700226791270/edit/record>, (accessed 14 Jan 2017).

⁷¹ Ontario, Canada Births, 1869-1913, Archives of Ontario. Toronto, Ontario, MS 929, reel 93, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2010, http://interactive.ancestry.com/8838/ONMS929_93-0756/2213252?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302466/facts/citation/161852688106/edit/record, (accessed 14 Jan 2017).

1891 Canadian Census as a two-year-old, the youngest of the four children of Simon and Sarah Talbot.⁷²

As a twelve-year-old, he was listed there in the 1901 census, now with a sister Sarah, eight years younger.⁷³



Photos courtesy of
Alma (**LUCAS**) Carter Churchill,
From the album of
Bertha (**TALBOT**) Lucas

In 1911, at age twenty-three, Percy was working as a labourer on the farm of Frank Birch, concession 9, lot 21 in Chatham Township, Kent County.⁷⁴ His parents and siblings were farming on part of lot 1, concession 4 in Camden Township.⁷⁵

On 23 Mar 1912, Percy (23) married Lucy Jane “Dallia” Boswell (19). At the time he was living with his parents in the Gore of Camden, Kent County, and Dolly, as she was often called, was living with her parents in Dover Township. They were married in Windsor by Rev. C.L. Wells.⁷⁶

⁷² 1891 Census of Canada, Camden, Bothwell, Ontario; Roll: T-6324; Family No: 30, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2008, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/1274/30953_148126-00455/1787143?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/24614467/person/1542001637/facts/citation/16658267630/edit/record, (accessed 31 May 2018).

⁷³ 1901 Census of Canada, Camden, Bothwell, Ontario; Page: 4; Family No: 35, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2006, <https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/8826/z000051002/14191179?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/24614467/person/1542001637/facts/citation/16658266946/edit/record>, (accessed 31 May 2018).

⁷⁴ 1911 Census of Canada, Chatham, Kent East, Ontario; Library and Archives Canada, Canada, Page: 5, Family No: 53, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2006, http://interactive.ancestry.com/8947/e080_e001995083/5072416?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302466/facts/citation/161852688112/edit/record, (accessed 14 Jan 2017).

⁷⁵ 1911 Census of Canada, Camden, Kent East, Ontario; Library and Archives Canada, Page: 3; Family No: 32, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2006, http://interactive.ancestry.com/8947/e080_e001995049/5071037?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302466/facts/citation/161852688114/edit/record, (accessed 14 Jan 2017).

⁷⁶ Ontario, Canada, Marriages, 1801-1928, Archives of Ontario, Toronto. MS932, Reel: 200, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010, http://interactive.ancestry.com/7921/ONMS932_200-0364/3313836?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302466/facts/citation/162046297320/edit/record, (accessed 14 Jan 2017).



John Percy Talbot with Dolly
Photo courtesy of
Margaret (**HASTINGS**) Talbot



Percy, Dolly, and Grant Talbot
Photo courtesy of
Margaret (**HASTINGS**) Talbot

On 20 Mar 1921, Dolly succumbed to “tubercular peritonitis” in Dresden, Ontario, after three years illness.⁷⁷ Three years later, Percy married Ellen Jane (**SHREVE**) Griffith.

In 1916, Ella J. Shreve (19) was boarding with her widowed sister, Mrs. Esther Lucille (**SHREVE**) Hudson, a seamstress, at 23 Hazel, Battle Creek, Michigan.⁷⁸ On 16 Oct 1918, Ella (21 but claiming to be 18), now also a seamstress, married Joseph A. Griffith (20), a janitor, in Battle Creek, with her sister, Esther, and niece, Teresa Hudson, as witnesses.⁷⁹ On 29 Dec 1919, Ella gave birth to a son, Joseph Leo Griffith, who died on 2 Feb 1921 at age one year, one month and four days, from “bronchial pneumonia,” a complication arising from “cretanism [*sic*] and epilepsy.”⁸⁰ At the time of the baby’s death, Ella was already a widow,

⁷⁷ *Ontario, Canada, Deaths, 1869-1938 and Deaths Overseas, 1939-1947*, Archives of Ontario, Series: MS935, Reel: 278, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2010, http://interactive.ancestry.com/8946/ONMS935_278-0667/2252257?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302588/facts/citation/162046299486/edit/record, (accessed 14 Jan 2017).

⁷⁸ *U.S. City Directories, 1821-1989, Battle Creek, Michigan, City Directory, 1916*, page 711, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011, image of 360 of 494, <https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2469/7049775/415106446?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302587/facts/citation/702023799831/edit/record>, (accessed 29 Jun 2018).

U.S. City Directories, 1821-1989, Battle Creek, Michigan, City Directory, 1916, page 89, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011, image 46 of 494, <https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2469/7049775/415106446?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302587/facts/citation/702023799831/edit/record#?imageId=7049461>, (accessed 29 Jun 2018).

⁷⁹ *Michigan, Marriage Records, 1867-1952, Battle Creek, Calhoun, Michigan*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2015, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/9093/41326_342320-00470/5173975?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302587/facts/citation/702023799580/edit/record, (accessed 29 Jun 2018).

⁸⁰ *Michigan, Death Records, 1867-1950*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2015, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/60872/44471_354649-00149/1344806?backurl=

once again living with her sister. Her husband, Joseph A. Griffith, had died 22 Dec 1920, a victim of “encephalitis lethargica.”⁸¹

On 31 Dec 1924, Percy (36), widower, married Ellen Jane (**SHREVE**) Griffith (27, but claiming to be 24), a widow. At the time of the marriage Percy was living in Windsor, working as a “packer,” and Ella was back in Raleigh Township, Kent County, Ontario, the place of her birth. The birthplace of the couple’s fathers was recorded on the marriage registration “for statistical purposes.” It is both surprising and curious that Percy thought his father, Simon Andrew Talbot, had been born in the Queen’s Bush. It really shows how little of their own histories parents tended to share with their children.⁸² With Ella he had one surviving child: Alvin Percival Talbot, born about 1932; they lost a daughter in 1926, Kathleen Lucille Talbot, who was born 30 Jan and died 16 Apr, of “Pneumonia (Bronco).”⁸³

On 3 Jun 1927, travelling alone, Percy was sent to secondary inspection when he entered the United States at Detroit, Michigan. He declared that he had been commuting from Windsor since 3 Aug 1922, working at the Commercial Milling Company on Atwater Street. He was described as 5’ 8” tall, with “dark” complexion, “black” hair and “black” eyes. He gave his wife Ella, living in Windsor, as his nearest relative. He was photographed and required to submit to a medical examination; a medical certificate was issued and recorded on his data card on 15 May 1928. He was made to appear before a B.S.I. (Board of Special Inquiry) and on 16 Jan 1933, he lost his status.⁸⁴

<https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/202010993179/facts/citation/702016349218/edit/record>, (accessed 29 Jun 2018).

“The term ‘Cretinism’ refers to severe hypothyroidism during birth (deficiency of thyroid hormone) leading to stunted physical and mental growth,” Prime Health Channel, <https://www.primehealthchannel.com/cretinism.html>, (accessed 29 Jun 2018).

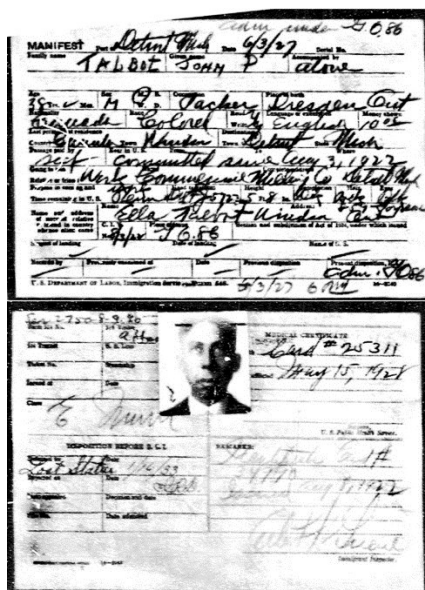
⁸¹ *Michigan, Death Records, 1867-1950*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2015, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/60872/44471_354932-00875/1521996?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/202010992504/facts/citation/702023807823/edit/record, (accessed 29 Jun 2018).

“Encephalitis lethargica is a disease characterized by high fever, headache, double vision, delayed physical and mental response, and lethargy. In acute cases, patients may enter coma. Patients may also experience abnormal eye movements, upper body weakness, muscular pains, tremors, neck rigidity, and behavioral changes including psychosis. The cause of encephalitis lethargica is unknown. Between 1917 to 1928, an epidemic of encephalitis lethargica spread throughout the world, but no recurrence of the epidemic has since been reported,” NIH: National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke, “Encephalitis Lethargica Information Page,” <https://www.ninds.nih.gov/Disorders/All-Disorders/Encephalitis-Lethargica-Information-Page>, (accessed 29 Jun 2018).

⁸² *Ontario, Canada, Marriages, 1801-1928*, Archives of Ontario, MS932, Reel 681, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010, http://interactive.ancestry.com/7921/VRMCAN1923_102604-01811/3808611?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302466/facts/citation/161852688107/edit/record, (accessed 14 Jan 2017).

⁸³ *Ontario, Canada, Deaths, 1869-1938 and Deaths Overseas, 1939-1947*, Archives of Ontario; Toronto, Ontario, Canada; Series: MS935; Reel: 335, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2010, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/8946/ONMS935_335-0804/541614?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302586/facts/citation/702016320318/edit/record, (accessed 13 Jun 2018).

⁸⁴ *Detroit Border Crossings and Passenger and Crew Lists, 1905-1963*, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2006, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/1070/mim1478_104-0033/970748?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302466/facts/citation/161852688113/edit/record, (accessed 30 Jun 2018).



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By the time of the 1935 Voters List, Percy and Ella were back in their home territory, living in Dresden, Ontario. Percy (46) was listed as a “produce dealer.”⁸⁶ His occupation and location were the same in the 1940 Voters List.⁸⁷ The 1949 Voters List showed him to be a “poultry-buyer.”⁸⁸ In the 1937 List he had been listed as a “poultry dealer” on Isaac Street, Dresden, Ontario.⁸⁹

John Percy Talbot died on 13 Jan 1973 and was buried with his wives in the Dresden, Ontario, cemetery.⁹⁰

⁸⁵ Ibid.

⁸⁶ *Canada, Voters Lists, 1935-1980, Lambton; Kent, Ontario, Canada*, 1935 list, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2983/33022_294083-00731/53377747?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302466/facts/citation/702023798348/edit/record, (accessed 30 Jun 2018).

⁸⁷ *Canada, Voters Lists, 1935-1980, Lambton; Kent, Ontario, Canada*, 1940 list, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, *Canada, Voters Lists, 1935-1980, Lambton; Kent, Ontario, Canada*, 1935 list, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2983/33022_294083-00731/53377747?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302466/facts/citation/702023798348/edit/record, (accessed 30 Jun 2018), (accessed 30 Jun 2018).

⁸⁸ *Canada, Voters Lists, 1935-1980, Lambton; Kent, Ontario, Canada*, 1940 list, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, *Canada, Voters Lists, 1935-1980, Lambton; Kent, Ontario, Canada*, 1949 list, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2983/33022_302459-01276/65570397?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302466/facts/citation/702023798913/edit/record, (accessed 30 Jun 2018).

⁸⁹ *Canada, Voters Lists, 1935-1980, Lambton; Kent, Ontario, Canada*, 1957 list, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, *Canada, Voters Lists, 1935-1980, Lambton; Kent, Ontario, Canada*, 1949 list, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2983/33022_301888-01154/76560225?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302466/facts/citation/702023798870/edit/record, (accessed 30 Jun 2018).

⁹⁰ *Canada, Find A Grave Index, 1600s-Current*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=20726992&ref=acom>, (accessed 14 Jan 2017).



John Percival Talbot and Lucy Boswell had the following children:

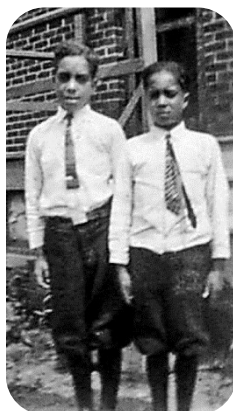
- (i) John Grant (1913),
- 7. (ii) Harold Victor (1915).⁹¹

John Percival Talbot and Ellen Jane Shreve had the following children:

- (iii) Kathleen Lucille (1926),
- 8. (iv) Alvin Percy (1932).

(i) John Grant (1913 - 1972):

(John Percival, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



John Grant (11) and Harold Victor (10) Talbot
Photo courtesy of
Margaret (**HASTINGS**) Talbot

John Grant, known primarily as Grant, was born in 1913, according to his grave record in the Dresden, Ontario, cemetery.⁹² In the 1921 Canadian Census, Grant (7) was recorded with his father, Percy, and his brother, Harold (1), living in the household of his grandfather,

⁹¹ Canada, *Find A Grave Index, 1600s-Current*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=60527&h=3005&ssrc=pt&tid=71322150&pid=30234302583&usePUB=true>, (accessed 13 Jun 2018).

Canada, *Find A Grave Index, 1600s-Current*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=60527&h=2988&tid=71322150&pid=30234302584&hid=1001045127212&usePUB=true&_phsrc=tlZ4036&_phstart=default&usePUBJs=true, (accessed 13 Jun 2018).

⁹² Canada, *Find A Grave Index, 1600s-Current*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=60527&h=3005&ssrc=pt&tid=71322150&pid=30234302583&usePUB=true>, (accessed 31 May 2018).

Simon Andrew Talbot, at 644 Windsor Avenue, (later renumbered 764), Windsor, Ontario.⁹³ His mother had died on 20 Mar 1921 in Dresden at age twenty-nine of anaemia, from tubercular peritonitis.⁹⁴

Grant appeared in the 1945 Windsor Voters List, as a labourer, living with Archie Ball at 1317 Goyeau.⁹⁵ According to the 1957 Voters List, Grant was a parking lot attendant, living with Albert and Effie Wells at 1239 Windsor Avenue.⁹⁶ In the 1958 Voters List he was a “checker” at the same address.⁹⁷

John Grant died in 1972.⁹⁸ He never married and had no children.

(iii) Kathleen Lucille Talbot (1926 -):

(John Percival, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Kathleen was born 30 Jan 1926 in Windsor, Ontario, and died on 16 Apr 1926, at age two months. The cause of death was bronchial pneumonia.⁹⁹

6. (v) Sarah Kathleen Talbot (1896 - 2001):

(Simon, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Kathleen was born 20 Sep 1896 on her parents' farm in the Gore of Camden, Kent County, Ontario. She was the youngest of Simon Andrew Talbot's five children.¹⁰⁰

⁹³ *1921 Census of Canada, Windsor (City), Essex North, Ontario*; Page Number: 7, Reference Number: RG 31; Folder Number: 56, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2013, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/8991/1921_056-e002923059/483795?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302583/facts/citation/161852690363/edit/record, (accessed 31 May 2018).

⁹⁴ *Ontario, Canada, Deaths, 1869-1938 and Deaths Overseas, 1939-1947*, Archives of Ontario; Series: MS935; Reel: 278, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2010, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/8946/ONMS935_278-0667/2252257?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302588/facts/citation/162046299486/edit/record, (accessed 31 May 2018).

⁹⁵ *Canada, Voters Lists, 1935-1980*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2983/33022_302422-00756/38815063?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302583/facts/citation/702011131836/edit/record, (accessed 13 Jun 2018).

⁹⁶ *Canada, Voters Lists, 1935-1980*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2983/33022_301886-00108/19733670?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302583/facts/citation/702011131911/edit/record, (accessed 13 Jun 2018).

⁹⁷ *Canada, Voters Lists, 1935-1980*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, , https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2983/33022_301982-00789/29387046?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302583/facts/citation/702011131762/edit/record, (accessed 13 Jun 2018).

⁹⁸ *Canada, Find A Grave Index, 1600s-Current*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=60527&h=3005&ssrc=pt&tid=71322150&pid=30234302583&usePUB=true>, (accessed 31 May 2018).

⁹⁹ *Ontario, Canada, Deaths and Deaths Overseas, 1869-1946*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/8946/ONMS935_335-0804/541614?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/familytree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302586/facts/citation/702016320318/edit/record, (accessed 27 Sep 2018).



Photo courtesy of
Alma (**LUCAS**) Carter Churchill



In a world and family dominated by males, these two sisters, Bertha the eldest child and Kathleen, the youngest maintained a close bond all their lives. They kept up contact with relatives known to them in Ontario: Brantford (the Logans, Aunt Sadie (**TALBOT**) Logan), Windsor (brother, Henry L. Talbot), and Hamilton (Uncle Arthur Talbot), and in the U.S.: Los Angeles (Cousin Laura (**TALBOT**) Young, descendant of Kathleen's Great Uncle Benjamin F. Talbot), Cleveland (descendants of Uncle Willard Talbot), Jamestown, NY (Aunt Martha Jane (**TALBOT**) Roberts, and Wheeling, West Virginia (Aunt Minnie (**TALBOT**) Yates). They entertained them as visitors in their homes and travelled afar to visit them.

Her daughter, Bertha (**COOK**) Lee, recalled Kathleen's family relationships:

Mother's cousin, Laura (**TALBOT**) Young, [1st cousin 1x removed, daughter of Benjamin Franklin Talbot], came from California to visit her when she was real young.



Doris (**YOUNG**) Houston & Kathleen (**TALBOT**) Cook
Photos courtesy of Amos Louis Walls III



Oct 1933 in Detroit
Kathleen & Doris are the middle two
Photo courtesy of
Bertha (**COOK**) Lee



1944 in Los Angeles
Laura (**TALBOT**) Young,
Hazel Cook,
Doris (**YOUNG**) Houston,
Kathleen (**TALBOT**) Cook
Photo courtesy of
Alma (**LUCAS**) Carter Churchill,
From the album of
Bertha (**TALBOT**) Lucas

¹⁰⁰ *Ontario, Canada Births, 1869-1909*, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2010,
http://interactive.ancestry.com/8838/ONMS929_132-0323/450877?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302467/facts/citation/161852688135/edit/record, (accessed 14 Jan 2017).

Doris was Laura's daughter. Mother [Kathleen] and Doris corresponded all the time, from Dresden to California. I thought it was a miracle that they kept in touch. They would write the longest letters and tell everything that happened to them. Me [*sic*] and mother went out to visit Doris and met her sons; she named one son Norman and one Ivan.



1956
Inez and Kathleen
Photo courtesy of
Alma (**LUCAS**) Carter Churchill,
From the album of
Bertha (**TALBOT**) Lucas

Then mother had more cousins in Cleveland, named Norman [Talbot] and Eileen [actually Inez]. I don't know where that Norman comes in on your family tree. She [Kathleen] and dad would go off to Cleveland every-once-in-a-while to see them. They had three children: two sons and a daughter . . .



Betty Louise, Norman Taylor, & Alvin Creed
Children of Willard Norman and Inez (**TAYLOR**) Talbot
Photo from the collection of
Betty Louise (**TALBOT**) Anthony Ballard,
courtesy of Ann (**ANTHONY**) Ahmad

Kathleen and Doris corresponded. They went to Idlewild [popular Negro resort area in Michigan] together. Doris' two sons went swimming and boating. Got to know them quite well. So, when I was in California, I looked them up.¹⁰¹



Sisters Bertha and Kathleen Talbot
They were 13 years apart.
Photo courtesy of
Alma (**LUCAS**) Carter Churchill

On 26 Aug 1916, Kathleen (20) crossed from Windsor, Ontario, to Detroit to visit her brother Chester at 1171 Hudson Ave. She was listed as "Af. Black." She gave her occupation as "domestic." Her description was recorded as: height - 5'5", complexion - "dark," hair - "black," and eyes - "brown."

¹⁰¹ *Interview with Bertha (COOK) Lee*, Op. cit.



A young Kathleen
Photo courtesy of
Bertha (COOK) Lee

Bertha told me that she had her teenaged mother's diary:

Kathleen kept a diary when she was around 17 or 18, for a few years, telling where she went every day . . . I asked my mother, "How did you manage, in the buggy, with the cold and snow, moving around so much?"

"Oh, we had a bear rug," and just matter of fact. Every day she went some place in that diary of hers.¹⁰²

Kathleen was twenty when she wrote her first entry on 1 Aug 1917. I am including some selected entries to show what life was like for a young Baptist woman in 1917-18. (The lack of punctuation in her diary entries is Kathleen's.) For Kathleen, young adult life appeared to consist of working, going to the theatre, knitting and crocheting, reworking her dresses, going to church, and visiting friends and relatives. Once married with a family of her own, she mentioned every occurrence of "worshing" and ironing; clearly this was a major chore for her to warrant such mention. She washed clothes every four to seven days, either for her employer or, once married, for herself.

Sept. 14, 1917: Kathleen was an attractive woman. Her diary doesn't contain anything that suggests that she was a flirt, but despite her seemingly innocent behaviour, she experienced the advances of a Windsor minister: "He told me he loved me more than his wife. We went back to Sandwich, had supper. He sat with me in church holding hands all the time of service. He bought me ice cream and went to the car with me. He kissed me going to the car."

About the same time, Elwood Cook (33) began to appear in her jottings.

¹⁰² Ibid.



Elwood at age 16
Photo courtesy of
Amos Louis Walls III

Sept. 16: Elwood took her to Windsor to church. It is interesting that she felt it significant enough to record that she lied at U.S. Immigration when returning to Detroit after church in Sandwich: “Elwood, Reverend Carter, and I came back to Detroit after night church. The man at the ferry asked me where I lived. I said in Detroit. He asked where I was born. I said Detroit. I told a big story, but I got by all right.” Living in the U.S. illegally was commonly done by Canadians seeking better employment opportunities.¹⁰³

Sept. 20: Kathleen began dating Elwood on her twenty-first birthday, in company with her friend Sadie, her brother Chester's wife. The two of them met Elwood at some [illegible] depot, went to Electric Park, then the Circle Theater, and “had a nice time.” She had a date alone with him four days later: “Elwood Cook came out at night. He brought my birthday present: a nice handbag. *Also, a box of candy.* We went for a walk.”¹⁰⁴ (A gift of candy seemed natural to Elwood. The 1912 Detroit City Directory listed him with John Harrod as “Harrod & Cook, confs [confectioners].” According to Dictionary.com, a confectioner is someone who makes/sells candies and sometimes, ice cream or cakes.¹⁰⁵

Oct. 4: “We had company for dinner at night. [She had been working as a domestic in the home of a Mrs. Siedel since September 18th.] It was nine o'clock when I got through. Elwood Cook came out. He cut his finger badly with a broken bottle at the club.¹⁰⁶ He had three stitches put in. *He brought me a box of candy.*”

Oct. 14: On a trip to Toledo visiting relatives with Elwood she wrote, “Elwood Cook treated me fine, said he loved me very much.”

¹⁰³ *Kathleen Talbot's Diary*, courtesy of her daughter, Bertha (COOK) Lee, 2005.

¹⁰⁴ *Ibid.*

¹⁰⁵ Dictionary.com, “Confectioner,” <http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/confectioner?s=t>, (accessed 15 Sep 2014).

¹⁰⁶ *Kathleen Talbot's Diary*, Op. cit.

Oct. 27: Elwood popped the question, “Will you be my wife? He brought *a nice box of candy*.” She didn’t record her answer in the diary, but noted that the next day Mrs. Siedel fired her; she had “found another girl.”

Most of the dates Kathleen recorded were going to the theatre with Elwood: the Michigan Theatre, The Temple Theatre,¹⁰⁷ The Lyceum Theatre, Garrick Theatre, Palace Theater, and the Broadway Strand.¹⁰⁸ Since Elwood was regularly giving her boxes of candy, it was amusing but not unexpected how much Kathleen wrote about her nighttime trips to the dentist. Nov 15, Nov 17: “I went to dentist at night Elwood meet me taken me to palace theatre *bought me nice box of candy* come home [*sic*];” Nov 19, Nov 22, Nov 24: “I went to dentist at night for last time Paid him \$22. for work.”

Dec. 12: Elwood took her to the Detroit Opera House to see the Ziegfeld Follies; “it was fine;” this was Kathleen’s usual response to a theatre entertainment. There was the occasional, “it was very good,” or “it was crazy.”

Dec. 13: “Elwood came out spent the evening; *gave me nice box of candy*.”¹⁰⁹

Dec. 14: Kathleen went to Windsor at 1:30 PM, then took the 4:30 train to Chatham, and got the 8:45 pm connecting train to Dresden, surprising her parents for a Christmas visit. She describes visiting family and going to church by “cutter.” “Dad, mother, and I went down to Bertha’s for a cutter ride It was warm and thawed all the snow of [*sic*].” On the 20th she wrote, “Moved into Cooks [*sic*] house,” suggesting that Elwood’s family knew that they were courting.

Jan. 2, 1918: “. . . Wrote to E[lwood]. Garnet Cook taken [*sic*] me down to Carters in evening *he gave me a nice box of candy*.”

Jan. 6: “Archie Richardson taken [*sic*] me for a nice long cutter ride in evening told me of his love.”

Jan. 10: On her return to Detroit, Elwood met her. “over Detroit at night Meet Elwood he taken us to the Detroit to see *The Willow Tree* It was great he taken us home. goodnight. *He had box candy* [*sic*].”

¹⁰⁷ Cinema Treasures, “Temple Theater”, <http://cinematreasures.org/theaters/33167>, (accessed 16 Sep 2014.).

Located next door to the Detroit Opera House, the Temple Theatre was opened on 23 Dec 1901. The Building housing the theatre was designed by architect John Scott, and the theatre was designed by architect James M. Wood. The Temple Theatre was a popular vaudeville theatre.

¹⁰⁸ Cinema Treasures, “Broadway Theater”, <http://cinematreasures.org/theaters/31424>, (accessed 16 Sep 2014).

“Built at a cost of \$400K the Broadway-Strand Theatre opened in 1913 with a huge fanfare. The theatre seated 1,600 and boasted many amenities. The name was later changed to the Broadway dropping the Strand. This was silent era movie palace. The Broadway Theatre closed in 1929 and was later demolished.”

¹⁰⁹ Kathleen usually wrote in her diary without punctuation and connectives. I have been adding them for clarity.

Jan. 15: "I bought a paper looked up the want adds [*sic*] come out to 1949 Jefferson have got a job in a family of ten at \$7 a week. [Mrs. Louis Kean]

Jan. 24: "Mother and Dad came to Windsor [from Dresden] I went over to see them had dinner at Mrs. Wells. Went to show with Elwood *The Birth of a Nation* at worshton [*sic*]."

Jan. 28: "I went to the Garrick Theater to see *Oh Boy* It was great. *I had my sixth box of candy in three weeks.* From Elwood." [I had to put this one in; priceless!]

Feb. 11: "Elwood and I went to Garrick to see *The Man Who Came Back* It was great. I gave him my anser. [*sic*] [to his proposal] yes.

Feb. 20: During a visit to Dresden, Kathleen helped her brother Henry's family move to Windsor. "I went over to help Adella [*sic*] we loaded everything on the car Adella and family and myself had dinner at Mrs Cooks Adella the kids and I left Dresden on the 4:30 train had to wait in Chatham untill [*sic*] nine o'clock for a train to Windsor got here about eleven Mr Fred Brown met us we stayed at his house all night."

Mar. 7: ". . . Elwood brought *a nice box of candy.*"

Mar. 15: "Elwood came over *brought a box candy. I was sick.*" [Surprise!]

April 12: Elwood, in the U.S. without legal status, was questioned at the border. "I went over Detroit to Garrick Theater with Elwood It was fine. Came home alone in taxie [*sic*] Elwood was afraid to come. on Thursday last They told him to get a Pass-port [*sic*]"

April ??: [illegible] "Elwood gave me the Dimond [*sic*] ring"

May 4: "Dady [*sic*] and I went to Detroit in evening to the Miles Theater. It was fine The Review of 1918. We also saw a man go across Caltalic [*sic*] [Cadillac] Square 20 stories up on a wire hanging by his teeth."

June 26, 1918: "Elwood and I were married at Chesters. [*sic*]" Her brother Chester and wife Sadie lived in Detroit, too. Kathleen was twenty-one; Elwood John William Cook was thirty-four. It was Elwood's second marriage.¹¹⁰

¹¹⁰ Kathleen Talbot's Diary, Op. cit.



Also in 1918, Elwood registered for the draft as a “non-declarant” alien, a British subject, of Canadian citizenship; he gave his occupation as “waiter,” working for S. W. Lewis at 302 Jefferson Avenue and living at 582 Cameron.¹¹¹ The 1913 Detroit City Directory had also listed him, at that address, as “waiter.”¹¹²

July 8, 1919: “Aunt Minnie Yates came from Wheeling [West Virginia] to visit me.” This was one of her father’s nine sisters. Elwood and Kathleen, as newlyweds, had visited her in Wheeling, as part of their honeymoon trip.

Aug. 6: “Aunt Minnie went home again to Wheeling.”

Aug. 7: “Elwood started work at Dodge Factory.”

By 1920 Elwood owned his house, mortgage-free. He was working as a drill press operator for an auto shop.¹¹³ Beginning that year, three daughters were born to the Cooks:

¹¹¹ U.S., *World War I Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918, Michigan; Wayne County*; Roll: 2024025; Draft Board: 06. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration. M1509, 4,582 rolls, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2005, http://interactive.ancestry.com/6482/005257964_01232/33541853?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302592/facts/citation/162049462471/edit/record, (accessed 14 Jan 2017).

¹¹² U.S. *City Directories, 1821-1989, 1913 City Directory for Detroit Michigan*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011, <http://interactive.ancestry.com/2469/7300548/438916325?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302592/facts/citation/162050748293/edit/record>, (accessed 14 Jan 2017).

¹¹³ 1920 *United States Federal Census, Detroit Ward 5, Wayne, Michigan*, Roll: T625_804, Page: 10A, Enumeration District: 180, Image: 481, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2010, <http://interactive.ancestry.com/6061/4311642-00481/41140495?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302592/facts/citation/162049466035/edit/record>, (accessed 14 Jan 2017).

Margery Kathleen on 13 Sep 1920, Bertha Louise on 18 Oct 1922, and Hazel Mae on 2 May 1928.

Sept. 13, 1920: Kathleen described the events leading to the birth of their first child:

“11:15 am: Baby Margery Kathleen Cook was born. Mother was here Dr came in a few minutes. I was sick all Sunday night tryed [*sic*] to get mother but couldn't got Dr about 10 o'clock. Elwood went got Aunt Mary Davis by [*sic*] my nearves [*sic*] got so bad Dr had to put me to sleep about five in the morning I sleep untill [*sic*] after seven so he went away and mother came about 8:30 Monday morning baby was born at 11:15.”

Oct. 10: “Taken [*sic*] baby and we went over to Windsor to church had dinner at mothers went out to see Adella's [her sister-in-law, Adele (**BROWN**) Talbot, wife of Henry Lorenzo Talbot] baby girl. Named Elsie Adella.”¹¹⁴

Because they also lived in Detroit, Kathleen and Elwood socialized with their Detroit Talbot relatives, transplanted from Dresden: Uncle Chester and Aunt Sadie (**BISSELL**) Talbot, Cousin Herman Talbot, and those in Windsor: Clarence and Theresa Talbot.

Kathleen's last entry in her diary was 31 Dec 1920 on the little book's last page. She went for tea at her brother's home in Windsor, [Henry L. and Adele's], and then to New Year's Eve watch night service at First Baptist Church, then spent the night at the house of her mother [Sarah Ann (**DAVIS**) Talbot] on Windsor Avenue. The events were consistent with her established lifestyle: visiting family and going to church.

The entire family appeared in the Detroit 1930 U.S. census. At that time Elwood was working as a janitor for a vacuum cleaner factory.¹¹⁵ He held the same job at the time of the 1940 U.S. census.¹¹⁶

Kathleen kept another little booklet she called Memorandae in which she wrote a few favourite poems and sayings; recipes for grapefruit and pineapple wine; cakes: crumb, coffee, chocolate and white; macaroni; potato salad; salad dressing; pepper sauce; chop suey; mortgage and insurance agreements and their payments; car purchases and serial numbers; travel expenses, funeral expenses, legal transactions, and their expenses; Elwood's and her social security numbers; home remedies for colds, rheumatism, catarrh (excessive discharge or buildup of mucus in the nose or throat), constipation, and indigestion; major event details, and the dates of family births, marriages, and deaths.¹¹⁷

¹¹⁴ *Kathleen Talbot's Diary*, Op. cit.

¹¹⁵ *1930 United States Federal Census, Detroit, Wayne, Michigan*, Roll: 1036, Page: 10B, Enumeration District: 0138, Image: 712.0, FHL microfilm: 2340771, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2002, http://interactive.ancestry.com/6224/4609276_00715/11950462?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302592/facts/citation/162050232407/edit/record, (accessed 14 Jan 2017).

¹¹⁶ *1940 United States Federal Census, Detroit, Wayne, Michigan*, Roll: T627_1847, Page: 14A, Enumeration District: 84-224, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, <http://interactive.ancestry.com/2442/M-T0627-01847-00484/83151541?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302592/facts/citation/161852690512/edit/record>, (accessed 14 Jan 2017).

¹¹⁷ *Kathleen Talbot's "Memorandae,"* courtesy of her daughter, Bertha (**COOK**) Lee, 2005.

Cooking Receipts
(Ginger Bread)
1 cup molasses
1 " sugar
1 " sour milk
2 eggs
1 cup butter & lard.
1 1/2 spoon of cinnamon &
fill a mug 1 1/2 spoon
Ginger 1/2 1/2 spoon of soda
little baking powder,
X X X X X X X X X X X X

From Memorandae of Kathleen (TALBOT) Cook
Courtesy of Bertha (COOK) Lee

Grapefruit & Pineapple
Wine
2 Grapefruit
3 Boiled Pineapple
1 giant cake
2 Pkg. real Raisins
12. Pinned Sugar
5 gal. Warm Water
let Work 2 or 3 Weeks
Strain then add
more sugar
stand 3 weeks then
strain & seal and
add Cracked Corn

Mixed Pickler
1 Peck of tomatoes & large onion
Celery, Red Peppers, chopped
fine salt leave in brine over
night 2 lbs brown sugar
Vinegar 2 table spoons Cinnamon
cloves, all spice, Ginger
Boil 15 min.
X X X X X X X X X X X X

52 2-4-54 Charles Leffingwell died
1-29-54 Rev Henry Talbot Died
9-2-48 Arthur Talbot of Hamilton Died
2-25-49 Fizzie Talbot " Died
4-22-49 Gimmie Water " "
17-1-53 Mr Abraham Jones " "
11-24-54 Louis Edward Cook " "
3-26-56 Nellie Warren " "
6350 - 30th St
10-5-55 Albert Black " "
12-18-55 John W. Fletcher " "
9-8-56 George Adams, Dutchman
1953 L. A. Smith 1889 to 1953
Mrs A. A. 20-1-58 Talbot in Cleve Died
10-5-57 Stephen A. Griffin died
11-26-58 Mr Sylvester Coleman Died
11-27-58 Mrs Florence Morris Died
11-28-58 Mr Richard Anderson Deam Died
12-15-58 Mrs Brown of Maunaga Died
12-15-58 Mr Linzie Oglerby Died
1-27-57 Dr William J. Postal Died
53 5-14-1938 Mr Gustus offic. man Died
9/28/40. Kathleen Cousin -
Abram Toyam died
5/4/40. Mr Myrtle Jordan Died
1/6/39 John Richey Died
11/24/34 Aunt Minnie Handson Died
7/2/34 Uncle Charlie Cook - Died
11/7/35 Aunt Jennie Cook - "
3/10/35 Will Talbot "
3/17/35 Aunt William Newman "
10/18/39 Mrs Della Campbell "
12/28/40 Arthur Talbot "
- in Cleveland - "
10-18-45 Mrs Ida May Vinted "
10-18-32 Rev Mrs Henry "
4-3-44 Mrs Alice Johnson "
11-6-43 Mrs Ella Vena in Los Angeles "
10-30-45 Mr Edward Levi "
11-5-47 Mr DWight Handson Jr "
12-1944 - Harvey Johnson "
11-24-54 - Paul Edward Cook - "



Photo courtesy of
Alma (LUCAS) Carter Churchill

The Cooks saw that their daughters' education included training in music. Margery had lessons in piano, and Bertha in violin, from Bertha Handsbury Phillips Music School; Hazel had singing lessons from Yolanda Maddox. Margery (9) and Bertha (7) played duets over WMBC radio broadcasting on fourteen separate occasions in 1930, between 4 May and 23 Nov.¹¹⁹

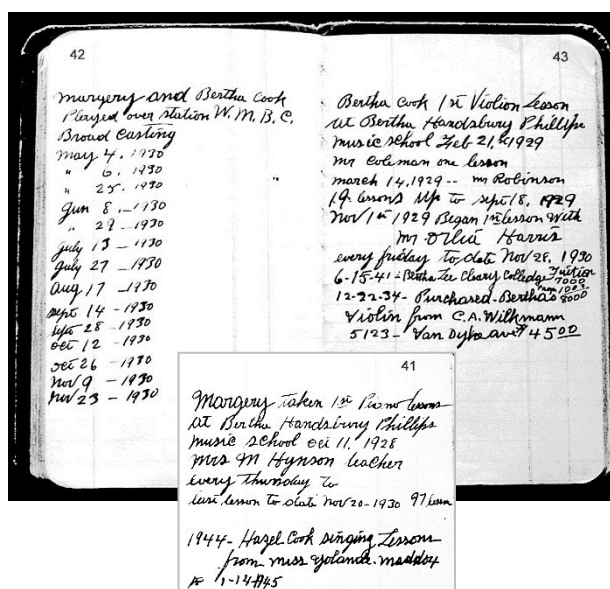


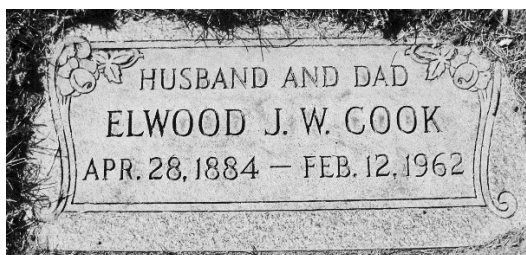
Photo courtesy of
Amos Louis Walls III



Photos courtesy of
Bertha (COOK) Lee

¹¹⁹ Ibid.

Elwood died 12 Feb 1962 at age seventy-seven,¹²⁰ leaving Kathleen a widow at age sixty-six; she would live another thirty-nine years.



Daughter Bertha Louise (**COOK**) Lee talked about her mother's last years:

She [Kathleen] stopped talking about [age] one hundred two. I used to tease her all the time. I'd say, "Well, I guess you've said everything you wanted to say." She laughed. She could hear and understand everything we said, but she didn't talk anymore.¹²¹

Kathleen died 15 Jan 2001 at age one hundred four. She was buried next to Elwood in the Elmwood Cemetery, Detroit, Michigan.¹²²



Sarah Kathleen Talbot and Elwood John William Cook had the following children:

- (i) Margery Kathleen (1920),
- (ii) Bertha Louise (1922),
- (iii) Hazel Mae (1924).

¹²⁰ *Michigan, Find A Grave Index, 1805-2012*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=70581&h=5081405&ssrc=pt&tid=71322150&pid=30234302592&usePUB=true>, (accessed 30 Jun 2019).

¹²¹ *Interview with Bertha (**COOK**) Lee*, Op. cit.

¹²² *U.S., Find A Grave Index, 1600s-Current*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=60525&h=56821724&ssrc=pt&tid=71322150&pid=30234302467&usePUB=true>, (accessed 14 Jun 2018).

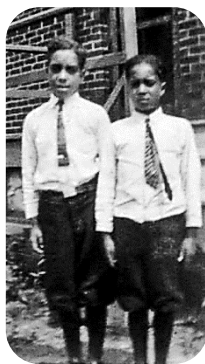


Photo courtesy of
Bertha (**COOK**) Lee

Their stories can be found in Chapter 25.

7. (ii) Harold Victor Talbot (1915 -):

(John Percival, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



John Grant (11) and Harold Victor (10) Talbot
Photo courtesy of
Margaret (**HASTINGS**) Talbot

Harold Victor Talbot was born 24 May 1915.¹²³ He appears in the 1921 Canadian Census at age six, living with his father, John Percy Talbot (33), and older brother, Grant (7), in the household of his grandparents, Simon Andrew (66) and Sarah (**DAVIS**) Talbot (59). The address was 644 Windsor Avenue, Windsor, Ontario. Both boys were in school.¹²⁴

Somewhere between 1939 and 1943, Harold may have married Catherine June Norry; I have found no marriage registration. These dates provide a window for their coupling because the first child of Harold Victor Talbot and Catherine Norry, Linda Rochelle Talbot,

¹²³ *Canada, Find A Grave Index, 1600s-Current*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=60527&h=2988&ssrc=pt&tid=71322150&pid=30234302584&usePUB=true>, (accessed 14 Jun 2018).

¹²⁴ *1921 Census of Canada, Windsor (City), Essex North, Ontario*, Reference Number: RG 31; Folder Number: 56; Page Number: 7, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2013, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/8991/1921_056-e002923059/483797?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302584/facts/citation/161852690385/edit/record, (accessed 26 Jun 2018).

was born on 15 Dec 1943. The couple was living at 764 Windsor Avenue (renumbered from 644) with Mrs Anna Luella (**TALBOT**) White, Harold's first cousin.¹²⁵

The 1945 Voters List shows that they were still living at that address. Harold (30) was listed as "bellman," one of the downtown Windsor occupations open to men of colour at that time.¹²⁶ They were still there in 1949; Cousin Mary Elizabeth "Betty" Talbot, elevator operator, had joined Luella's household.¹²⁷ According to the 1962 Windsor Voters List, Harold (47) was working at the Elmwood Casino, and living at 973 Howard Avenue with Archie Kersey, "retired." His spouse, Catherine June, was not with him.¹²⁸ In the earlier 1958 Voters List Mrs. June Talbot was recorded, living alone, at 431 Mercer, Windsor.¹²⁹ His 1963 and 1965 listings gave his occupation as "waiter," still living with Archie Kersey.¹³⁰ In the 1968 Voters List he was recorded as "labourer."¹³¹

¹²⁵ *Ontario, Canada, Deaths, 1869-1938 and Deaths Overseas, 1939-1947*, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2010, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/8946/46721_83024005548_1848-00521/4163561?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/202011419377/facts/citation/702016827758/edit/record, (accessed 27 Jun 2018).

¹²⁶ *Canada, Voters Lists, 1935-1980*, 1945 list, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2012, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2983/33022_302422-00782/38809774?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302584/facts/citation/702022708153/edit/record, (accessed 27 Jun 2018).

¹²⁷ *Canada, Voters Lists, 1935-1980*, 1949 list, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2012, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2983/33022_302457-00836/4420297?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302584/facts/citation/702016830058/edit/record, (accessed 27 Jun 2018).

¹²⁸ *Canada, Voters Lists, 1935-1980*, 1962 list, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2012, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2983/33022_302037-00859/90835491?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302584/facts/citation/702016829812/edit/record, (accessed 27 Jun 2018).

¹²⁹ *Canada, Voters Lists, 1935-1980*, 1962 list, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2012, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2983/33022_301982-00831/29382111?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30330711944/facts/citation/702022709246/edit/record, (accessed 27 Jun 2018).

¹³⁰ *Canada, Voters Lists, 1935-1980*, 1963 list, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2012, 1963 list, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2983/33022_302282-00580/92431105?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302584/facts/citation/702016829683/edit/record, (accessed 27 Jun 2018).

Canada, Voters Lists, 1935-1980, 1965 list, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2012, 1965 list, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2983/33022_302309-00950/74146655?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302584/facts/citation/702016829914/edit/record, (accessed 27 Jun 2018).

¹³¹ *Canada, Voters Lists, 1935-1980*, 1968 list, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2012, 1965 list, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2983/33022_302714-01278/35949593?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302584/facts/citation/702016829566/edit/record, (accessed 27 Jun 2018).



TALBOT — Harold Victor, 61 years. April 9, 1976 at Grace Hospital. Late residence 595 Cataragui St. Dear husband of Catherine (June). Dear father, of Ray. Dear father-in-law of Rhoda. Dear father of Richard of London; Daniel of Toronto; Terry and Michael of Windsor; Miss Catherine Talbot of Windsor. Dear half-brother of Alvin of Chatham. Friends may call at the James M. Sutton Funeral Home, 1567 Quailotte Ave. from 7:00 p.m. Saturday. Funeral services Monday April 12, at 11:00 a.m. Rev. Andrew Talbot officiating. Grave side service and interment at the Dresden Cemetery at 2:00 p.m. Monday.

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Harold Victor Talbot died 9 Apr 1976 and was buried in the Dresden Cemetery.¹³³

Harold Victor Talbot and Catherine had the following children:¹³⁴

- (i) Linda Rochelle (1943),
- (ii) Raymond (?),
- (iii) Richard (?),
- 9. (iv) Daniel (?),
- (v) Terry (?),
- (vi) Michael (?),
- (vii) Catherine (?).

(i) Linda Rochelle Talbot (1943 - 1944):

(Harold Victor, John Percival, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Linda Rochelle Talbot was born on 15 Dec 1943. Sadly, she died on 29 Jun 1944 at age six months fourteen days, of “strangulation due to thymus lymphaticus,”¹³⁵ according to her

¹³² Windsor Star, 1976

¹³³ Canada, Find A Grave Index, 1600s-Current, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc.2012, <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=60527&h=2988&ssrc=pt&tid=71322150&pid=30234302584&usePUB=true>, (accessed 27 Jun 2018).

¹³⁴ “Talbot, June ‘Catherine’,” Obituary Windsor Star, Dec 1993.

¹³⁵ “During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, in cases of sudden death, coroners’ verdicts of death by “visitation of God” became increasingly popular. This reflected growing reluctance to blame the dead person in a verdict of *felo de se* [suicide]. Increasingly, sudden deaths were attributed to human accident. By the nineteenth century, as society became more secular and Christian ideas more sophisticated, belief in God’s direct power waned, scientific medicine gained strength and “visitation of God” became less acceptable. A fatal “disease,” *status lymphaticus*, was invented to fill the gap. This excited medical interest for some fifty years and is recorded as having killed thousands of people, mostly children. It was even regarded as “the most important problem in medicine.” Later, though no “cure” had been found, it dropped from the textbooks so completely that today many younger doctors and medical historians have never heard of it.”

Ann Dally, MD, “Status Lymphaticus: Sudden Death in Children from “Visitation of God” to Cot Death,” Cambridge Journals, Medical History, 1997, 48:70-85, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1043871/?page=1>, (accessed 27 Jun 2018).

death certificate, signed by Dr. O.P. Chatters, a well-known, local Black physician. She was buried in Windsor Grove Cemetery.¹³⁶

(ii) Raymond Talbot (1946):

(Harold Victor, John Percival, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(iii) Richard Talbot (?):

(Harold Victor, John Percival, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(v) Terry Talbot (?):

(Harold Victor, John Percival, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(vi) Michael Talbot (?):

(Harold Victor, John Percival, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(vii) Catherine Talbot (?):

(Harold Victor, John Percival, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

8. (iv) Alvin Percy Talbot (1932 - 2007):

(John Percival, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



From the Facebook page of
Alison Talbot



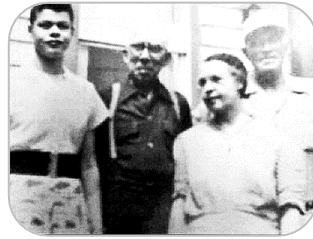
From the Facebook page of
John David Talbot

Alvin was commonly known as Bud Talbot. He served in the Royal Canadian Regiment during the Korean War. After his return, Bud gained employment with Canada Post for over thirty years. Captain Talbot was very active with the Royal Canadian Army Cadets as a training officer.¹³⁷

He married Flora Mooney and had a son, John David and a daughter Betty Ann.

¹³⁶ *Ontario, Canada, Deaths, 1869-1938 and Deaths Overseas, 1939-1947*, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2010, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/8946/46721_83024005548_1848-00521/4163561?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/202011419377/facts/citation/702016827758/edit/record, (accessed 27 Jun 2018).

¹³⁷ "Alvin Percy 'Bud' Talbot Obituary," Vancouver Sun, <http://www.legacy.com/obituaries/vancouversun/obituary.aspx?n=alvin-percy-talbot-bud&pid=88066456>, (accessed 27 Sep 2018).



From the left: Betty Ann?, Percy,
Ella (**SHREVE**) Talbot,
Percy's son Alvin Talbot?
Photo courtesy of
William James Richardson

Alvin Talbot died on 12 May 2007 at the Chatham-Kent Health Alliance Public General Campus, Chatham, Ontario, in his seventy-fifth year.

Alvin Percy Talbot and Flora Travis Mooney had the following children:

10. (i) John David (1956),
- (ii) Betty Ann (?).



Betty Ann and John David
From the Facebook page of
John David Talbot

(ii) Betty Ann Talbot (?):

(Alvin Percy, John Percival, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

9. (iii) Daniel Talbot ():

(Harold Victor, John Percival, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Daniel Talbot and Christine had the following child:¹³⁸

- (i) Jason (?).

(i) Jason Talbot (?):

(Daniel, Harold Victor, John Percival, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

10. (i) John David Talbot (1956 -):

(Alvin Percy, John Percival, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



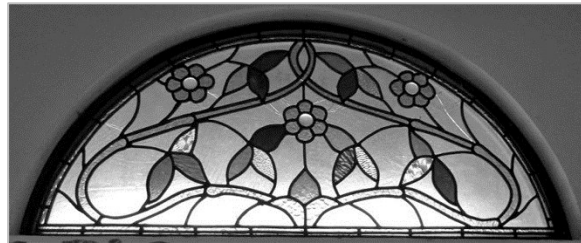
From the Facebook page of
John David Talbot

¹³⁸ "Talbot, June 'Catherine'," Obituary Windsor Star, Dec 1993.

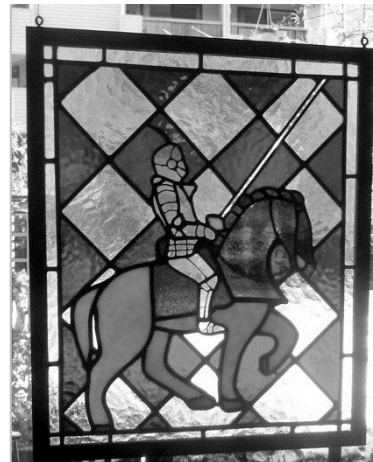
John David is an accomplished artist in Vancouver, BC, specializing in stained glass. Black and white images cannot do justice to his designs. The colours are rich and vibrant. Check out the colour photos on his facebook page at https://www.facebook.com/talbotstainedglass/photos_all.



From the Facebook page of
John David Talbot



From the Facebook page of John David Talbot



John David Talbot had the following children:¹³⁹

11. (i) Alison Desiree (?),
12. (ii) Victor Jesse (?),
- (iii) Nikolai David (?),
- (iv) Serenity Busdegan (?).

¹³⁹ “Alvin Percy ‘Bud’ Talbot Obituary,” Op. cit.



Alison Talbot
2005



John David Talbot with Alison
2013



Allison, Nikolai and Serenity
2013

Photos from the Facebook page of
Alison Talbot

(iii) Nikolai David Talbot (?):

(John David, Alvin Percy, John Percival, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot,
Unknown Brewster)



From the Facebook page of
John David Talbot

(iv) Serenity Busdegan (?):

(John David, Alvin Percy, John Percival, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot,
Unknown Brewster)



From the Facebook page of
John David Talbot

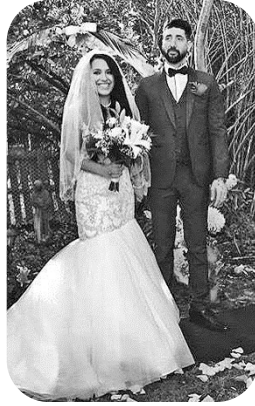
11. (i) Alison Desiree Talbot (?):

(John David, Alvin Percy, John Percival, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown
Brewster)



From the Facebook page of
John David Talbot

Alison married Frank Mirhosseini.



From the Facebook page of
John David Talbot

Alison Desiree Talbot and Frank Mirhosseini had the following child:

(i) Quinten (2018).

(i) Quinten Mirhosseini (2018 -):

(Alison Desiree, John David, Alvin Percy, John Percival, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



From the Facebook page of
John David Talbot

12. (ii) Victor Jesse Talbot (?):

(John David, Alvin Percy, John Percival, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Victor married Ashley Nevils.

Victor Jesse Talbot and Ashley Nevils had the following children:

- (i) Logan (2007),
- (ii) Serena (2009).



2009
From the top: Ashley, Serena, Victor, and Logan
Photo from the Facebook page of
Vic Talbot



Victor Jesse Talbot
with Logan John



Serena Dawn

Photos from the Facebook page of
Vic Talbot

Descendants of Bertha Lucretia Talbot



Their Spouses



Chapter 17: Bertha Lucretia Talbot's Descendants

The Dresden Environment

Bertha gave birth to eight children in a farm house just outside of Dresden, Ontario; five survived childhood. Four of these, and most of their family, remained in the Dresden area: Lillian, Doris, Chester, and Karen. Hugh raised his children in Windsor, Ontario.

Living in the Dresden area presented a particularly strong challenge in terms of racial identity. Discrimination against Negroes in 20th century Dresden was a way of life. African-Canadians, after fighting for their country in World War II, returned home to find that they were being refused service in public restaurants, hotels, barber shops, etc. Blacks in small communities like Dresden had experienced this treatment for generations and many had accepted it as a reality of life there, teaching their children to avoid places where they would be unwelcome. They were warned against getting too closely involved with white people. Some felt that they were protecting their children from hurtful language, like being called nigger. Classrooms were integrated; children of both races rode the school buses together, and skated “together” at the local rink -- together in the sense that they were on the ice at the same time. Black parents discouraged teenaged sons from skating with any white girl as partner. It seemed that local Blacks knew and accepted their place as socially inferior.¹

Bertha's granddaughter, Alma (**LUCAS**) Carter Churchill, described her firsthand experience as a teenager with the infamous Kay's Restaurant in Dresden, the restaurant that made national headlines in the 1950's, and shared the messages she got from her parents about the situation:

One of my best friends, school friends, was Catherine McKay. Her father owned the restaurant, and many a day I could remember walking home from school, coming across the bridge, you know where the high school is, across the river, and we would walk together to the door of her father's restaurant. And then I would have to say goodbye and go on my own way and she would go into the restaurant. And that did bother me a lot. But it's just the way things were at that point in time. But yet, there'd be, maybe, I don't know, twice a week or once every two weeks or whatever, I could go to her house and have a meal with her and her family at home, and she came to our house and had meals, but I could not go into that restaurant. And that, I remember, really irritated me, a lot . . .

And that's the way it was. I don't think it was a personal thing at all, because Mr. and Mrs. McKay were wonderful to me in their home. We had great times together in their home, but I couldn't go into the restaurant. And it wasn't until then, I think, that the colour barrier really hit me, to be censored like that. “This is not right.”

On the other hand, I was always told by my parents, “Don't rock the boat, Alma; don't rock the boat. That's the way things are.” And my parents were not the aggressive type that would fight for their freedom the way Joe's parents did. And then when I met the Carters, and I was off in the Carter's clan, I thought, “Hey, let's take this on, you know.” And if I had known that earlier, things might have been a little

¹ Interview with William James Richardson, Toronto, Ontario, 24 Sep 2014.

different for me too. But I was just taught to accept it and let sleeping dogs lie. “Don’t rock the boat.”²

As a boy, Hugh Burnett had been denied an ice cream cone at Kay’s Cafe. After serving in the Canadian military, Hugh lived for a while in Windsor, Ontario. When he returned to Dresden, he was angered to find that the restaurant still refused to serve him. He gathered some like-minded Blacks that felt the time for equal treatment had come. They formed the National Unity Association (NUA) and began a campaign in 1948 that included sit-ins, cooperation with other human rights groups in Toronto and elsewhere, and pressure on the provincial government to pass laws promoting equal rights in employment and accommodations. Along the way there were lawsuits and a referendum in Dresden in which the citizens voted overwhelmingly to support a business owner’s right to refuse service to whomever he wished, despite provincial law to the contrary.³

One of our Talbot family members played a role in this campaign for equal treatment. “Lyle Talbot, one of three members of a Negro church choir from Windsor, Ontario,” was one of two complainants allowed to present at a hearing held in the “barn like Dresden Arena.” The defendants admitted that they broke the law to protect their businesses from the loss of white customers, if they served Negroes. The hearing resolved nothing.⁴

It took eight years of struggle, court battles, and death threats before victory; on 16 Nov 1956 a NUA group walked into Morley McKay’s restaurant and were served.

It was a Pyrrhic victory for Hugh Burnett, personally. His carpentry business lost all his white customers and he had to move his family to London to be able to operate his business and support his family.⁵

This was the Dresden in which Bertha (**TALBOT**) Lucas raised her family.

1. Bertha Lucretia Talbot and Ernest Alfred Lucas had the following children:

- (i) infant girl (1904),
2. (ii) Lillian Bertha (1906),
- (iii) Joseph Henry (1908),
3. (iv) Doris Kathleen (1910),
4. (v) Ernest Chester (1912),
- (vi) Sarah (1916),
5. (vii) Hugh Kenneth (1920),
6. (viii) Karen Bertha (1924).

² Interview with Alma (**LUCAS**) Carter Churchill, at Perth, Ontario, 2 Sep 2010.

³ John Cooper, *Season of Rage: Hugh Burnett and the Struggle for Civil Rights*, Tundra Books, Toronto, 2005.

⁴ Lyle Talbot, *Memoir of a Black Canadian Activist*, Carol Talbot, Publisher, London, Ontario, 2013, 187-92.

⁵ John Cooper, Op cit.

(i) Infant girl Lucas (1904 - 1904):

(Bertha Lucretia, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

On 27 Nov 1904, Bertha was delivered of an unnamed female child.⁶ She did not survive.⁷

(iii) Joseph Henry Lucas (1908 - 1909):

(Bertha Lucretia, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Joseph was born on 30 Oct 1908, the first male child. He lived for only four months, dying on 17 Feb 1909 from heart failure due to pneumonia.⁸

(vi) Sarah Lucas (1916 - 1924):

(Bertha Lucretia, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Sarah was born 21 Dec 1916.⁹ Sarah died 11 Feb 1924, at age seven, a victim of pneumonia.¹⁰

2. (ii) Lillian Bertha Lucas (1906 - 2006):

(Bertha Lucretia, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Lillian was born 2 June 1906 when her parents were farming on lot 2, Concession 11, Chatham Township, Kent County, Ontario.¹¹ She was the product of Bertha's second pregnancy; the Lucases' first child was a stillborn, infant daughter born on 27 Nov 1904.¹²

⁶ *Ontario, Canada Births, 1869-1913*, Archives of Ontario, MS929; Reel: 168, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2010, http://interactive.ancestry.com/8838/ONMS929_168-1007/810758?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302469/facts/citation/161970284032/edit/record, (accessed 12 Jan 2017).

⁷ William James Richardson, *Talbot-Lucas Family Tree*, unpublished, 2005.

⁸ *Ontario, Canada Births, 1869-1913, Kent, Ontario*, Archives of Ontario; Series: MS929; Reel: 11, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2010, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/8838/VRBCAN1908_102545-00086/2313726?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30256051353/facts/citation/161980391677/edit/record, (accessed 26 Jul 2018).

Ontario, Canada, Deaths, 1869-1938 and Deaths Overseas, 1939-1947, Archives of Ontario, MS 929, reel 11, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2010, http://interactive.ancestry.com/8946/ONMS935_145-0135/1129499?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30256051353/facts/citation/161980391788/edit/record, (accessed 3 Jan 2017).

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ *Ontario, Canada, Deaths, 1869-1938 and Deaths Overseas, 1939-1947*, Archives of Ontario: MS 935, reel 313, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2010, http://interactive.ancestry.com/8946/ONMS935_3131204/2315118?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302568/facts/citation/162006688132/edit/record, (accessed 3 Jan 2017).

¹¹ *Ontario, Canada Births, 1858-1913, Kent, Ontario, Canada*, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2010, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/8838/ONMS929_186-0813/938562?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302565/facts/citation/161852690136/edit/record, (accessed 30 Jun 2019).

¹² *Ontario, Canada Births, 1869-1913*, Archives of Ontario: MS 929, reel 186, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2010, http://interactive.ancestry.com/8838/ONMS929_168-1007/810758?backurl=



Lillian Bertha Lucas, at 9 months
Photo courtesy of her son,
Hugh Douglas Carter



Lillian

Photos courtesy of
Amos Louis Walls

1st cousins
Lillian Lucas
& Luella Talbot



Lillian, age 19

Photo courtesy of
Douglas Carter



Photo courtesy of
Amos Louis Walls III

On 30 Mar 1927, Lillian (20) married Hugh Robert Carter (30), a farmer, also of Chatham Township.¹³ When Hugh was drafted into the Canadian Army on 15 May 1918, he was described as 5'7" tall, "dark" of complexion (I guess he would be considered dark if judged as Caucasian; race was not a category on the induction form.) with grey eyes and black hair. He passed his physical with flying colours: 20-20 vision and normal hearing.¹⁴ The 1935 Voters List for Lambton-Kent showed him to be a "contractor."¹⁵

<http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30256197816/facts/citation/700213794414/edit/record>, (accessed 3 Jan 2017).

¹³ *Ontario, Canada, Marriages, 1801-1928*, Archives of Ontario: MS932, Reel 807, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010, http://interactive.ancestry.com/7921/32916_257374-00298/8097543?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302565/facts/citation/161972296362/edit/record, (accessed 3 Jan 2017).

¹⁴ *Canada, Soldiers of the First World War, 1914-1918*, Library and Archives Canada, Ottawa: Record Group 150, Accession 1992-93/166, Box 4930 - 35. Regiment # 3135403, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2006,

Hugh Kenneth Lucas' daughters thought the Carter's were rich.

Shelley: She was well off, Aunt Lillian and Uncle Hugh . . . She was like the rich [one] out of all of the family.

Carol: Hugh owned a construction company. And Aunt Lillian, I heard, worked in town in the office doing something, I don't know what, and she also was into the politics part of Dresden, like, municipal part.¹⁶



1927
Lillian and Hugh Carter,
just married
Photo courtesy of her son,
Hugh Douglas Carter

Lillian's son, Doug, recalled once commenting on his mother's gray hair:

"Gray hair runs in the family, the Lucas family. I can never remember my mother having hair any other colour than white. I said something to her about my hair getting gray, and she said, 'Doug, your hair's not gray; it's white!'"¹⁷

Nieces Carole (**LUCAS**) Lalonde and Shelley (**LUCAS**) Cazzola remembered good times at Aunt Lillian and Uncle Hugh's house, despite Lillian's strict demeanor:

Carol: In the summertime we would go to Aunt Lillian's for a picnic. And Uncle Hugh [Carter] was always laying [*sic*] either in a hammock or on a blanket under the trees, sound asleep. And he had the sleepest eyes, droopy eyelids. He always looked tired. We had a lot of food. Nobody could move after we were done eating. We all ate too much. But Aunt Lillian, she was strict.

Shelley: She was like the rich [one] out of all of the family, and she wasn't very friendly.

<http://interactive.ancestry.com/1086/ren1-005977a/538863?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302775/facts/citation/161977399200/edit/record>, (accessed 3 Jan 2017).

¹⁵ *Canada, Voters Lists, 1935-1980*, Library and Archives Canada, Reel: M-4742. R1003-6-3-E (RG113-B), Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, http://interactive.ancestry.com/2983/33022_294083-00734/53373095?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302775/facts/citation/161977414741/edit/record, (accessed 3 Jan 2017).

¹⁶ *Interview with Shelley (LUCAS) Cazzola and Carol (LUCAS) Lalonde*, Windsor, Ontario, 22 Jul 2015.

¹⁷ *Interview with Doug and Jacqueline (LOCKETT) Carter*, Chatham, Ontario, 31 May 2006.

Carol: She did mellow when she got older.

Shelley: Yes.¹⁸

Sharon (**HENSON**) McCorkle recalled Lillian:

My Aunt Lillian was an amazing woman, in retrospect, because she would have been, [in] this time and age, she would've been a CEO. To think that during that time she built up an Avon business to a real business. So, she should be respected greatly for that, looking back, for she had a real business going for her . . .

Her voice could be stern. She could be stern. Not nasty but stern. But you know, I think a lot of that went back to perhaps a lack of confidence . . . Aunt Lillian had a hard time with her kids. Lois and Doug left home and came to live with us in our little apartment, as teenagers. Lois would've been about twenty-something and Doug about eighteen before he went off to college. Yeah, so there was some tension . . . [Lillian] didn't know how to flex. I don't think she knew how to give. Loved her, but I don't think . . . All of this [was] the influence of [her growing up in] a father-absent home.¹⁹



1961
Hugh and Lillian (**LUCAS**) Carter,
with grandchildren: Blake and Leanne Handsor
Photo courtesy of
Amos Louis Walls III

Speaking of all his mother's siblings, nephew Billy Richardson said:

I liked Lillian the best, and I think it had something to do with the fact that she was the Avon lady in Dresden. So, she dressed professionally, and she went out and she met people to sell her Avon. Huey, her husband, ran a construction company, but she was the one who went out and saw the public, and I was impressed with her and the fact that she did it. Obviously, she had white customers. That may have had something to do with my way of thinking about – you can fit in, you can do. You don't have to fit into a box. I don't think she ever, ever talked about colour . . .

Aunt Lillian was always effervescent, always, "How you doing?" and a big hug. Really that kind of person. My mother wasn't. My father wasn't. I was attracted to that [about] her.²⁰

¹⁸ Interview with Shelley (**LUCAS**) Cazzola and Carol (**LUCAS**) Lalonde, Windsor, Ontario, Op. cit.

¹⁹ Interview with Sharron Lynn (**HENSON**) McCorkle, Windsor, Ontario, 10 Sep 2014.

²⁰ Interview with William James Richardson, Toronto, Ontario, 24 Sep 2014.

Lillian had an unfortunate experience with surgery in her old age. Doug and his wife Jackie recalled the details:

Doug: Lillian had an esophagus operation in 1983 and they botched it up. She left the house in June to come to Chatham for a very simplistic operation on the esophagus of the throat. They botched it up. They transferred her to the London hospital in order to rectify some of the errors that had been made. They brought her back to Toronto at the end of October. She couldn't eat. In London, she was being fed by a tube.

Jackie: As far as London was concerned, that was the way she would be for the rest of her life.²¹

London doctors were recommending she receive palliative care in the Chatham hospital or go to Toronto with Doug.

Jackie: We knew that if she came back to Chatham that would be the end, because they [the doctors] would do nothing.

Doug: Jackie talked to them, and twisted a little bit of arms and said, 'We'll take her to Toronto under the agreement that you have a doctor from Sunnybrook on the case,' so we could take her to Sunnybrook hospital.

Jackie: You see, we had to take her home with all of these tubes, so we had to scurry around and get IV poles and so on, because I had to feed her through the tubes.

Jackie had no nursing background and they were both working.

Doug: We were what they term 'Double-income-no-kids, DINKS.' We decided years ago: we were career people, and we decided not to have children.

The doctor who was assigned was Dr. Miller, very tall individual, very much of a black; he was a black as such, but he looked like a basketball player. He took one look at her and all these tubes and his comment was, 'This is no way to live, so we'll have to take these tubes out.' Within the matter of a week he had the tubes out, and she was home within two weeks, to our place, on a permanent basis.

Jackie: She was on a very pureed diet. She was actually eating for the first time in four months.

They learned a lot about long term care in the home in a hurry. Someone would come in to stay with her while Doug and Jackie were at work. Lillian progressed to a level then started to deteriorate, and it was determined that she needed to be in her own surroundings with her own friends.

²¹ Interview with Doug and Jacqueline (**LOCKETT**) Carter, Chatham, Ontario, 31 May 2006.

So the next discussion was to bring her back to Dresden. The house had been empty for a year. They couldn't find a live-in caregiver. The only alternative was the Seniors' Home in Dresden.

Doug: She was a very matter-of-fact person. I think that's what got her through all of these months and her comment was, 'Well, if that's the way it has to be, then it has to be.' And that was the end of that, and she just went on to come home and live there, and she was now home amongst her friends and on the telephone and visiting, and she . . . it took a while, close to a year before she gained – she never fully came back because this was such an ordeal, but she gained a lot of strength; she went on to have thirteen years at the Seniors' residence in Dresden and another six at Thamesview Lodge in Chatham.



Lillian (**LUCAS**) Carter at 86
Photo courtesy of
Douglas Carter

Lillian died in Jan 2006, just a few months shy of her hundredth birthday.²²

²² *Interview with Hugh Douglas and wife, Jacqueline (**LOCKETT**) Carter*, in Chatham, Ontario, 31 May 2006.



LILLIAN (**LUCAS**) CARTER'S DESCENDANTS

Doug and Jackie had no children. The young people are the children and grandchildren of Lois (**CARTER**) Handsor.

Back row:

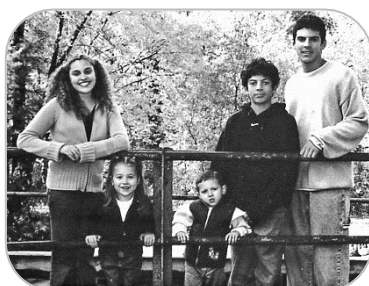
Nadia (**KUDRYK**) Handsor, wife of Jeffrey; Michele (**GRINEAGE**) Handsor, wife of Blake;
Lois (**CARTER**) Handsor, Lillian's daughter; Blake Handsor, Lois' son; Jacqueline (**LOCKETT**) Carter, wife of Doug;
Doug Carter, Lillian's son.

Front row:

Jeffrey Handsor, Lois's son; Aaron Handsor, son of Blake; Matthew Handsor, son of Blake;
Lillian (**LUCAS**) Carter, Bertha's daughter; Erin Wilson, Leanne's daughter; Leanne (**HANDSOR**) Wilson, Lois' daughter.

Absent: Patrick Wilson

Photo courtesy of Douglas Carter



Erin Wilson, daughter of Patrick and Leanne;
Alexandra Handsor, daughter of Jeffrey and Nadia;
Brett Handsor, son of Jeffrey and Nadia;
Aaron Handsor, son of Blake and Michele;
Matthew Handsor, son of Blake and Michele.

Photo courtesy of
Douglas Carter

Lillian Bertha Lucas and Hugh Robert Carter had the following children:²³

7. (i) Lois Ernestine (1931),
(ii) Hugh Douglas (1936).

²³ William James Richardson, Op. cit.

(ii) Hugh Douglas Carter (1936 - 2012):

(Lillian Bertha Lucas, Bertha Lucretia, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Doug Carter, as he was known, was born in Chatham on 10 Aug 1936.²⁴



Doug in elementary school
Photo courtesy of
Amos Louis Walls III

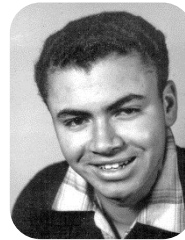


Photo courtesy of
Douglas Carter

He married Jacqueline Lockett on 24 May 1969.²⁵



Photo courtesy of
Jacqueline (**LOCKETT**) Carter,
as posted to the website of the
Thomas L. DeBurger Funeral

Doug lived in Dresden until attending University of Windsor, graduating [with a] Bachelor of Commerce in 1959.²⁶



1959
Yearbook photo
Assumption University
Windsor, Ontario

27

Doug's career was two-fold. Upon graduation he entered the sales/marketing field with an international corporation and progressed to Marketing Manager. Although headquartered in Toronto, his responsibilities took him across Canada, the United States, and Japan. He

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ William James Richardson, Op. cit.

²⁶ *Obituary of Douglas Carter*, "In Memory of Douglas Carter," Thomas L. DeBurger Funeral Home, http://www.deburgerfuneralhome.com/tribute/details/61/Douglas_Carter/obituary.html#tribute-start, (accessed 22 Aug 2014)

²⁷ *Canada, Selected School Yearbooks, 1908-2010*, Assumption University, 1959, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2015, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/60576/43900_b291203-00020/3007599?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30256400577/facts/citation/702032533057/edit/record, (accessed 23 Jul 2018).

decided after a number of years in business to transfer his experience and talent to becoming a marketing Professor at Ryerson University, Toronto. He remained there until he retired in 1999. At retirement he came back to his roots in Dresden and then moved to his recent residence in Chatham. He died in Chatham on 10 Dec 2012 . . . He was a member of Dresden Community Church. He was an ardent boater and Past Commodore of Lefroy Yacht Club. Doug was also a past member of Dresden Rotary. He enjoyed carpentry and was always building, renovating or repairing.²⁸

Hugh Douglas Carter and Jacqueline Lockett had no children.

3. (iv) Doris Kathleen Lucas (1910 - 1976):

(Bertha Lucretia, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Doris was born on 15 Mar 1910.²⁹



Doris Lucas with unknown
Photo courtesy of
Amos Louis Walls III

On 4 Dec 1929, she married William Isaac Richardson.³⁰ Two years later a daughter was born, followed by a son, ten years later.



William Isaac Richardson
Photo courtesy of
William James Richardson

Doris' son, William, described her:

Mother was very kind, very caring, always made sure that we had enough to eat; that was important, I guess, but she also was someone that really wasn't strong. [He later clarified that he was talking about her low self-esteem.] I think she was someone who felt, (she didn't finish grade eight), and I guess in her experiences she was called "a squaw," because she had the look of an Indian lady. She didn't tell me;

²⁸ *Obituary of Douglas Carter*, "In Memory of Douglas Carter," Thomas L. DeBurger Funeral Home, http://www.deburgerfuneralhome.com/tribute/details/61/Douglas_Carter/obituary.html#tribute-start, (accessed 22 Aug 2014)

²⁹ *Ontario, Canada Births, 1869-1913*, Archives of Ontario. MS 929, reel 210, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2010, http://interactive.ancestry.com/8838/31527_211835-00540/2391634?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302564/facts/citation/161980396120/edit/record, (accessed 3 Jan 2017).

³⁰ William James Richardson, Op. cit.

I heard this from my aunts and uncles. Nobody else looked like a squaw. My Aunt Lillian didn't, for sure. Uncle Ches[ter] didn't, but she did. And I think that may have been a factor why she dropped out of school, and that bothered her a bit, And maybe that was one reason why she was somebody that said [to me], "Well, if you get the chance, go and get out of here, where you can do better." I got those messages from my mum. Dad was the other way [wanting Billy to stay and become a farmer].³¹

Doris' niece, Sharon (**HENSON**) McCorkle, remembered her personality differently:

My Aunt Doris was always kind of shy. My favourite aunt . . . If you look at a family picture, Aunt Doris got a whole lot of Indian, 'cause her hair was just poker-straight. She looked like an English Rose . . . My Aunt Doris was just a sweetheart, but she married a very quiet man, because her personality came out as being very strong.³²

Niece Carol (**LUCAS**) Lalonde recalled times at Aunt Doris' farm:

I remember when we had the reunion, like for a Christmas dinner or something. There were so many of us that the kids were [arranged in] different age groups. Like there was [*sic*] the ones in their early twenties, there was the teenagers, and then there was the little ones, and they sat us at three different tables, and we graduated from one table to the next.³³



Photo courtesy of
William James Richardson,
their son

Sisters Carol and Shelley (**LUCAS**) Cazzola shared memories of their Aunt Doris:

Carol: [Aunt Doris] was kinda spoiled by Uncle Bill. [She was a no-nonsense person, too. She was a good cook. Uncle Bill was very, very quiet.

Shelley: But he was fun.

Carol: Yeah. She was the boss of the family.

Shelley: Yeah.

³¹ Interview with William James Richardson, Toronto, Ontario, 24 Sep 2014.

³² Interview with Sharron Lynn (**HENSON**) McCorkle, Windsor, Ontario, 10 Sep 2014.

³³ Interview with Shelley (**LUCAS**) Cazzola and Carol (**LUCAS**) Lalonde, Windsor, Ontario, Op. cit.

Carol: And he loved horse racing.

Shelley: And new cars.

Carol: (laughing) Yeah. He had a quiet sense of humour. She was very strict, I thought. I spent a lot of summers there and I always had a good time . . .

Shelley: . . . She was a good cook too.

Carol: They all were.

Shelley: She was very . . . she was loving to us. I remember we had an indoor bathroom at Uncle Bill and Aunt Doris' [farm]. (both laughed) That was a big thing. And we'd get to sleep over there sometimes. But it was so cold upstairs; it was just freezing. At Aunt Alva's and Uncle Ches, you had to pee in the pot and bring it down the stairs in the morning.³⁴

Doris died 24 Mar 1976 of breast cancer. Her husband, William, died 4 Feb 1989.³⁵



Photo courtesy of
William James Richardson

Doris Kathleen Lucas and William Isaac Richardson had the following children:

8. (i) Donna Marie (1931),
(ii) William James (1941).³⁶



William James and Donna Marie (**RICHARDSON**) McCorkle
Photo courtesy of
William James Richardson

³⁴ Ibid.

³⁵ William James Richardson, Op. cit.
Interview with William James Richardson, Op. cit.

³⁶ Ibid.

(ii) William James Richardson (1941 -):

(Doris Kathleen Lucas, Bertha Lucretia, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Cousin Lois Carter with Billy and Donna Marie
Photo courtesy of
Amos Louis Walls III



Billy standing on the flooded farm 1946
(Head cropping is in the original)
Photo courtesy of
William James Richardson

William was born in 1941 near Dresden, ON.



Billy's one-room school,
Chatham Township, Kent County, Ontario
Photos courtesy of
William James Richardson



Bill as a Lambton-Kent High School cadet,
with his cousin, Marilyn Lucas
Photos courtesy of
William James Richardson

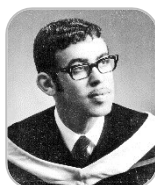


William, Doris, and Bill Richardson
Photo courtesy of
Amos Louis Walls III

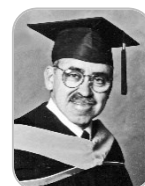
Bill attended Lambton-Kent District High School where he participated in the cadet corps and performed in the annual musical stage productions. He maintained his interest in theatre, performing in amateur productions as a hobby while working as a teacher.



Photo courtesy of
William James Richardson



Photos courtesy of
William James Richardson



BA - University of Western Ontario

M. Ed. – San Diego State University 1993

4. (v) Ernest Chester Lucas (1912 - 1986):

(Bertha Lucretia, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Chester was born 29 Jun 1912 in the family home at Lot 1, Concession 10, Chatham Township, Kent County, Ontario. Although his birth record shows his name to be Ernest Chester, he was known as Chester all his life, probably to save confusion with his father, also Ernest.³⁷



Bertha with son, Chester,
and her sister, Kathleen, standing behind
Photo courtesy of Amos Louis Walls III



Photo courtesy of
Theodora "Barbara" (TALBOT) Shackelford,
Chester's 2nd cousin and
granddaughter of James Wesley Talbot

³⁷ *Ontario, Canada Births, 1869-1913*, Archives of Ontario. MS 929, reel 227, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2010, http://interactive.ancestry.com/8838/32915_257356-00838/2616055?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302566/facts/citation/162006688510/edit/record, (accessed 3 Jan 2017).

On 6 Aug 1935, Chester (23) was married to Alva Belle McCorkle (19) by his uncle, the Reverend Henry L. Talbot, at the minister's home at 1055 Lillian Avenue, Windsor, Ontario.³⁸ They farmed near Dresden, in Kent County, Ontario.

Nieces Carol (**LUCAS**) Lalonde and Shelley (**LUCAS**) Cazzola recounted visits to Chester and Alva's farm:

Carol: I can remember their yard. They had so many animals. You had to have hip boots on; you were afraid to take a step on cow poop or whatever was around.

Shelley: And we'd play with the chickens all day.

Carol: Oh, I tried to get one.

Shelley: And then we'd have chicken for dinner, and I'd say, "Dad, this looks different than the chicken we had at home." It was yellow. And he'd say, "That's Bessy that you were playing with this afternoon."

Carol: They'd cut the head off, the darn thing, right in front of us, then take it in the house and cook it.

Shelley: They'd laugh.

Carol: Dad did that too, in our backyard. He got the chicken from the market.

Shelley: Did he?

Carol: Yes, and the thing had its head cut off and was still running around the yard, but I remember when Uncle Ches[ter] was trying to pet a chicken and it bit me pretty hard . . . When I was little, you'd get in the cornfields and get lost. In the middle of the night we had to use [chamber] pots to go to the bathroom, and we had to empty them. And Uncle Ches never had the upstairs of his house used. Like there was [*sic*] bedrooms up there and all three of us slept in the same bedroom: Alma, Marilyn, and I. Marilyn and I'd be fighting over the blankets all night. Alma had her own bed.

Uncle Ches, he called me "the bad girl from the city" because I was teaching their [daughter] Marilyn bad things . . .

Aunt Alva could cook. No recipes. She'd make fruit cake; just everything was in her head.

Aunt Alva, oh, this is hilarious. They had party lines then, when I was little. I started going when I was about five years old, and I would stay for two weeks at a

³⁸ *Ontario, Canada, Select Marriages*, Archives of Ontario, Toronto, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/7921/46711_83024005548_1925-00184/24289614?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302566/facts/citation/702034479877/edit/record, (accessed 29 Jul 2018).

time, winter or summer. Aunt Alva would have bath time on Saturday, and they had that little, square pan [laundry tub] that they stuck in the middle of the living room, and everybody took a bath in the same thing. And then they had 'bout six people on their party line. And Aunt Alva had no power in her house, no lights, and no water. She used a pump and oil lamps. This was the early fifties. And she would be standing there at the sink washing up, and she still had the big old, cast iron stove in her kitchen, and she'd be washing up and the phone would ring, and she'd, "Shhh. Shhh. Don't make any noise." She'd pick that phone up. There'd be one ring for one person, two for another, and she'd listen to everybody's business. She wouldn't let anybody say a word that was in the house.³⁹



Alva and Chester
Photo courtesy of
Alma (**LUCAS**) Carter Churchill, daughter

Niece Shelley (**LUCAS**) Cazzola recalled her uncle's diabetes:

Uncle Ches, he would have baby food because he was so bad. They couldn't control his blood sugars at all. I mean that was before the days of the drugs that they have now-a-days, 'cause I don't think they had much back then.⁴⁰



Doris (**LUCAS**) Richardson, Alma Lucas,
Alva (**MCCORKLE**) Lucas, Marilyn Lucas
Photo courtesy of
Amos Louis Walls III

³⁹ Interview with Shelley (**LUCAS**) Cazzola and Carol (**LUCAS**) Lalonde, Windsor, Ontario, 22 Jul 2015.

⁴⁰ Ibid.

Billy Richardson didn't remember much about his uncle Chester:

Uncle Ches was always poking me, as a kid, and laughing about it. I couldn't figure out what that was about. [I noted that Chester had two daughters and may have been playfully affectionate with his nephew Billy, the son he didn't have.]⁴¹

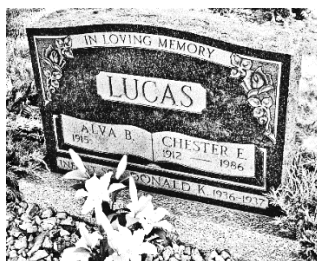
Chester Lucas died on 27 Feb 1986.⁴²

Carol (**LUCAS**) Lalonde visited with her Aunt Alva when she was living as a widow in Chatham:

I went to see Aunt Alva quite a bit. Len [her husband] and I stopped off. We were in Chatham; we just went for a ride. Alva was living in an apartment building in Chatham on Brant Street, I think it was, and that was just before she went into the nursing home. I called her up and said, "Would you mind if we come to see you?"

And she said, "Oh, no, I'd love it." It was wintertime. I remember that. And we went up to her apartment. We had called just a half an hour before we got there, and she took some stuff out of the freezer. It was homemade baked goods, and she had them out on the table. She made us coffee and tea. We stayed there for two or three hours. She [told] us about when she worked in the canning factory, or the chicken place in Dresden where they dressed the chickens, and what it was like in there. She was telling us tales of things she did being younger, when she was married and everything. We had a really nice long talk. We went back and saw her again. We hadn't seen her in fifteen years, and it was just like we saw her yesterday.⁴³

Alva died on 24 Jun 2005. She and her husband were buried together in the Dresden cemetery.⁴⁴



Ernest Chester Lucas and Alva Belle McCorkle had the following children:

- (i) Donald Kenneth (1936),
9. (ii) Alma Lorraine (1938),
10. (iii) Marilyn (1943).

⁴¹ Interview with William James Richardson, Toronto, Ontario, 24 Sep 2014.

⁴² William James Richardson, Op. cit.

⁴³ Interview with Shelley (**LUCAS**) Cazzola and Carol (**LUCAS**) Lalonde, Windsor, Ontario, Op. cit.

⁴⁴ William James Richardson, Op. cit.

(i) Donald Kenneth Lucas (1936 - 1937):

(Ernest Chester Lucas, Bertha Lucretia, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Chester with son, Donald
Photo courtesy of
Sharon (**HENSON**) McCorkle

Chester and Alva's first child was a son, Donald, born 30 Mar 1936. He succumbed to strep throat at age eleven-and-a-half months, dying on 13 Mar 1937.⁴⁵

5. (vii) Hugh Kenneth Lucas (1920 - 2000):

(Bertha Lucretia, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Hugh was born on 29 May 1920.⁴⁶



Hugh with mother,
Bertha (**TALBOT**) Lucas



1943
In Canadian Army uniform

Photos from the Facebook page of Paul Lucas

Hugh served briefly in the WWII Canadian army.⁴⁷ On 12 Jun 1944, he married Laura Marie Ducedre.⁴⁸

⁴⁵ *Ontario, Canada, Deaths, 1869-1938 and Deaths Overseas, 1939-1947*, Archives of Ontario; Series: MS935; Reel: 588, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2010, http://interactive.ancestry.com/8946/32917_25741201552/4027455?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30270109743/facts/citation/162286283737/edit/record, (accessed 3 Jan 2017).

⁴⁶ William James Richardson, Op. cit.

⁴⁷ This pic was taken in Windsor, Ontario, after our dad's WW2 medical discharge from the Canadian Army in 1943, Paul Lucas, Facebook page, <https://www.facebook.com/photo.php?fbid=10209910276183495&set=pb.1531761790.-2207520000.1537613514.&type=3&theater>, (accessed 22 Sep 2018).

⁴⁸ William James Richardson, Op. cit.



Laura Marie Ducedre
Photo on left posted to
ancestry.com by
Jocelyn Ducedre, 27 Mar 2012



1950
Photo on right courtesy of
Alma (**LUCAS**) Carter Churchill,
from the album of her grandmother,
Bertha (**TALBOT**) Lucas

Shelley: I think when my dad left Dresden, he kinda left everything behind.

Carol: He was married to a white woman, too. She was not accepted by his family and he was not accepted by her family. And the way we were brought up was, “Don’t tell anybody what nationality [*sic*] you are. You’ll have an easier life if you just go as white, and it made us ashamed of who we were. We never belonged to either nationality . . . My dad, he had a hard time. He grew up when you had to use separate washrooms and everything, and he didn’t want us to go through that. When we applied for a job, when I was sixteen years old, they didn’t ask you what nationality are you, if they wanted to know if you were black or white. They asked, “What religion are you on your application? Are you Catholic?” And when you got admitted to hospital, they wanted to know what religion you were.

Me: So, your dad saw himself as coloured.

Shelley and Carol: Oh yes.⁴⁹

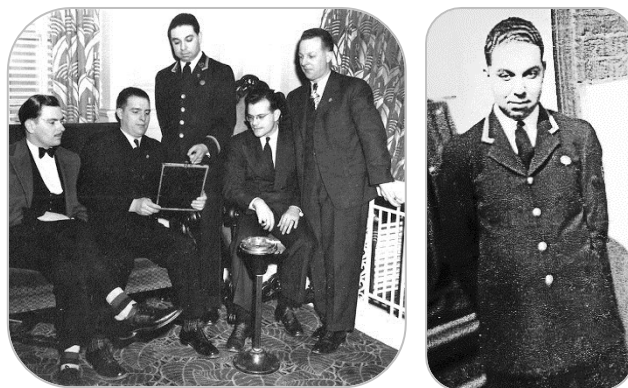
They said that their father kept away from school so that people wouldn’t discover that his children were coloured. Shelley said, “He didn’t want people to know that we were related to him. Even with our kids, they had a play at the school, and my mum would come, but my dad would stay behind at the house, because he was trying to protect all of us.”



1948
Cousins: grandchildren of Bertha (**TALBOT**) Lucas:
Clockwise from the top left: Richard Lucas 8,
William James Richardson 7, Carol Lucas 5,
Sharon Lynn Henson 5, and Kenneth Lucas 3.

Photo courtesy of
Alma (**LUCAS**) Carter Churchill,
from the album of her grandmother,
Bertha (**TALBOT**) Lucas.

⁴⁹ *Interview with Shelley (LUCAS) Cazzola and Carol (LUCAS) Lalonde, Windsor, Ontario, Op. cit.*



1943
Photos from the
Facebook page of
Paul Lucas

Hugh worked as a bellhop at the Prince Edward Hotel, and tried working in one of the auto companies, but found he didn't like it. He ended up working for the City of Windsor, first, driving a garbage truck then, as a night watchman before he retired. To supplement the family income, wife Laura worked as a family domestic and seasonally, as a production worker at Green Giant, a vegetable processing factory in Tecumseh, Ontario.⁵⁰

Daughters Shelley and Carol, told of their father's Lucas family relationships:

Shelley: He would go to Dresden. When Grandma Lucas was in the hospital, he would go all the time to see her. He was very good to his family. He used to go and help her around the house [in Chatham] and things like that, on Saturday, when he had time.

Carol: But he always felt that Uncle Ches[ter] was grandma's favourite 'cause he got the farm. And my dad had stories of . . . he would get Uncle Ches' leftover girlfriends and Uncle Ches had a pair of wool pants that he would wear all winter and he'd give 'em to Dad in the summer. (*laughing*) Dress pants. Stuff like that.⁵¹

Life was hard in the Lucas household with eight children in all, but the girls had good memories of home life with their father.

Shelley: We do have good memories, though, when we were kids and stuff. Our dad was very loving. I was the first one who graduated from high school, so I can remember it was my responsibility to do the dishes after dinner, and he'd say to me, "You go upstairs and you study. I'll do the dishes." And he'd stand at the sink, chain-smoking. He'd light one off of the other . . .

Carol: And he sent us to a cottage every summer.

Shelley: Yeah, we'd go to the cottage at Point Pelee.

Carol: Two weeks. He'd have two weeks of peace and quiet at home. Mum had all his kids at the cottage: Point Pelee and Rondeau.

⁵⁰ Ibid.

⁵¹ Ibid.

Shelley: That's why I think he worked at the Prince Edward [Hotel] on weekends, just so he could get away from all [of us] . . . because you had to figure, there were three boys born probably nine months apart.

Carol: Everybody thought they were triplets.

Shelley: Yeah, Kenny, Allan, and Bruce.

Carol: Mum use to dress them all the same. She'd have all the shoes lined up at night. The little, white, boot shoes: she polished them, buffed them up, and had them ready to go for the next day. That's one thing I'll say: she kept the kids clean and neat.

Shelley: We didn't have a lot, but we always had good food on the table, and we were always clean and nicely dressed. And we were loved. Back then nobody cared about, "Did I hurt your feelings?" Not like today. You know, you're so concerned about hurting your kids' feelings.

Carol: Daddy, though . . .

Shelley: When he got mad, he'd always apologize.

Carol: He would, even in front of our friends. And [even] if we're the ones who were at fault, but he would feel bad because he embarrassed us in front of our friends.

Shelley: He had a tender heart. Mum had a fiery temper.

Carol: Yeah, but figure. She was the one stuck with the kids all the time. He would take me out and buy me a really pretty dress or a real nice little suit, when I was five or six years old. I was the only girl for ten years, so I was daddy's little spoiled brat. Richard [the firstborn] got heck for every little thing that I did. He had to drag me everywhere he went. And Mum would see him [Dad] buy me a dress or something special and she's got this old, house dress on and would like to have something new, too, you know. (*laughing*) So, I think she resented it. But she always had the responsibility of the kids, and she'd say, "I'm gonna tell your father when he comes home."

Shelley: If he ever comes home. (*both laughed*)

Carol: He'd come home long enough to have a nap on the bed for his next job, after he managed to make eight kids. And I remember he took her to a retirement party or something and he wanted to go to a hotel after, 'cause it's hard to find privacy with eight kids around, (*laughing*) and Mum says, oh, she got her hair done every single week and she would say, "Oh, we can't go. My hair will get messed up." So what I did, when I heard that, was I went out and I bought her a hairnet and I stuck

it in an envelope, and I said, (I was older), I said, "This is for the next time. You've got a hair net. You can go to a hotel and your hair won't get messed up."⁵²

Shelley: I remember Dad would go pick up his cheque [bellhopping] and leave me in the car all the time, and then he'd go in and get his paycheque. Then he'd take me out for ice cream.

Carol: He sure depended on his tips a lot. You know that place on Riverside Drive, like in Sandwich? It's an upside-down ice cream cone? [Sandwich & Mill, in front of the post office] He used to take us there for ice cream on Saturday night when it was really hot in the summer. They had homemade ice cream and we'd get in there and we could have as much as we want. So, I would take three scoops of ice cream. And these were not small scoops.

Carol: They were big ones. And I can remember just getting outside the door with them and the first scoop was on the ground. Or we didn't have air conditioning and it was so hot that Mum would make us lay [sic] down when we were smaller, like three or four years old; she'd have two or three fans in the living room and she'd have blankets on the floor, when we lived on Mercer. And she would have all the fans going and we'd take a nap in the afternoon. And then Daddy, he would come, and he'd say, "Let's go to the drive-in tonight."

Shelley: Yeah.

Carol: And we'd all have our pajamas on and five or six kids in the car. Or he drove us to Paris, Ontario, one night,

Shelley: Yeah, we'd go for a ride . . .

Carol: . . . when it was too hot to sleep.

Shelley: Yeah.

Carol: And we ended up in, YES! (*laughing*)

Shelley: And we'd stand over the bridge . . .

Carol: . . . and watch all the lights.

Shelley: Two-and-a-half hours that we'd be in the car, so it would be cool. All of us in the back seat. I can't believe that we had ten people in the house, (*Carol laughed*) and one bathroom.

Carol: Oh, yeah.

⁵² Ibid.

Shelley: And then he built a toilet down in the basement.⁵³

Carol and Shelley explained why their mother would get right into the middle of things when their friends came over to have fun and dance:

Carol: She never got to do that kind of stuff when she was young. And when you are a teenager, you don't want your mother hanging around with you, but I can see, now, why she wanted to do it, 'cause she enjoyed it. She liked to watch us have fun.

Shelley: She raised fourteen brothers and sisters because her parents were alcoholics, and then she had eight children of her own. So, she never had time for fun.

Carol: She wasn't young.

Shelley: No. Never.

Carol: She would go out and work and do housekeeping and buy herself a new dress, bring the dress home and her mother would cut it up, just for spite. Or take her money and then go spend it in a hotel. My mother probably thought, if she got married . . .

Carol: [One time, when] Bruce and Allan were fist fighting in the back yard, my mother turned the hose on them. Another time she chased them down the alley with a broom in her hand.

Carol: My mum had three families. Because [first] there was Richard and I. Richard and I are close in age. And then Kenny; there was two-and-a-half years difference between us, I think. Then there was [*sic*] the three boys in the middle. Then there was Shelley and then the two youngest ones. [Those three] they were more or less [a new family] . . . by the time they were born, all the rest of us were gone.

Shelley: I was kinda by myself, and then the other two came.

Carol: And by the time they were born, Mum and Dad were wore [*sic*] out and they didn't do the things with the younger kids that they did with us. Like my dad went through so many cars that you would not believe it, and he never brought my mother with him when he bought a car. He just came home and said, "I got a . . . how do you like this car? It's ours, you know." Or the same with little dogs. Underneath his coat he'd bring home a little puppy.

Shelley: When we were kids . . . Mum and Dad would take us to Niagara Falls every summer . . .

Carol: Or we went on picnics.

⁵³ Ibid.

Shelley: Yeah.

Carol: My dad would have these old cars and they would heat up. We'd go over to Belle Isle or something. Mum would fry chicken the night before, and make potato salad, and we'd all go over there. And Daddy hated water. He really hated water. And he would go find a tree or a little bush or something and sit on a blanket under there, while us [*sic*] kids went in swimming and everything. And Mum liked to swim too.

Shelley: But you know what I remember about Mum and Dad, they really loved each other. You'd see him come up behind her and give her a hug, when he thought nobody was looking, and give her a peck on the cheek. They'd go out Saturday nights with Uncle Gord and Aunt Dorothy. They'd come home and my dad would like his whisky. So, he'd come in and be dancing with everybody. He'd dance with my mum, and he'd dance with me. He was a lot of fun. He loved to have a good time. But you always saw that love. When our mum died, he was devastated.

Carol: Yeah.

Shelley: He was devastated, and he went [on living] for five years after . . .

Carol: I became Mum. (*laughing*)

Shelley: He wanted to just die. He didn't want to live any longer.⁵⁴



From the Facebook page of
Carol Lucas-Lalonde

Carol: He'd call me up and he'd say, "What are you doing?"

And I'd say, "Just watching TV."

"Wanna go for a ride?" Him [*sic*] and my mother, every Sunday, went for a ride. They'd end up in London for supper or something. And my husband worked afternoons a lot, so I had a lot of free time. So, he'd say, "Wanna go for a ride?"

So, I'd say, "OK." We'd end up in Amherstburg, in London, wherever. He just wanted to be with somebody. Or he'd come over and shoot pool with my husband at

⁵⁴ Ibid.

our apartment. He liked to play pool a lot. He liked to play cards a lot. He liked to drink.

Shelley: Our dad was a jokester, though. He'd come home from work, from the garbage truck thing, and I know he went to Canteen Canada on his lunch break for something and he'd get a raisin pie or something like that, so when he'd come home, we'd say, "Oh, Dad's home." So, we'd all run to the stairs, "What'd you bring me, Dad?" He'd say, "Oh, I found this. The garbage truck ran over it today. It was a raisin pie." And then he brought us home a dog that he found on his route, Midnight. It was a black dog. He loved dogs. He'd always bring us stuff, find stuff in the garbage and bring it home.

Carol: And boy, he was a good housekeeper too.

Shelley: Oh, clean! Yeah, he could clean a house.

Carol: My mother, when she worked at Green Giant, he would scrub the kitchen floor. We had a big kitchen and you could see your face in there. And he'd do the dishes and he was going to do the ironing and I said, "Dad, don't iron my clothes. I'll iron them."

Shelley: He loved to iron.

Carol: He ironed my blouse. It was a brand-new blouse and we didn't have permanent press yet. It was cotton, and he had spray starch then. He put so much starch on the blouse it was flattened together, like stuck together. I pulled it apart and put it on. As soon as I put it on and moved my arms like this, the whole back split on it, like it was rotten. (*laughing*) I said, "Dad, I told you not to iron my clothes."

Shelley: And he always had that cigarette hanging out, with that much ash hanging off the end of it.⁵⁵



1980s
Laura & Hugh
From the Facebook page of
Paul Lucas

⁵⁵ Ibid.

Hugh Lucas died 12 Mar 2000.⁵⁶ His wife, Laura Marie (**DUCEDRE**) Lucas preceded him by five years, dying on 14 Nov 1995.⁵⁷

Hugh Kenneth Lucas and Laura Marie Ducedre had the following children:⁵⁸

11. (i) Richard (1940),
12. (ii) Carol (1943),
13. (iii) Kenneth (1945),
14. (iv) Allan (1946),
15. (v) Bruce (1947),
16. (vi) Shelley (1953),
- (vii) Paul (1961),
17. (viii) Michelle (?).



Clockwise from the top: Richard, Kenneth, Allan, Carol, and Shelley
Photo courtesy of Alma (**LUCAS**) Carter Churchill, from the album of her grandmother, Bertha (**TALBOT**) Lucas



1964
Carol, Richard, Kenny, Shelley, Bruce, and Paul (on lap)
Photo courtesy of Shelley (**LUCAS**) Cazzola



Seated: Michelle, Laura, & Hugh
Standing: Bruce, Kenneth, Shelley, Paul, Carol, Allan, & Richard
From the Facebook page of Lori Lalonde-Hogue

⁵⁶ *Ontario, Canada Obituaries, 1999-2001: Kitchener Record and Windsor Star*, Schmadl, Bette & Baron, Marilyn, comp, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2006, <http://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=4320&h=5072&ssrc=pt&tid=71322150&pid=30234302567&usePUB=true>, (accessed 3 Jan 2017).

⁵⁷ William James Richardson, Op. cit.

⁵⁸ Ibid.

(vii) Paul Lucas (1961 -):

(Hugh Kenneth Lucas, Bertha Lucretia, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Paul was born in 1961.



1961
Paul nearly age 1
From the Facebook page of
Paul Lucas



"I was mature beyond my years.
I was smoking a pipe at 2. The
Bowery Boys & Gangster movies
were a bad influence."



1964
Paul Lucas at age 3
Photo courtesy of
Alma (**LUCAS**) Carter
Churchill,
from the album of her
grandmother,
Bertha (**TALBOT**) Lucas.



Paul with dad Hugh, enjoying his huge, Cuban cigar
From the Facebook page of
Paul Lucas

On 7 Jul 2000, at age thirty-nine, Paul married Kari Ann Richie.⁵⁹



2015 and 2017
From the Facebook page
of
Paul Lucas



Paul Lucas and Kari Ann Richie had no children.

⁵⁹ Ibid.

6. (viii) Karen Bertha Lucas (1924 - 1974):

(Bertha Lucretia, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Karen was born Valentine's Day, 1924. She was commonly known as Corrine or Corky.



Bertha Walker, Karen, Bertha (**TALBOT**) Lucas,
and grandmother, Sarah Ann (**DAVIS**) Talbot
Photo courtesy of
Amos Louis Walls III

Daughter Sharron Lynn explained how her mother got the nickname "Corky:"

Corky came from the fact that in one of her early chemistry classes they were doing experiments and she couldn't remember whether they said to leave the cork in the test tube or take the cork out. They were supposed to leave the cork out; she put it in; there was a mild explosion.⁶⁰

After two years of high school, Karen took a job at Eatons, Chatham. When that store went out of business, she took a job in the housekeeping department at St. Joseph's Hospital, Chatham.⁶¹



Karen Bertha Lucas
Photo courtesy of
Amos Louis Walls III

⁶⁰ Interview with Sharron Lynn (**HENSON**) McCorkle, in Windsor, Ontario, 10 Sep 2014.

⁶¹ Ibid.



Doris, Hugh, Lillian, Chester, Karen (kneeling),
with mother, Bertha (**TALBOT**) Lucas
Photo courtesy of
Amos Louis Walls III

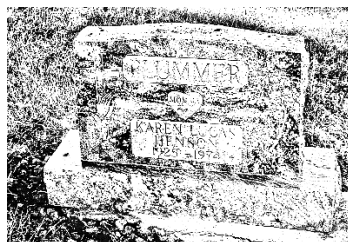
On 13 May 1944 she married Jehu William Josiah Henson.⁶²

My memories [of living in Chatham] are my grandma, Mum, and me . . . [Mum] grew up in a home without a father present. So, I think it made it difficult for her idea of what marriage was going to be. She fell madly in love with my dad, then he went off to war [WW II], and he came back. It wasn't a pleasant experience because he [had been] in a prison camp. That should be somewhere in one of the books, letters that he wrote home. So, when he came home he . . . There was a picture book; it was mine. A lot of old pictures in it and postcards and the letters from my dad in prison camp.⁶³

Billy Richardson, remembering Karen, said:

I liked her because she was somebody who would always laugh. She was always up, and she ran the elevator at Eaton's store. So, she met the public. That was something about her that I appreciated.⁶⁴

Later in life, Karen married Louis Plummer and moved to Stratford, Ontario.⁶⁵ Karen (**LUCAS**) Henson Plummer died 3 Oct 1974 and was buried in the Dresden, Ontario, cemetery.



⁶² Ibid.

Gathering Our Heroes: Chatham-Kent WWI and WWII Enlistments, "Henson, Jehu William Josiah," <http://www.gatheringourheroes.ca/hero/henson-j-william/>, (accessed 24 Oct 2016)

⁶³ Interview with Sharron Lynn (**HENSON**) McCorkle, Op. cit.

⁶⁴ Interview with William James Richardson, Toronto, Ontario, 24 Sep 2014.

⁶⁵ Interview with Sharron Lynn (**HENSON**) McCorkle, Op. cit.

Karen Lucas and William Henson had the following children:

18. (i) Sharon Lynn (1944).⁶⁶

7. (i) Lois Ernestine Carter (1931 - 2004):

(Lillian Bertha Lucas, Bertha Lucretia, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Hugh Douglas and Lois Ernestine
Photo courtesy of
Hugh Douglas Carter



1942
Lois (11) and Doug (6)
Photo courtesy of
Amos Louis Walls III

Lois was born 8 Aug 1931.



Lois Carter with 1st cousin, Hazel Cook,
bridesmaids for the wedding of Hazel's sister,
Margery Cook
Photo courtesy of
Amos Louis Walls III

Lois married Edward Cyril Handsor in Sept 1956.



Blake, Lois, Leanne, Lillian, and Doug
Photo courtesy of
Hugh Douglas Carter

In her later years, Lois suffered so much from arthritis that she was not able to care for her elderly mother.⁶⁷ Lois died on 27 Apr 2004.⁶⁸

⁶⁶ William James Richardson, Op. cit.

⁶⁷ Interview with Hugh Douglas and wife, Jacqueline (**LOCKETT**) Carter, in Chatham, Ontario, 31 May 2006.

⁶⁸ William James Richardson, Op. cit.

Lois Ernestine Carter and Edward Cyril Handsor had the following children:

19. (i) Blake Edward (1957),
20. (ii) Leanne (1959),
21. (iii) Jeffrey (1965).

8. (i) Donna Marie Richardson (1931 - 1998):

(Doris Kathleen Lucas, Bertha Lucretia, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Donna was born 8 Mar 1931. On 6 Oct 1951 Donna married Hugh Wilfred McCorkle.⁶⁹



Photo courtesy of
William James Richardson,
Donna's brother.



Kevin, Donna, Keith, Hugh, and Brian McCorkle,
on the occasion of Keith's wedding
Photo courtesy of
William James Richardson

Donna died 14 July 1998 of colon cancer.⁷⁰ Hugh died in Sep 2006.



Photo courtesy of
William James Richardson

⁶⁹ William James Richardson, Op. cit.

⁷⁰ *Interview with William James Richardson*, Op. cit.

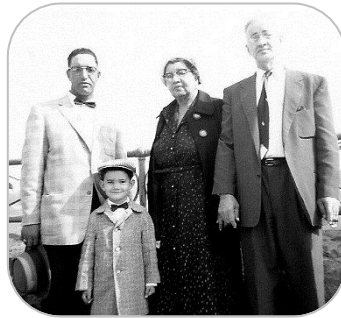
Donna Marie Richardson and Hugh Wilfred McCorkle had the following children:

- (i) Keith Randall (1952),
- (ii) Kevin Douglas (1959),
- (iii) Brian Steven (1961).

(i) Keith Randall McCorkle (1952 -):

(Donna Marie Richardson, Doris Kathleen Lucas, Bertha Lucretia, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Keith was born in 1952 in Chatham, Ontario.



1957
Hugh McCorkle, Keith, Emma
(MILLS) and Harry Talbot
Photo courtesy of
Keith McCorkle

He studied Business Administration at St. Clair College, Windsor, ON. He has worked as a payroll clerk at Siemens Automotive, Chatham and Navistar Canada, Chatham and as a support clerk at Service Canada, Chatham.

On 5 Jul 1986 he married Elaine Ann Guest.

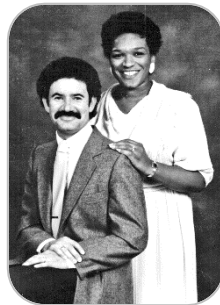


Photo courtesy of
William James Richardson,
Keith's uncle.



Keith has served as a deacon and pianist at Union Baptist Church, Dresden, Ontario, and as Treasurer of the Amherstburg Regular Missionary Baptist Association.⁷¹

⁷¹ Email from Keith McCorkle, received 13 Aug 2019.

(ii) Kevin Douglas McCorkle (1959 -):

(Donna Marie Richardson, Doris Kathleen Lucas, Bertha Lucretia, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Kevin was born in Chatham, Ontario in 1959. He attended Lambton-Kent Composite School, Dresden, Ontario. He married Florine (**HILLAIRE**) Washington on Oct 30, 19??.⁷²



Photo courtesy of
William James Richardson,
Kevin's uncle.

(iii) Brian Steven McCorkle (1961 -):

(Donna Marie Richardson, Doris Kathleen Lucas, Bertha Lucretia, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Photo courtesy of
William James Richardson,
Kevin's uncle.

Brian was born in 1961 in Chatham, Ontario. He attended Lambton-Kent Composite School, Dresden, Ontario. Brian has worked as a farmer, race horse driver and trainer, and as a factory worker.

On 31 Aug 2013, Brian married Wendy Jane Heseltine.⁷³

9. (ii) Alma Lorraine Lucas (1938 -):

(Ernest Chester Lucas, Bertha Lucretia, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Photo courtesy of
Alma (**LUCAS**) Carter Churchill

Alma was born in 1938.⁷⁴ Her first education was in a nearby one-room school house.

⁷² Ibid.

⁷³ Ibid.

Alma Lucas at elementary school. Photo courtesy of Alma (**LUCAS**) Carter Churchill



Alma was a good student both at the elementary and secondary school level. Alma told of her experience of being a coloured girl in a primarily white school environment.

Well, I was aware of the fact that I was neither. I wasn't white and I wasn't Black. And during elementary school, I don't recall it ever being a problem at all, because I never was called names or I didn't go through that kind of thing at all, ever in my life. I was always well accepted I think mainly because, well I don't want to sound boastful, but I was always one of the top of the class all through, and the other kids seemed to look up to me rather than look down on me, so I think I neutralized the colour thing because I was able to handle the academic side of life very easily, it seemed. I always got along well with all the kids: Black or white.

Then when I got into high school I was much more aware of it, because at that point in time, with the dating scene and all that, and also being Baptist was almost as much of an albatross around my neck as being Black, because right from grade nine I was always on the student council every year. In grade twelve I was president of student council and I would have to organize all these dances and all these fun activities, but I couldn't go [to them]. I couldn't go. I remember begging my parents in grade twelve, the year that I was president. I said, "Mum, I've got to go. It's so important that I be at the graduation dance that we have at the end of the year." And she finally broke down, and that was the only high school dance that I can remember ever going to, at the end of grade twelve. Maybe thirteen too; I must've gone in thirteen as well. And I went with Richard Carter and that was OK because Richard was one of the [acceptable choices] . . . Now she wasn't happy about me going, but since I had the responsibility, one of the organizers and so on, I was allowed. Reluctantly allowed to go. And that's when I began to think, "Oh, get me out of here. Get me get out of this environment." ⁷⁵

Teenage dating was very restrictive; the attitudes came from years of racial tension in the Dresden area and the rules were laid down by the coloured parents.

⁷⁴ William James Richardson, Op. cit.

⁷⁵ *Interview with Alma (**LUCAS**) Carter Churchill*, at Perth, Ontario, 2 Sep 2010.

We had a really, really close-knit family and my parents were wonderful. But, they soon made it very clear to me that I was not to associate with white people. No, that was just . . . And even Black people. You had to be careful. When I started dating, for example, oh, this boy was too black, or this boy was too white. The one side was just as bad as the other. I mean, they wanted someone who looked the way we looked . . . it was so very blatant that you were not to cross the colour line. I never will forget the first time a white boy asked to take me out. My mother just about had a heart attack. “Oh no, no, no, you just cannot do that.”

“Why can’t I do that?”

“Just stay with your own, dear. You stay with your own,” that’s what I was always told. And when you’re fifteen to sixteen years old, what your parents said, went.⁷⁶

Alma’s post secondary education included Teachers’ College and the University of Western Ontario. After Teachers’ College she began to study music.

I always wanted to study music, but I never was allowed to because . . . well that wasn’t so much because of the Baptist side of me, they loved music. My dad had the car most of the time, and we only had one car in the family, so there just wasn’t any way of getting from the country into town to get to music lessons and so on.



Photo courtesy of
Alma (LUCAS) Carter Churchill

Once I graduated from Teachers’ College, the first thing I did was go and study music. I had never taken a lesson in my life until I graduated. And then I just embraced it. I just blew, you know, but when I look back on it now, maybe that’s the way God intended it because I had a phenomenal career once I got started. And I made up for the time, I think, because I was mature enough and wanted it badly enough that I worked my little can right off, to be honest.⁷⁷

⁷⁶ Ibid.

⁷⁷ Ibid.



Photo courtesy of
Alma (**LUCAS**) Carter Churchill

Alma gave expression to her musical talent by taking on roles in two Gilbert and Sullivan operettas: Cousin Phoebe in *H.M.S. Pinafore*, and Tessa in *The Gondoliers*.



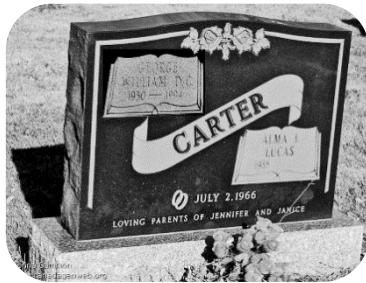
Photo courtesy of
Alma (**LUCAS**) Carter Churchill

After teaching in the Toronto area for nine years, during which time she was promoted to become Supervisor of Music for the School Board in Scarborough, Alma returned to Kent County where she was hired by the Separate School Board.

I started the music program in Chatham, from scratch. There was no music at all in the separate system, and so when I married and moved back to Chatham, I was hired to start from absolutely ground level and no other music program. And it was the most exciting part of my whole career, really, because I had fantastic support, a good budget, and everything was flowing really nicely at that point in time. But now I wouldn't be even let in the door. They would not hire a Protestant now, I think.⁷⁸

On 2 Jul 1966 she married George William D. C. Carter. George was born 18 Apr 1930 and died 8 Sep 1994.

⁷⁸ Ibid.



Two photos at right courtesy of Ron Levi, from his
Levi-Calvert-Clemons-Thomas Family tree
on ancestry.com (accessed 27 Sep 2018)

On Aug 4 2003, the widowed Alma (**LUCAS**) Carter married Allen Douglas Churchill.⁷⁹

Allen Douglas Churchill died 17 Dec 2017.⁸⁰

Alma Lorraine Lucas and George William Carter had the following children:

22. (i) Jennifer Lorraine (1970),
23. (ii) Janice Ardelle (1973).⁸¹



Janice, Jennifer and mother, Alma
Photo courtesy of Ron Levi, from his
Levi-Calvert-Clemons-Thomas Family tree
on ancestry.com (accessed 25 Aug 2014)

10. (ii) Marilyn Lucas (1943 -):

(Ernest Chester Lucas, Bertha Lucretia, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Marilyn was born in 1943. On 2 Dec 1967, Marilyn married Robert Handsor.

Marilyn Lucas and Robert Handsor had the following children:

- (i) Christopher (1968),
24. (ii) Shannon (1972).
25. (iii) Craig (1973).⁸²

⁷⁹ Ibid.

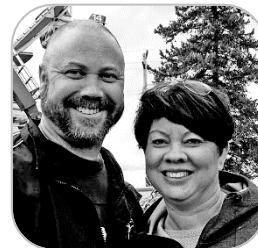
⁸⁰ Yourlifemoments.ca, Chatham, ON Obituaries, “Allen Douglas Churchill,”
<http://yourlifemoments.ca/sitepages/obituary.asp?oid=1056863>, (accessed 30 Jun 2019).

⁸¹ William James Richardson, Op. cit.

⁸² Ibid.



Christopher, Robert, & Craig



Craig & Shannon

From the Facebook page of Shannon Handsor

(i) Christopher Handsor (1968 -):

(Marilyn, Ernest Chester Lucas, Bertha Lucretia, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



From the Facebook page of
Chris Handsor

Christopher was born in 1968. He first married Tara Cox. Then on 28 Mar 2005 he married Kelly Cerventes.⁸³

11. (i) Richard Lucas (1940 -):

(Hugh Kenneth Lucas, Bertha Lucretia, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Richard was born in 1940 in Windsor, Ontario. He got his elementary school education at Prince Edward Public School and attended St. Joseph's Catholic High School. Richard completed secondary school while working at Chryslers and rose to the position of foreman.⁸⁴

His sisters, Carol and Shelley, told how they thought Richard felt about his parents when he was growing up.

Carol: He wasn't close to Daddy at all.

Shelley: But he was! [close].

Carol: No, he wasn't.

Shelley: He was [later in life] . . . before he [Dad] died.

⁸³ Ibid.

⁸⁴ Interview with Shelley (*LUCAS*) Cazzola and Carol (*LUCAS*) Lalonde, Windsor, Ontario, Op. cit.

Carol: Oh yeah, [but] not growing up.

Shelley: Oh? Never?

Carol: No, he does not have good memories. He always felt like he didn't belong . . . don't forget he'd missed out on bonding with him . . .

Shelley: Yes.

Carol: . . . and Mum.

Shelley: Yeah.

Carol: . . . because he wasn't with them until he was three years old. He was with my Aunt Eleanor.

Shelley: Well, it was Mimi and Pipi.

Carol: Yeah, but she looked after him. And I don't know if that was because they couldn't afford to have him with them or not, 'cause they didn't have much.

Shelley: [To] Mom, that was her sunshine. Richard was. That was her favourite . . . She used to say he was her springtime baby 'cause he was born in March, the first day of spring.

Carol: Richard too, he always felt like . . . he was always responsible for me, and Daddy made him that way. And everything . . . like if I got into trouble I'd blame it on him. Like I drank Daddy's whisky one time and I put water in the bottle. I was a little brat. And I blamed it on Richard. (*laughing*)⁸⁵

On 18 Dec 1966, Richard married Mae Louise Hiller.⁸⁶ Mae Louise (**HILLER**) Lucas died 14 Nov 1966.⁸⁷

Richard Lucas and Mae Louise Hiller had the following children:

- (i) Matthew (1972),
- (ii) Michael Joseph (1973).⁸⁸

(i) Matthew Lucas (1972 -):

(Richard, Hugh Kenneth Lucas, Bertha Lucretia, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Matthew was born in 1972. On 30 Jun 2001, he married Michelle Thompson.⁸⁹

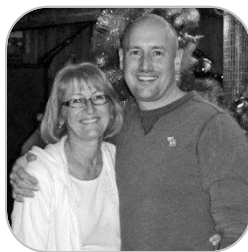
⁸⁵ Interview with Shelley (**LUCAS**) Cazzola and Carol (**LUCAS**) Lalonde, Windsor, Ontario, Op. cit.

⁸⁶ William James Richardson, Op. cit.

⁸⁷ Ibid.

⁸⁸ Ibid.

⁸⁹ Ibid.



Michelle and Matthew
From the Facebook page of
Matt Lucas

(ii) Michael Joseph Lucas (1973 -):

(Richard, Hugh Kenneth Lucas, Bertha Lucretia, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Michael was born in 1973. On 30 Sep 2000 he married Keely Boultinghous.⁹⁰

12. (ii) Carol Ann Lucas (1943 - 2020):

(Hugh Kenneth Lucas, Bertha Lucretia, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Michelle (**LUCAS**) Matchett
and Carol (**LUCAS**) Lalonde
Photo from the Facebook page of
Carol Lucas-Lalonde

Carol Ann was born in 22 Aug 1943 in Windsor, Ontario. On 30 Apr 1971, she married Leonard Lalonde.

I went to grade nine and never even finished it. I was the oldest. I started work when I was eleven, babysitting, and the man I babysat for was divorced, so I cooked supper for his kids. I was only eleven years old. I did his spring cleaning; he paid me extra. I washed walls, everything, 'cause I learned that from my mother. And then I worked as a waitress. I got into Hotel Dieu [hospital] and I started out in the kitchen there, and Bruce [her brother] was the one who got me in there. And then from the kitchen, I got in the pharmacy; I was a porter and helped count out the pills. And then they posted a job for a nurse's aid, so off I went to be a nurse's aid. I spent ten years at Hotel Dieu. And then when I had my daughter, they phased the nurse's aides out and you had to write an exam to be a RNA. You had to have so many years, consecutive, working as a nurse's aide to write the exam, and I was just a little shy. So, I left Hotel Dieu and went back to waitressing again. I worked a long time at Zellers [department store], in the restaurant.⁹¹

⁹⁰ Ibid.

⁹¹ Interview with Shelley (**LUCAS**) Cazzola and Carol (**LUCAS**) Lalonde, Windsor, Ontario, 22 Jul 2015.

Carol died 26 Mar 2020 in Windsor, ON.⁹²

Carol Ann Lucas and Leonard Lalonde had the following children:

26. (i) Todd Anthony (1968),
27. (ii) Lori (1971).⁹³



Carol, Lori, and Leonard
Photo from the Facebook page of
Carol Lucas-Lalonde

13. (iii) Kenneth Lucas (1945 - 1999):

(Hugh Kenneth Lucas, Bertha Lucretia, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Kenneth was born 1 Mar 1945 in Windsor, Ontario. He worked his way up into management as a Chrysler employee.⁹⁴

Sisters Shelley (**LUCAS**) Cazzola and Carol (**LUCAS**) Lalonde talked about Kenneth's personality as compared to his older brother, Richard:

Shelley: Kenny was the type that, "This is who I am and if you don't like me, this is what you can do," where Richard never told anybody his nationality [racial origins]. So, the two brothers, [were] working in a plant together; it caused problems, because if you knew Kenny, you knew his nationality, so you knew Richard's [as well].

Carol: Well, they're different personalities altogether, too. A lot of the guys could relate to Kenny and they couldn't to Richard. Richard was a "by the book" type of person and Kenny just lived by the seat of his pants.⁹⁵

He first married Ruth George. He next married Nancy Robinson. Third, he married Sally Belaire. Kenneth died 4 Feb 1999.⁹⁶

⁹² Windsor Star Obituaries, <https://windsorstar.remembering.ca/obituary/carol-lalonde-1078926821>, (accessed 29 Mar 2020).

⁹³ Ibid.

⁹⁴ *Interview with Shelley (LUCAS) Cazzola and Carol (LUCAS) Lalonde*, Windsor, Ontario, Op. cit.

⁹⁵ Ibid.

⁹⁶ William James Richardson, Op. cit.

Kenneth Lucas and Nancy Robinson had the following children: ⁹⁷

- (i) Keith (?),
- (ii) Tina (?),
- (iii) Kenneth Jr. (?).⁹⁸

(i) Keith Lucas (?):

(Kenneth, Hugh Kenneth Lucas, Bertha Lucretia, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(ii) Tina Lucas (?):

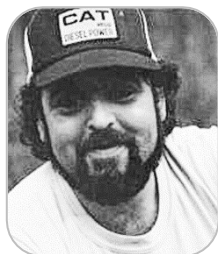
(Kenneth, Hugh Kenneth Lucas, Bertha Lucretia, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(iii) Kenneth Lucas Jr.(?):

(Kenneth, Hugh Kenneth Lucas, Bertha Lucretia, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

14. (iv) Allan Lucas (1946 - 2012):

(Hugh Kenneth Lucas, Bertha Lucretia, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



"Brother Al . . . the best bear hugs around"
Photo and comment as posted to website
yourlifemoments.ca

Allan was born 28 Jun 1946. On 9 Dec 1969 he married Carol DuChesne. They had a son, Shaun, born 22 Dec 1970.⁹⁹ Allan (Big Al) succumbed to cancer in Calgary, Alberta, on 15 Mar 2012.¹⁰⁰

⁹⁷ Ibid.

⁹⁸ Ibid.

⁹⁹ William James Richardson, Op. cit.

¹⁰⁰ your life moments.ca, "Allan (Big Al) Lucas,"
<http://www.yourlifemoments.ca/sitepages/obituary.asp?oid=587799#>, (accessed 31 Aug 2014).

<p>Obituaries</p>  <p>LUCAS, Allan March 15, 2012</p>	<p>After a courageous battle with cancer we announce the passing of Big Al. Loving father of Shaun, Clinton Mich. Predeceased by his parents Hugh & Laura (Ducedre) Lucas, brother Ken 1999, sister-in-law Mae 1996. Survived by loving brothers Richard, Bruce, Paul & Kari. Loving sisters Carol & Leonard Lalonde, Shelley & Norm Cazzola, Michelle Matchett. Many nieces and nephews and cousins. Will be missed by good friends Ken Martin in Calgary & Carol Ducheny. Al was 65. Born in Windsor, Ont. June 28, 1946. He resided in Calgary for the last 40 years. Cremation has taken place in Calgary.</p> <p>C446093</p>
--	---

Allan Lucas and Carol DuChesne had the following child:¹⁰¹

(i) Shaun Allan (1969).

(i) Shaun Allan Lucas (1969 - 2017):

(Allan, Hugh Kenneth Lucas, Bertha Lucretia, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



From the online obituary of
Shaun Lucas

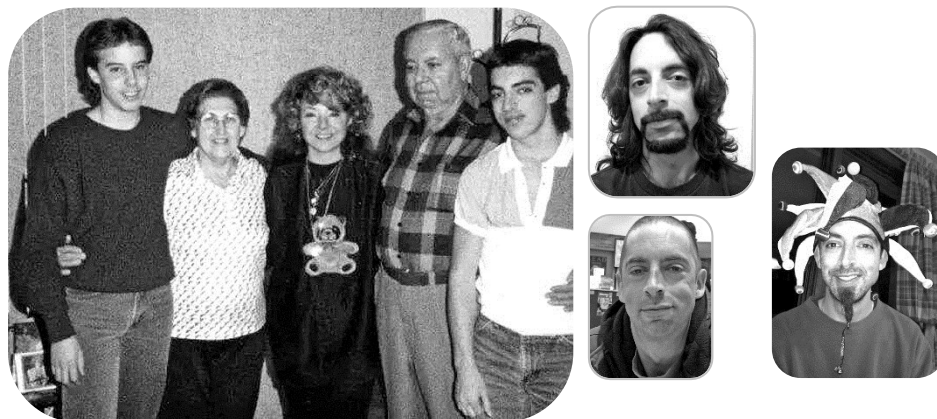
102

Shaun Lucas was born on 22 Dec 1969 in Detroit, and died on 11 Dec 2017 at St. John Hospital in Detroit at age forty-seven. “Shaun worked at Home Depot in Roseville and enjoyed woodworking. He was a loving caring person who enjoyed people.”¹⁰³

¹⁰¹ William James Richardson, Op. cit.

¹⁰² “Shaun Allan Lucas,” Obituary, Walter Scott Skupny, Funeral Home and Cremation Services, <https://www.mypreneed.com/notices/Shawn-Lucas>, (accessed 14 Sep 2018).

¹⁰³ Ibid.



Half-brother Michael Rix, Grandma Laura (**DUCEDRE**) Lucas, mother Carol (**DUCHESNE**) Lucas Rix, grandfather Hugh Lucas, Shaun Lucas

Photos from the Facebook page of Remembering Shaun Lucas 104

15. (v) Bruce Lucas (1947 - 2013):

(Hugh Kenneth Lucas, Bertha Lucretia, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Bruce was born 2 Jul 1947. On 12 Jul 1969 he married Mary Bergeron. On 3 Nov 1979, he married Mary Petervary. Bruce worked for the Windsor Housing Authority. He died suddenly on 17 Jul 2013 at age sixty-six.¹⁰⁵

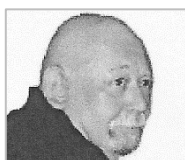


Photo as published with Windsor Star obituary, 20 Jul 2013



Bruce, Shelley, Michelle, Carol, and Richard
From the Facebook page of Michelle Lucas Matchett

¹⁰⁴ "Remembering Shaun Lucas," Facebook, https://www.facebook.com/tgflucas?fb_dtsg_ag=Adw7CZ0ifEKhwMplBze0-Y3KT3ZvBlZM3Imfj2XbUDwcOA%3AAdzlkq5NjRbgaW9cl-HEisBE5ovwl3Pv6Bji7baRD72mA, (accessed 14 Sep 2018).

¹⁰⁵ "Bruce Lucas Obituary," Windsor Star, 20 Jul 2013, <http://www.legacy.com/obituaries/windsorstar/obituary.aspx?pid=165934996>, (accessed 30 Aug 2014).

Bruce Lucas and Mary Bergeron had the following child:¹⁰⁶

28. (i) Tammy (1969).

Bruce Lucas and Mary Petervary had the following child:¹⁰⁷

(ii) Julie (1982).¹⁰⁸

(ii) Julie Lucas (1982 -):

(Bruce, Hugh Kenneth Lucas, Bertha Lucretia, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

16. (vi) Shelley Lucas (1953 -):

(Hugh Kenneth Lucas, Bertha Lucretia, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Shelley was born in 1953.



1959-60
Photo courtesy of
Shelley (LUCAS) Cazzola

Sisters Shelley and Carol recalled the difficulty with Shelley's curly hair.

Carol: Shelley had long, curly hair and my mother tortured her every day when she combed it because it was so curly. She would have a hard time brushing it.

Shelley: All in ringlets.

Carol: And she put it in a ponytail and she'd have these two or three long ringlets down the back. My mom was at work one day and my two girlfriends and I cut Shelley's hair off. Long, long hair.

Shelley: She came home, I was sitting on the front porch and she walked right by me and didn't even know who I was. (*Carol was laughing throughout.*) And it was short like this, with a duck tail. She went in and she said to Carol, "Where's Shelley?"

And she said, "She's sitting on the front porch."

She said, "No, there's a little boy sitting on the front porch." That was me.

Carol: Well, you didn't cry any more [getting your hair combed].

¹⁰⁶ William James Richardson, Op. cit.

¹⁰⁷ Ibid.

¹⁰⁸ Ibid.

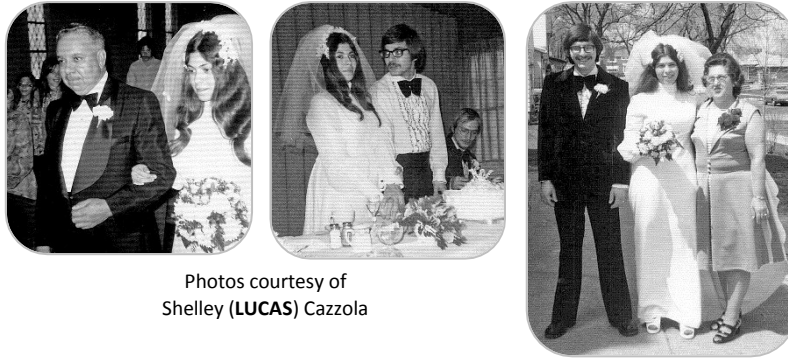
Shelley: I remember being tortured every day.

Carol: Yes.

Shelley: It was horrible.¹⁰⁹

Shelley graduated from high school in 1973 and began working at Hotel Dieu as a nurse's aide in July of that year. She worked there for thirty-five years, interrupted only by pregnancies, and retired in 2013.¹¹⁰

On 20 Apr 1974, Shelley had married Norman Cazzola.¹¹¹



Photos courtesy of
Shelley (**LUCAS**) Cazzola

Shelley Lucas and Norman Cazzola had the following children:

29. (i) Gregory (1979),
30. (ii) Douglas (1983).¹¹²



Photo courtesy of
Shelley (**LUCAS**) Cazzola

¹⁰⁹ *Interview with Shelley (**LUCAS**) Cazzola and Carol (**LUCAS**) Lalonde, Windsor, Ontario, Op. cit.*

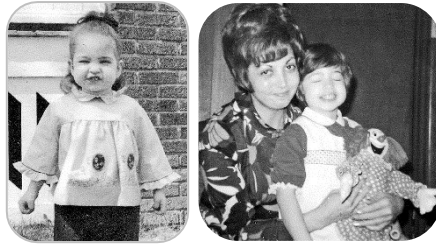
¹¹⁰ *Ibid.*

¹¹¹ *Ibid.*

¹¹² *Ibid.*

17. (viii) Michelle Lucas (?):

(Hugh Kenneth Lucas, Bertha Lucretia, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



With sister, Carol
From the Facebook page of
Lori Lalonde Hogue

Michelle was born in 19??, the youngest of eight children. On 10 Jul 1987, she married William Matchett.



1984 grad photo



From the Facebook page of
Michelle Lucas Matchett

Michelle Lucas and William Matchett had the following children:¹¹³

- (i) Richard (1994),
- (ii) Liam (1999).



2008
From the Facebook page of
Michelle Lucas Matchett

¹¹³ William James Richardson, Op. cit.

(i) Richard Matchett (1994 -):

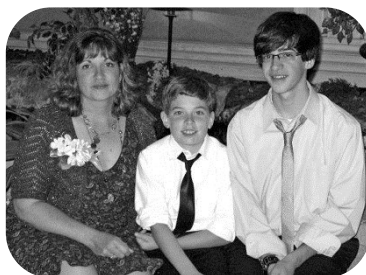
(Michelle, Hugh Kenneth Lucas, Bertha Lucretia, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



2016
From the Facebook page of
Richard Matchett

(i) Liam Matchett (1999 -):

(Michelle, Hugh Kenneth Lucas, Bertha Lucretia, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Michelle, Liam, & Richard

Grade 8 grad
Photos from the Facebook page of
Liam Matchett



18. (i) Sharon Lynn Henson (1944 -):

(Karen Bertha Lucas, Bertha Lucretia, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Grandma Bertha with
Sharon, 10 months
Photo courtesy of Amos Louis Walls III



1948
Sharon Lynn Henson, age 5,
with some Lucas/Richardson cousins
Photo courtesy of Alma (**LUCAS**) Carter Churchill,
from the album of her grandmother,
Bertha (**TALBOT**) Lucas.



Sharon's Grade 1 class, 1950

Note how the coloured children
are placed altogether in one
corner of the photo, typical of
Chatham's attitude at the time
about racial separation

Photo courtesy of
Sharon (**HENSON**) McCorkle

Sharon trained in X-ray technology at Victoria Hospital in London.

On 7 Oct 1966, Sharon was married to Gary McCorkle in Queen Street Baptist Church, Dresden, Ontario, by the Rev. Andrew Talbot, her mother's first cousin.¹¹⁴

Sharon Lynn Henson and Gary McCorkle had the following child:¹¹⁵

31. (i) Richard Gary (1970).

19. (i) Blake Edward Handsor (1957 -):

(Lois Ernestine Carter, Lillian Bertha Lucas, Bertha Lucretia, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Photo courtesy of
Douglas Carter

Blake Handsor was born in 1957. He married Michele Grinage on 10 Aug 1985.

¹¹⁴ *Interview with Sharron Lynn (**HENSON**) McCorkle, Op. cit.*

¹¹⁵ William James Richardson, *Op. cit.*

Blake Edward Handsor and Michele Grinage had the following children:

- (i) Matthew Blake (1986),
- (ii) Aaron Michael (1989).¹¹⁶

(i) Matthew Blake Handsor (1986 -):

(Blake Edward Handsor, Lois Ernestine Carter, Lillian Bertha Lucas, Bertha Lucretia, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Photo courtesy of
Douglas Carter



From the Facebook page of
Matt Handsor

(ii) Aaron Michael Handsor (1989 -):

(Blake Edward Handsor, Lois Ernestine Carter, Lillian Bertha Lucas, Bertha Lucretia, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Photo courtesy of
Douglas Carter



From the Facebook page of
Aaron Handsor

20. (ii) Leanne Handsor (1959 -):

(Lois Ernestine Carter, Lillian Bertha Lucas, Bertha Lucretia, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Photo courtesy of
Douglas Carter

Leanne was born in 1958. She married Patrick Wilson on 13 Apr 1991.

Leanne Handsor and Patrick Wilson had the following child:

- (i) Erin Michelle (1990).¹¹⁷

¹¹⁶ William James Richardson, Op. cit.

¹¹⁷ Ibid.

(i) Erin Michelle Wilson (1990 -):

(Leanne Handsor, Lois Ernestine Carter, Lillian Bertha Lucas, Bertha Lucretia, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Photo courtesy of
Douglas Carter

21. (iii) Jeffrey Hugh Handsor (1965 -):

(Lois Ernestine Carter, Lillian Bertha Lucas, Bertha Lucretia, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

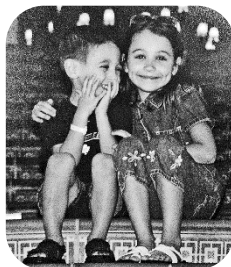


Photo courtesy of
Douglas Carter

Jeffery Handsor was born in 1965. He married Nadia Kudryk on 7 Oct 1995.¹¹⁸

Jeffrey Hugh Handsor and Nadia Kudryk had the following children:

- (i) Alexandra Marie (1997),
- (ii) Bret Jeffrey (2000).¹¹⁹



From the Facebook page of
Nadia Kudryk-Handsor



(i) Alexandra Marie Handsor (1997 -):

(Jeffrey Hugh Handsor, Lois Ernestine Carter, Lillian Bertha Lucas, Bertha Lucretia, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



From the Facebook page of
Nadia Kudryk-Handsor

¹¹⁸ Ibid.

¹¹⁹ Ibid.

(ii) Bret Jeffrey Handsor (2000 -):

(Jeffrey Hugh Handsor, Lois Ernestine Carter, Lillian Bertha Lucas, Bertha Lucretia, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



From the Facebook page of
Nadia Kudryk-Handsor

22. (i) Jennifer Lorraine Carter (1970 -):

(Alma, Ernest Chester Lucas, Bertha Lucretia, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

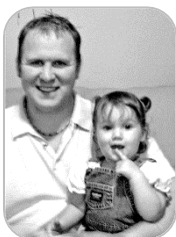


From the Facebook page of
Jennifer Benn (Carter)

Jennifer was born in 1970. On 16 Apr 2004 she married Darcy Benn.

Jennifer Lorraine Carter and Darcy Benn had the following children:

- (i) Israel (2005), a daughter,
- (ii) Joshua (2006).¹²⁰



Darcy Benn with Israel
Grandma Alma with Joshua
Photos courtesy of Ron Levi, from his
Levi-Calvert-Clemons-Thomas Family tree
on ancestry.com (accessed 25 Aug 2014)



23. (ii) Janice Ardelle Carter (1973 -):

(Alma, Ernest Chester Lucas, Bertha Lucretia, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Janice was born in 1973. She married Desmond Oku.



Photo courtesy of Ron Levi, from his
Levi-Calvert-Clemons-Thomas Family tree
on ancestry.com (accessed 25 Aug 2014)

¹²⁰ William James Richardson, Op. cit.

Janice Ardelle Carter and Desmond Oku had the following child:

- (i) Grace (2012).¹²¹



Photo courtesy of Ron Levi, from his Levi-Calvert-Clemons-Thomas Family tree on ancestry.com (accessed 25 Aug 2014)

24. (ii) Shannon Handsor (1972 -):

(Marilyn, Ernest Chester Lucas, Bertha Lucretia, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Shannon was born in 1972. On 16 Jul 2005 she married Paul Evans.¹²²



Robert and Marilyn (**LUCAS**) Handsor, Shannon (**HANDSOR**) and Paul Evans, Chris and Dave Evans.
From the Facebook page of Shannon Handsor Evans

Shannon Handsor and Paul Evans had the following children:

- (i) Rees (?),
- (ii) Carys Jamieson (?).



Clockwise from the top:
Carys, Paul, Shannon, and Rees
From the Facebook page of Shannon Handsor Evans

¹²¹ Ibid.

¹²² Ibid.

(i) Rees Evans (?):

(Shannon Handsor, Marilyn, Ernest Chester Lucas, Bertha Lucretia, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



From the Facebook page of
Shannon Handsor Evans

(ii) Carys Jamieson Evans (?):

(Shannon Handsor, Marilyn, Ernest Chester Lucas, Bertha Lucretia, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



From the Facebook page of
Shannon Handsor Evans

25. (iii) Craig Handsor (1973 -):

(Marilyn, Ernest Chester Lucas, Bertha Lucretia, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Craig was born in 1973. On 2 May 1998 he married Shannon Lee Osborne. Craig and Shannon had two children: a daughter, Jordan Emily in 2000, and a son, Kobe Jacob in 2002.¹²³

Craig Handsor and Shannon Lee Osborne had the following children:

- (i) Jordan Emily (2000),
- (ii) Kobe Jacob (2002).

(i) Jordan Emily Handsor (2000):

(Craig Handsor, Marilyn, Ernest Chester Lucas, Bertha Lucretia, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



From the Facebook page of
Jordan Handsor

¹²³ Ibid.

(ii) Kobe Jacob Handsor (2002):

(Craig Handsor, Marilyn, Ernest Chester Lucas, Bertha Lucretia, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

26. (i) Todd Anthony Lalonde (1968 -):

(Carol, Hugh Kenneth Lucas, Bertha Lucretia, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Todd was born in 1968. On 11 Aug 1996 he married Lori Tanouse.¹²⁴

Todd Anthony Lalonde and Lori Tanouse had the following child:

(i) Taylor (1996).

(i) Taylor LaLonde (1996 -):

(Todd Anthony Lalonde, Carol, Hugh Kenneth Lucas, Bertha Lucretia, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

27. (ii) Lori Lalonde (1971 -):

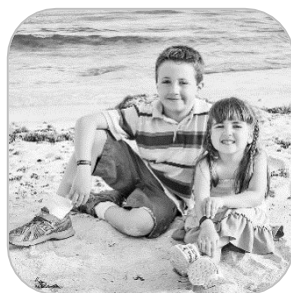
(Carol, Hugh Kenneth Lucas, Bertha Lucretia, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Lori was born in 1971. On 28 Aug 2004, she married Michael Hogue.¹²⁵

Lori Lalonde and Michael Hogue had the following children:

(i) Ryan (?)

(ii) Emily (?).



From the Facebook page of
Lori Lynn

28. (i) Tammy Lucas (1969 -):

(Bruce, Hugh Kenneth Lucas, Bertha Lucretia, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Tammy married Andy Forsyth.¹²⁶

¹²⁴ Ibid.

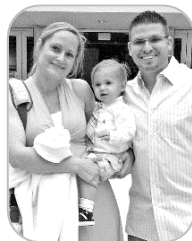
¹²⁵ Ibid.

¹²⁶ “Bruce Lucas Obituary,” Op. cit.

29. (i) Gregory Cazzola (1979 -):

(Shelley, Hugh Kenneth Lucas, Bertha Lucretia, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Gregory was born in Windsor, Ontario in 1979. He married Kirstan Cirillo.



Gregory Cazzola and Kirstan Cirillo had the following children:

- (i) Noah (2013),
- (ii) Cameron (2014).¹²⁷

30. (ii) Douglas Cazzola (1983 -):

(Shelley, Hugh Kenneth Lucas, Bertha Lucretia, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Douglas was born in Windsor, Ontario in 1983. In 2009, he married Stephanie Ferrera. He went to the University of Windsor and then Teachers' College in St. Catharines. Finding no jobs in the Windsor area, he went to Tampa, Florida, to teach.

Douglas Cazzola and Stephanie Ferrera had the following children:

- (i) Carson (2011),
- (ii) Landon (2013).¹²⁸



Left: Greg & son Noah

Right: Doug & son
Carson

From the Facebook
page of

31. (i) Richard Gary McCorkle (1970 -):

(Sharon Lynn Henson, Karen Bertha Lucas, Bertha Lucretia, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

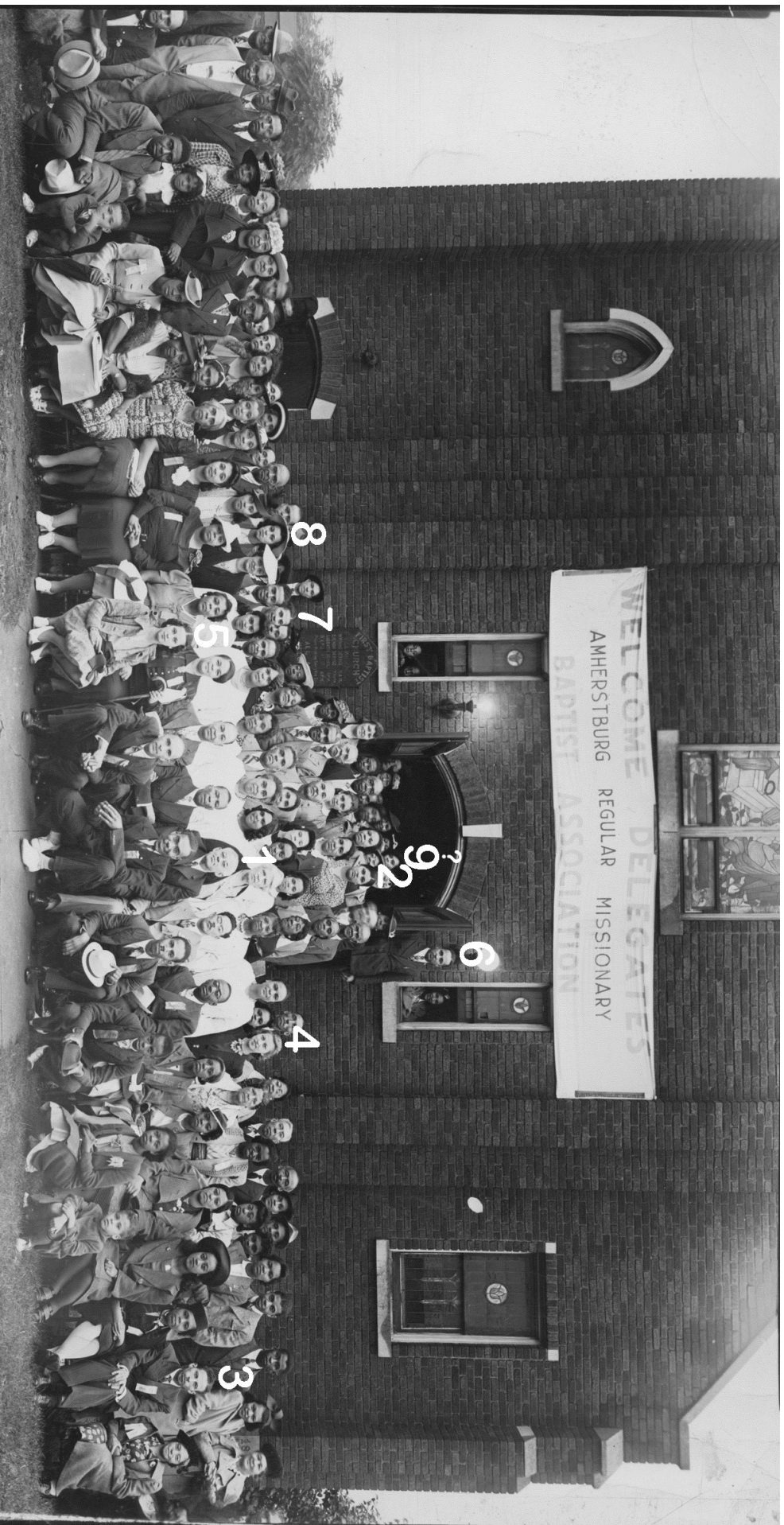
Richard was born in 1970.¹²⁹ Richard married Tarra Weir.

Richard Gary McCorkle and Tarra Weir had three children.¹³⁰

¹²⁷ William James Richardson, Op. cit.

¹²⁸ Ibid.

¹²⁹ Interview with Sharron Lynn (**HENSON**) McCorkle, Op. cit.



Henry Lorenzo Talbot and his children at the 1941 Convention of the Amherstburg Regular Missionary Baptist Association, Windsor, Ontario

Numbers appear above their heads:

1. Henry, 2. Luella, 3. George, 4. Gladys, 5. Dorothy, 6. Lyle, 7. Andy, 8. Elsie, 9. Bette (maybe)



¹³⁰ Ibid.

Chapter 18: Henry Lorenzo Talbot's Descendants

If a child of H. L. Talbot has few descendants, they are included in this chapter.



Photographer's formal portrait - 1936
Back row: Gladys, Lyle, Luella, Andy, Bette, George
Front row: Dorothy, Adele, Henry, Elsie



Candid snapshot before the flash
just before the photographer said, "SMILE".
Not everyone looks thrilled with the experience.

1. Henry Lorenzo Talbot and Adele Rapele Brown had the following children:

2. (i) Anna Luella (1908),
3. (ii) George Henry (1910),
4. (iii) Gladys Valerie (1911), (*includes descendants*)
5. (iv) Dorothy Marguerite (1913), (*includes descendants*)
6. (v) Lyle Emerson (1915),
7. (vi) Earl Andrew (1918),
8. (vii) Elsie Adele (1920),
9. (viii) Mary Elizabeth (1923).

2. (i) Anna Luella Talbot (1908 - 1996):

(Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Photo courtesy of
Margaret (**HASTINGS**) Talbot

Anna Luella was born 23 May 1908 near Dresden, Ontario.¹ She was always known as Luella, most often just as Lu. As the firstborn child, there was more time and attention available for her; there was money for a formal studio photograph of her as a toddler. Two

¹ *Ontario, Canada Births, 1858-1913*, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2010,
https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/8838/VRBCAN1908_102537-01130/2354198?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302572/facts/citation/161852690268/edit/record, (accessed 1 Jul 2019).

years later she would have a baby brother and he would be quickly followed by six more babies; Luella would grow up having to help take care of them.

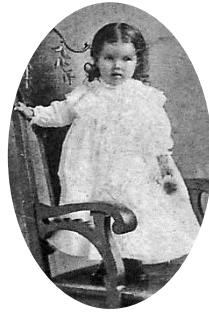


Photo courtesy of
Margaret (**HASTINGS**)
Talbot

Luella's brother Lyle said:

I don't remember [my brother and sisters] going to school when we lived on the farm. Luella would have been eleven years old, 'cause I was four when we moved to Windsor. So, she would have gone to the school that was on the town line not far from where we lived. Maybe George and Gladys too would've gone to that school.²

[One day a] freight train blocked the road on the way to school: the little, one-room, red schoolhouse down the road about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile. George and Luella, on their way to school, crawled under the train so as not to be late. There was a scolding that night.³



First cousins Lillian Lucas
and Luella Talbot
Photo courtesy of
Amos Louis Walls III



Luella at 15
Photo courtesy of
Alma (**LUCAS**) Carter Churchill

Very even [temperament] . . . Luella was always just like you knew her, as I recall. One little incident: the church had a big back yard and owned the house on Mercer Street and the one on Tuscarora. There was a French family moved into the house on Mercer Street called Gervais. I got in a fight with one of the kids one day; he always beat me up, but this one particular time he hit me and my nose bled, and when the other kid's nose bleeds you think you've got him whipped. He got scared when he saw the blood and that was the only fight that I ever was winning. Luella came out and saw us fighting and took me in the house and I got . . . even though I

² Interview with Lyle Emerson Talbot, in Kelowna, BC, 24 Aug 2006.

³ George Henry Talbot, Untitled family history: "Chapter 5 - Second of the Third Family," courtesy of his son, Ralph on 26 Nov 2005.

won the fight, I got beat up at home for fighting. But that's the kind of person she was.

I remember Luella trying to learn to skate. We had a skating rink in the backyard. In the summertime it was a tennis court, and in the winter ... Oh yeah, Rev Wells was a great tennis fan. I learned to play tennis playing in our own backyard. We all played tennis in the summertime. And in the winter, we made a skating rink and I remember Luella trying to learn to skate, trying to hang onto the clothesline and skate. We played hockey on that little skating rink and there used to be enough ice and snow to skate for a good part of the winter.⁴

Luella graduated from Technical school; she took a commercial course. She had a good job in Detroit after she graduated from high school. I'm not sure whether she worked for a real estate or an insurance company. That's how she met George White, when she was working in Detroit. She was married in Detroit.⁵

Luella, as she was commonly known, wanted to be a nurse. Her daughter, Rose Anne, spoke about her mother's education.

If my mother had been allowed to be a nurse at Hotel Dieu Hospital, when they wouldn't let her in, which she wanted when she came out of high school, if they had let her in, my generation would have been the doctors. Because that's the way our exponential thing went on. She was blocked, by race. When she came out of high school, she wanted to be a nurse and they refused to let her go to Hotel Dieu. After my father left her, she went back to school at night to study bookkeeping, so she could support her family. [She did the books for Hi! Neighbor Floor Covering Co. Ltd., a block away from her family's home.]⁶

On 14 Apr 1928, Anna Luella Talbot (19) "stenographer" married George Wilbur White (24) "mechanic" in Detroit, Michigan, witnessed by Alton and Esther Parker, siblings from Windsor, Ontario.⁷

⁴ *Interview with Lyle Emerson Talbot*, Op. cit.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ *Interview with Rose Anne (WHITE) Richardson*, Windsor, Ontario, 29 Oct 2015.

⁷ *Michigan, Marriage Records, 1867-1952*, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2015, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/9093/41326_341676-00654/2555604?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302600/facts/citation/700053671051/edit/record, (accessed 26 Mar 2019)



Wedding Party
Clockwise from the bottom:
Luella, George W. White,
Alton Parker,
Esther Parker (best friend)
Photo courtesy of
Rose Anne (**WHITE**) Richardson



Photo courtesy of
Gary Leon White

My mother was so naïve, that when she married him, she didn't know that a man could possibly think of hitting a woman. Her father never raised his hand to anyone. The first time he [*George White*] swung at her, she was just in shock. From then on, she just became kind of a mouse just catering to him. I remember her fixing his dinner when we lived on Windsor Avenue. I would be between the ages of five and up, maybe to the time when I got married, I was seven or eight, and it would be a nice sunny day, and we had a big round dining room table. She would have a big pitcher of iced tea. There would be some fried chicken, corn on the cob, mashed potatoes -- a nice dinner. He came in one day and just swept his hand across the table and knocked it all on the floor. And she went down and picked it all up. She and I discussed that years later, and I said, "You know hell would freeze over before I would pick that up."

And she said, "Well, you know, it had to be done. He was just angry at something."

I believe it was guilt that he was bringing home with him. With her being so kind to him he couldn't handle it . . .

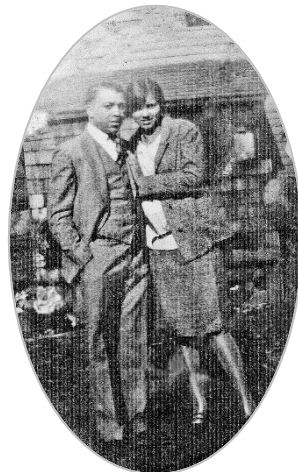


Photo courtesy of
Rose Anne (**WHITE**) Richardson

I was nine when my dad left, which was a very critical year. When my dad was home, he came home every day around three, as I recall. And he was a gambler; one day he came home and had us looking in the field for his wallet, because he said he

had lost his wallet on the way home, on payday. I never asked my mother about it, but years later I kind of put that together. I remember her walking through the field. "What are you doing?" But he really tried to make a go of it. But here, he just couldn't handle the pressures of this massive family and he got tied up in another situation. My mother, for five years, sat on the porch and waited for him to come back. Every summer she'd be sitting on the porch, and he never came back. When he first left, he came back once in a while.⁸



1941

Clockwise from the top:
Luella, Donald, Gary, Florence, Paul, Henry
Photo courtesy of
Rose Anne (WHITE) Richardson



Rose Anne and Florence
Photo courtesy of
Rose Anne (WHITE) Richardson

Luella raised her six children as a single parent; she also provided a home for another boy, Bobby Starr. She lived by the maxim, "Spare the rod, spoil the child." Spankings were used to try to keep the boys in line. She made sure her children, like her, were raised in First Baptist Church on Mercer Street, two short blocks from her house on Windsor Avenue. She was living in the house purchased by her grandfather, Simon Andrew Talbot, when he first moved to Windsor.

Oh, she controlled us. She would do it in a very calm way, much like my grandfather. My grandfather, he can get to you without raising his voice. We'd have to go pick a switch, go cut a switch off the tree, when we'd do something wrong. We all had chores: scrub the floors on Saturday morning and take the garbage out and burn it in the back. She was . . . Donald tested her all the time. And so, he caught so much hell there wasn't any room for the rest of us. And he irritated her to the point where she would spank him a lot. But the rest of us, when I think about it, I think we kinda felt sorry for my mom and didn't mess with her, didn't give . . . unnecessarily irritate her . . . tried to be helpful. I think that's how she would call it if she were alive today. She was firm. You had to go to church on Sundays, get out of bed, and she didn't care how late you stayed up; you had to get out of bed and go to church on Sundays.⁹

⁸ Interview with Florence Adele (WHITE) Mason Parker, in Phoenix, AZ, 22 Jan 2007.

⁹ Interview with Gary Leon White, in Farmington, MI, 26 Sep 2006.



1940
Photo courtesy of
Alma (**LUCAS**) Carter Churchill

Luella supported her family as best she could. Gary recalled how she earned money before she got a job as a bookkeeper.

My mother used to bake . . . My mother cooked on Saturday nights. And she had these people, [that] used to go to Elder Morton's church [Mt. Zion Church of God in Christ] over there on the corner of Elliot and McDougall, and they would bring their lunches but come by my house and my mother would have made pies and stuff the night before and it was her thing . . . I don't know whether they paid her or how that all worked out; I think they may have paid her something to come to the house and eat, which was behind the church . . . She made these big dinners on Sundays for the people from the church. And my mother kinda . . . as I recall in retrospect, my mother tried to make money in a variety of ways to raise the kids, 'cause my father never provided enough. One of them was cooking for these people. At one point she did ironing for people and when she got a job, we had a lady who . . . a girl who ironed for her. But I always remember my mother would go down to the market. She'd take me down to the market; I'd pull my little wagon. And she'd hustle these farmers for food. Not beg, but sweet talk them into food. Sometimes, bad food, bad tasting chicken and stuff like that. But now, I look back at her, I look at her as an entrepreneur in a funny kind of way.¹⁰

My mother was a very religious person, but she was a naïve, religious person . . . But she was a good person in my mind; she just didn't comprehend some stuff that I think she should've. Cause she was so indoctrinated with that Talbot mentality. "My daddy was a preacher and I got to do all those things." . . . Oh, they had to be better than everybody else 'cause Grandpa was a preacher.¹¹



Luella with her sister-in-law Margaret
Photo courtesy of
Margaret (**HASTINGS**) Talbot

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Ibid.

All of Henry Lorenzo Talbot's children had a strict Baptist upbringing, and the pressure of being the preacher's kids. Luella remained heavily involved in the life of First Baptist Church, Windsor, and served as church pianist and Junior Choir director for many, many years. Most of my generation of cousins grew up in that church and sang in that Junior Choir.



Luella is at top left.
On her right is daughter, Florence;
on her left, foster-son Bobby Starr.

Photo courtesy of
Rose Anne (**WHITE**) Richardson

Luella is my mother's older sister; I remember her as Aunt Lu: a warm, motherly person, always welcoming of her many nieces and nephews. A niece, Sharron Adele (**TALBOT**) Jones Paulton, recalled:

I spent a lot of time at Aunt Lu's, with Rose Anne. Aunt Lu was like a second mother, because I spent a lot of time there. She was very mothering, very nurturing to me. I don't ever remember seeing her upset with anything, with me anyway . . . I had a lot of Sunday dinners there.¹²



Luella at age 88 yr
Photo courtesy of
Rose Anne (**WHITE**) Richardson

On Mother's Day 2011, her daughter, Florence, wrote:

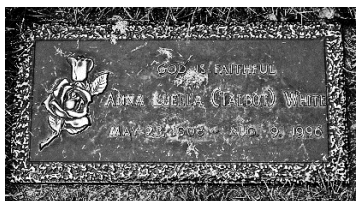
My dear Mother also became my dad when I was nine years old and he left. She raised six children and taught me to be a lady, full of faith and strength. God was her Faithful Friend who supplied all her needs and in her last days she spoke of her anticipation of her home in heaven. She was Mom to so many. I asked her to save me a seat in heaven.

Mom took in washing and ironing and became a seamstress to keep us fed. We were never hungry. She went back to school and became a bookkeeper to maintain her home. She often remarked of the Faithfulness of God, and her favorite hymn, "Great is Thy Faithfulness," was sung at all family gatherings. Her prayer was that all her children and children's children would have a relationship with God, as she longed to see all of them again.¹³

¹² Interview with Sharron Margaret Adele (**TALBOT**) Jones Paulton, in Bayfield, Ontario, 27 Sep 2014.

¹³ Florence (**WHITE**) Mason Parker, in an email dated 6 May 2011.

Luella died 6 Aug 1996 and was buried in Victoria Memorial Gardens, Oldcastle, Ontario.



Anna Luella Talbot and George White had the following children:

- (i) Henry Wilbur (1929),
- (ii) Donald Edward (1931),
- (iii) Gary Leon (1932),
- (iv) Paul Emerson (1935),
- (v) Florence Adele (1936),
- (vi) Rose Anne (1945).

Their stories can be found in Chapter 19: Anna Luella Talbot's Descendants.

3. (ii) George Henry Talbot (1910 - 1990):

(Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

George was born 14 Jun 1910 near Dresden, Ontario. Because George began to write [in the third person] a Family History as an adult, we have some wonderful glimpses of his early life.

The [Talbots'] second child was a boy. It seemed that there was slight hope that [his grandfather's] brother George who had gone to Ohio might have accumulated some money, so the baby was named George after him, and Henry after his father. His mother just knew he would be a barber. He got the scissors one day, when they weren't home and he was about five, and snipped off a few locks from the top of his wavy black hair. He was daddy's boy and cried each time he had to stay in and daddy went to the barn to get the horses or whatever. Mother used to quiet him by giving him a hammer and sitting him in front of a mirror. He would sit there and pound the floor to his [heart's] content.

His first school in Windsor was Tuscarora where the principal's name was E[arl]. M. Gibson. Mr. Gibson eventually taught all the children and most of the grandchildren of the family. It was amazing how he used to ask about each one many years later and each by name . . . Mr. Gibson was the only one who ever had to punish George. A school rule about going down steps was broken, and he got the strap.

His last year in public school was not a calm one. Part was spent at Tuscarora, part at Mercer, part at Wyandotte, and final exams at Park Street School. He managed to get good marks nevertheless . . .

High school days were just before the great depression of 1929. He graduated with honours in 1927 from Windsor Collegiate Institute having maintained a grade “A” status throughout the four years. An interesting and far-reaching experience was his in his first year in high school. The class was made up of about thirty-five boys, no girls. Their homeroom teacher was [ad]venturous and made a pact with them to encourage study and application to academic work. He contracted to treat the number one boy in the class to a dinner at a place of his choice. A boy named Bill Rogers had the highest marks the first semester and sure enough, he was invited out to a sumptuous dinner during the first school break. As it happened, George was first in the class in the next semester. The teacher about the treat made no mention. George was too modest to bring up the subject (or too cowardly). His dad and mom knew about it but were reluctant to make a fuss and so it was passed over. George also was highest in the final exams but still was ignored. He was hurt and felt the rejection and humility very deeply. He knew then something of how prejudices affect people and it indelibly scarred his life.¹⁴

Lyle Talbot recalled an incident when he stood up to his domineering older brother, George:

George used to order me around because he was five years older than me, and I almost had to do everything he told me to do. I turned sixteen and by the time I was sixteen, I was bigger than George. I was walking through the dining room one day and I had bought a bag of peanuts and I was throwing the peanuts up in the air and catching them. George says, “Quit that!” And I just kept doing it. I’m figuring now, I’m not his boy anymore. So, I threw another one up; George came over from where he was sitting and grabbed me from behind; I reached over like this and grabbed him by the head and flipped him right through the front door! Broke the front door bad. That was the last time George ever tried to make me do anything.

Broke the glass in the door. When I told Dad what happened, naturally we both got bawled out for fighting in the house, but it wasn’t really a fight. But George never ever tried to get me to do anything else.¹⁵



Photos courtesy of
Alma (LUCAS) Carter Churchill



¹⁴ George Henry Talbot, “Chapter 5 - Second of the Third Family,” Op. cit.

¹⁵ *Interview with Lyle Emerson Talbot*, Op. cit.

There's one more story about George. We weren't supposed to dance: the old Baptist school; you didn't dance; you didn't play cards. But it was either Cab Calloway or Louis Armstrong; I think it was Louis Armstrong that was in town in Detroit at the Gardens, what was the name of the gardens up on Woodward Avenue? [Graystone Ballroom?] So, we decided we're gonna go to this dance at the ballroom. We came home at midnight; we left there, the dance quit at twelve I think, and by the time we got home it would be one o'clock. George slipped in the back door. I got caught coming in, by my mother. She wanted to know where we had been. And I said, "Well, we went to Detroit." My mother was a very cagey woman. She got information out of you and you didn't even know [how] . . . I don't know how she ever found out that we went to that dance. All she said was, "You know you're not supposed to dance." As far as I can remember, that's all there was to it. Except that we stayed out too late.¹⁶

After high school George worked at a variety of things, since higher education was unaffordable. "[I] found employment in the Norton Palmer Hotel as an elevator operator at less than one dollar a day. [I] saved a little for [my] clothes and shoes but little else."¹⁷ He sold bibles. With his mother's vacuum cleaner, he went door-to-door cleaning furniture. He saved up some money and took a Business Administration course at Windsor Business College. Through an influential friend, the Hon. David Croll, he got a job with the Old Age Pension – Mother's Allowance office in the East Block of Queen's Park, Toronto.

George was a snappy dresser.



Photos courtesy of
Lyle Emerson Talbot



At age 23

While working in Toronto, one of his friends introduced him to:

Margaret Hastings . . . a beautiful young lady who apparently had no boyfriend at the moment and was open to an amicable friendship. They soon became friends and began seeing each other very frequently. He had bought a 1929 Auburn roadster and felt proud to pick her up at work and drive her home with the top down, sometimes stopping on the lakeshore for a while to talk.

Their times together became more regular to the exclusion of all others and by August they were starting to talk about marriage . . . On August 5th they eloped in Shirley Jackson's big black car . . . the attempt failed; Rev. Mack Brown talked so

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ George Henry Talbot, "Chapter 5 - Second of the Third Family," Op. cit. George wrote his story in the 3rd person; I quoted him in the 1st person.

long [at the Emancipation Day picnic] it got past the legal hour for marriages and we had to go back to Toronto disappointed, to say the least. Undaunted, we got into the old Auburn on August 21st, early in the morning and headed for St. Catharines again, and in spite of any delays [we] were married and on [our] way to Windsor.¹⁸


Margaret's account of the elopement was essentially a match for George's, but with more colourful language:

We'd been on a picnic years ago. Toronto people always had a big celebration, a picnic, and a celebration of The 1st of August [Emancipation Day]. We took a boat to Port Dalhousie, which is near St. Catharines. And we borrowed my uncle's car and decided that we would elope. We planned out that we would go from the picnic to St. Catharines, get married, and drive back. He [Rev. Mack Brown] talked so long . . . he did it on purpose, I know. And he said that this was his first marriage and he was afraid that if it was after 10 o'clock . . . he said that after 10 o'clock he wasn't supposed to marry anybody or something. It was a whole lot of baloney as far as I was concerned. So, we got married the 21st of August. This was the 5th of August [when] we had planned to get married. It lasted fifty-three years.¹⁹

George's wife had a very different take on how they met; I had asked her, "What was it about George that caught your attention?"

I really don't know. I didn't like him when I first met him. I thought he was rather fresh. There was something going on at the church in Toronto. The young people had put it on. I was walking by and he grabbed me. And I didn't know him, just grabbed a hold of my arm to stop me. And I thought, "Gee, who is this?" And I'd heard about the new boy in town. "He was the new boy in town," I guess someone said. And my sister had told me about him. And I thought, "Eww!" And he wanted to be introduced to me, and I just thought I didn't like him for some reason.

He went after me; I guess that was it. And I think I was getting over . . . a rebound too. [So was George] And it was something to do with it, yeah. But anyways it turned out fifty-three years . . . a long time.²⁰



Signatures on
marriage licence

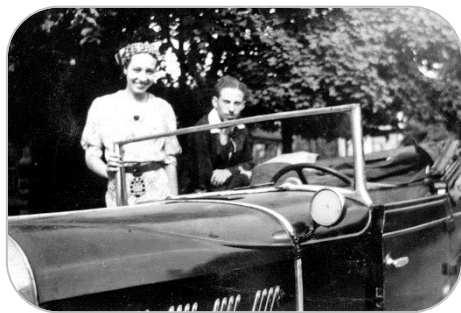
George and Margaret Georgina Hastings were married on 21 Aug 1937.²¹

¹⁸ George Henry Talbot, Untitled family history: "Chapter 6 – Some Romance," courtesy of his son, Ralph on 26 Nov 2005.

¹⁹ Interview with Margaret (**HASTINGS**) Talbot, in Windsor, Ontario, 30 Nov 2005.

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ Ontario, Canada, Marriages, 1801-1928, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/7921/48445_302022005561_2295-00125/24668430?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302571/facts/citation/702127401059/edit/record, (accessed 1 Jul 2019).



The newlyweds,
about to depart for Chicago
From the album of
Gladys (**TALBOT**) Stanton

Their honeymoon was an impromptu auto trip to Chicago in the company of his sister, Gladys, and her boyfriend, Lloyd Lawson. One of their impressions of Chicago, in George's rather revealing words, is: "Visiting the Chicago south side was quite an experience as a totally Negro neighbourhood was something [we] had never before seen. It was just enough to drive through and see the accomplishment of the natives."²² Natives!!

Another was more innocent:

One of the most memorable experiences for them was the myriad of shops that were open with tables full of everything imaginable on them for sale. They were all over the street and crowds of people were jostling each other for bargains. It was like being at home in Toronto on Kensington Street on a Saturday. The other treat was tasting ice cream with fresh fruit actually in it. They had fresh peach ice cream, one of five or six fruits available. It was delicious and something really new in 1937.²³



1938
Gladys Talbot and Margaret Hastings,
at a soda shop
Photo courtesy of
Lyle Emerson Talbot

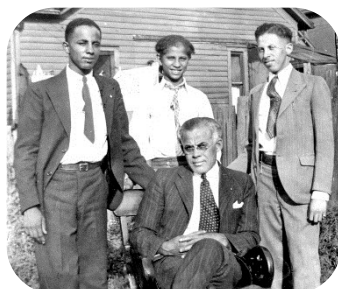
Margaret was a strong woman who was not afraid to stand up for herself, at a time when men were the dominant partner in marriage, supported by scripture:

I remember one time he came up in my face and I thought for sure he was going to hit me. And I said, "Don't you dare!" 'Cause I said, "I'll call the police and everybody in town will know what you're like." (*She chuckled.*) I had to really work at it, and he did too.²⁴

²² George Henry Talbot, "Chapter 6 – Some Romance," Op. cit.

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ Interview with Margaret (**HASTINGS**) Talbot, in Windsor, Ontario, 30 Nov 2005.



1934
Lyle 19, Andy 16, and George 24
with Henry L. Talbot
Photo from the album of
Gladys (TALBOT) Stanton

When George learned that his brothers, Lyle and Andy, were making twice as much in the offices at the Ford Motor Company as he was, he left his government job and returned to Windsor, where he ended up in the hourly-rated, production part of the factory. He worked thirty-two years for Ford: one year in production, five years in the foundry laboratory, twenty-three years in the Foundry Manager's office, and over three years in the Quality Control Superintendent's office in Plant Two.

After he retired from Ford, George and Margaret moved to British Columbia, where his son Jim and family, and brother Lyle and his wife, were located. Margaret shared:

Toward the end we had a good [life] . . . the first few years were really rough . . . and that time we spent out [west], away from the family . . . I don't know whether the family had anything to do with it or not (*chuckle*) . . . was really good.

He was retired. He had retired from Ford, but then he took up . . . after [our] first year out there [in BC], I could see he was bored, so I suggested one day . . . it was a small community too. "Why don't you take a real estate course at the college then?" And he went into that, which gave him something to do. And he liked meeting people, so it worked out OK.²⁵



Photo courtesy of
Margaret (HASTINGS) Talbot

The empty nesters moved back to Windsor. George died on 24 Aug 1990, on a trip to British Columbia to attend the wedding of Jim's daughter. His brother Lyle shared his memory of George's death:

George was insisting on going to his granddaughter Donna's wedding on the island in Campbell River, on Vancouver Island. He insisted. He wasn't well but he insisted he was going to go to that wedding . . . He insisted, so they flew to Vancouver, went to the wedding and then came back [to Kelowna, BC] and Jim was living in Prince George. So, they decided to go up and visit Jim and Jim's wife; they

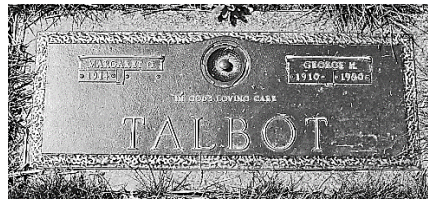
²⁵ Ibid.

were divorced, but she was there. So, they went up to Prince George, spent a few days there. Then they decided to come by our house [in Kelowna] and spend a few days before they went back to Windsor. So, the first night they were at our house, we gave them our two bedrooms because they had Sharron and Sharron's daughter, Shelley [with them]. So, we gave them our two bedrooms and we slept in our motor home. And about three o'clock in the morning, we were awakened by the ambulance, the rescue car, and everything pulling up in our driveway. George had taken an attack of something. So, they took him to the hospital and he was diagnosed. The doctor said that he had a touch of the flu so he should go and rest, to our place and rest for a couple of days before he tried to go back to Windsor. So, the next day the ladies all went shopping and I stayed with George and we had the best talk we ever had in our lives. That would be on a Thursday afternoon; we spent the whole afternoon talking about old times and everything. So, Friday, that must've been Friday. They were going to leave on Saturday. So, Saturday morning they got up and we fixed breakfast for them.

I took a picture of them having breakfast and another picture of them getting in the car as they were leaving to go . . . they were going to drive to Vancouver . . . Sharron . . . they had a rental car . . . Sharron had . . . they were going to drive back to Vancouver and then catch the flight back to Windsor or Toronto. So, they left; we said good-bye. And they stopped in Princeton for lunch and while they were having lunch, George keeled over at the table. They rushed him to the hospital in Princeton and I don't know whether he ever regained consciousness or not. But he died that afternoon.

To me that is significant that on his last day of life I have a picture of him getting into a car to drive home. I often mention it. When he left our house, he went home in every sense of the word. 'Cause he never got anywhere, but as far as Princeton. So, that's how George died.²⁶

After George's death, Margaret returned to Windsor, where son Ralph and family lived. She died on 10 Oct 2007. George and Margaret are buried together in Victoria Memorial Gardens, Windsor, Ontario.



My childhood memory of Uncle George was that he was stern. Son Ralph shared his memory of his parents in this regard:

He was strict. I was closer to Mum. I realized, after Dad passed, why.

²⁶ *Interview with Lyle Emerson Talbot, Op. cit.*

I don't remember as a kid them passing out, "Ask your Dad or ask your Mum." That didn't happen. Whoever you asked made the decision. If Mum made the decision and Dad didn't like it, they discussed it. It didn't come back on us. I learned early on if it's something that I don't think Dad's going to go with, I better hit Mum with it first. Whatever she decides. She may decide to ask Dad whether or not it's a good idea before she makes a decision. It was one of those situations where Dad, he was stricter, I think, in most cases.

Mum was very proper. Everything had to be prim and proper. All three of us [kids] had that same impression of Mum. Especially when living on Granville [Crescent] when she got that white carpet. You didn't go in the living room. It was just as clear as that, unless there's company. And back then, we didn't really take our shoes off in the house, but we learned very quickly after that white carpet went in, that's what you're going to have to do . . . White carpet and plastic on the couch. It just wasn't our room.²⁷

I asked Ralph that if he didn't get physical affection from his dad, if he remembered any verbal affection, any encouragement. Ralph shared:

I used to get that from both. With Dad, you kinda had to draw it [out]. You had to set the scene for getting that encouragement from him. Mum: whatever I tried to do she was always very encouraging.²⁸

Philip Henry Alexander, one of George's nephews, remembered an incident where he angered his Uncle:

He was angry with me because I fell down on the job when Jimmy and I were playing Blind Man's Bluff in his house. Jimmy had this towel/rag wrapped around his eyes and he was going around the room, shuffling along, and he bumped into the space-heater and burned his knees. Because I was there and I didn't have blinders on, I was responsible for Jimmy's [injury]. I guess I had responsibility for that. I should have pulled him back or told him, "Stop," or something. It just happened and I was there. And maybe that coloured my recollections of what he was like, because I always remember him as kind of a stern person who was quick to admonish if the need arose. He tried to be a handier man around the house, but it always came off as looking not top-notch. On Lillian Street, he redid the bathroom and he plastered the tub to make it look like those built-in tubs that are now plastic. I think it was a clawfoot tub that he plastered around it and it was a rough plaster finish. I didn't think a lot of that, and I didn't think it looked professional. Professional was what my dad [a professional carpenter] did when he had neat-looking cabinets.²⁹

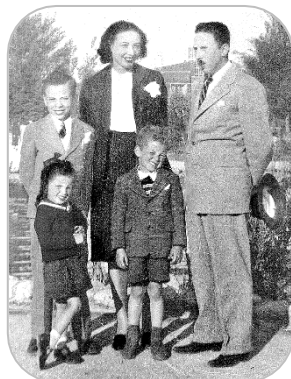
²⁷ Interview with Ralph Henry Talbot, in Windsor, Ontario, 25 Nov 2016.

²⁸ Ibid.

²⁹ Interview with Philip H. Alexander, Windsor, Ontario, 23 Jul 2015.

George Henry Talbot and Margaret Georgina Hastings had the following children:

- (i) Ralph Henry (1938),
- (ii) Duncan James Chester (1942),
- (iii) Sharron Margaret Adele (1944).



1949
Clockwise from the right:
George, Jim, Sharron, Ralph,
Margaret (**HASTINGS**) Talbot
Photo courtesy of
Sharron (**TALBOT**) Jones Paulton

Their stories can be found in Chapter 20: George Henry Talbot's Descendants.

4. (iii) Gladys Valerie Talbot (1911 - 1999):

(Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Photo courtesy of
Alma (**LUCAS**) Carter Churchill,
from the album of her grandmother,
Bertha (**TALBOT**) Lucas

Gladys was born 8 Nov 1911 near Dresden, Ontario.³⁰ Her one-room school experience would have been pretty limited, since the family moved to Windsor when she was not yet seven. Gladys went as far in school as required for a commercial education; she told me how she hadn't known where W. D. Lowe Vocational School was on Giles Boulevard at Parent Avenue, and mistakenly walked all the way up to Kennedy Collegiate on Tecumseh Road, on her first day of high school. Kennedy is about 2.3 km southeast of Lowe.

There were few employment opportunities for coloured girls in Windsor, except in Black-owned establishments, but the pretty, light-skinned ones might find a job in downtown Windsor as elevator operators in the major department stores: Smith's, and Bartlet Macdonald and Gow, and hotels: Prince Edward and Norton Palmer. Gladys worked many years as an elevator operator; most of the money went for clothes and her trousseau. At the time of her marriage she had all her linens, china, and silver-plated flatware.

³⁰ *Ontario, Canada Births, 1858-1913*, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2010,
https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/8838/31527_211844-00508/2452639?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302578/facts/citation/161852690316/edit/record, (accessed 1 Jul 2019).

Me: Was my mother hard to get along with? I know she was very stubborn . . .

Lyle: As I said, George had the most trouble with her as kids. As she got older, she was still the same. She was stubborn; she made up her mind . . . She didn't like to be called Black or Negro or even Coloured, I guess. It upset her a little bit when I was working as an activist in human rights, because the people would find out that she was my sister and they thought she was like I was, and that upset her. She didn't want anyone to . . . Aunt Margaret was the same way. They didn't want anybody referring to their colour. It would upset them when anybody referred to their colour.

Me: Were they trying to pass for white?

Lyle: I'm not sure. Your mother had jobs that other Black people didn't have, like when she worked at Grace Hospital. And in Detroit she had the same kind of a job. She may have thought that when she was hired on these jobs that they didn't know she was coloured. And if you talked about colour too much, they might not like it. And it was possible in those days that any reference to race would be not be acceptable in the place you worked.

Your mother had pretty good jobs and she only finished vocational school. Didn't she run the elevator at the Prince Edward for a while? I think so. I'm pretty sure she worked there and then she went from the Prince Edward to Bartlet's.

Me: Did somebody go to Smith's?

Lyle: No, Gladys went to Smith's. That's right. Your mother went to Smith's and Margaret went to Bartlet's.³¹

In 1940, she was one of three hundred employees at C. H. Smith when this group photo was taken. The image is too small to be able to count the number of people of colour in this photo; I'll save you the trouble; she might have been the only one, and her race was not obvious.



Staff of C. H. Smith department store – 1940

Photo from Michael Gladstone White, *Reflections of Windsor II: Special Edition*, Arthurshiels Productions, Windsor ON, 1995.

³¹ Interview with Lyle Emerson Talbot, Op. cit.

Bertha (**COOK**) Lee thought my mom was very pretty; but my mom told me, “Dorothy was the pretty one.” I think the young Bertha, eleven years younger than her first cousin, admired Gladys’ flair for fashion, and looked up to her as an example of how to dress.

Kenneth Jacobs was a neighbour who lived across the street from the Talbot house on Lillian Avenue in Windsor. He was the same age as Gladys’ sister, Bette, twelve years younger. He remembers Gladys’ style.

Gladys was among a special group of older girls who set the fashion trends for the next upcoming generation, and in the process spoiled me for what I was to see as I traveled from coast to coast in Canada during WWII. No matter where I went in my wartime days in the Army, I always tried to find a Black community, but the standard of dress and deportment was so far below that set by Gladys and her peers in Windsor that I stopped looking. In later life, I was able to share this experience with Gladys.³²



Fashion-conscious Gladys began working as a young teenager in order to be able to afford to dress in the styles she loved.
Photos courtesy of Margaret (**HASTINGS**) Talbot and from the album of Gladys (**TALBOT**) Stanton

On 15 May 1941, Gladys (29) married Kenneth Joseph Stanton (25) and decided to become a naturalized American citizen. The marriage ceremony was conducted by the pastor of the Bethel A.M.E. Church in Detroit. This was strange because Gladys was a Baptist, and Kenneth had been raised in the Episcopal Church. Alice Stanton, her future sister-in-law was one of the witnesses.

³² *Kenneth B. Jacobs*, Facebook posting, 20 Nov 2014.



John Suggs, Gladys, Kenneth, Alice Stanton
Photo courtesy of Alice (STANTON) Suggs

Gladys' father, Rev. Henry L. Talbot, did not approve of the marriage; Kenneth was divorced from his first wife. The relationship between the two men was strained. One of Henry's favourite things to do, when one of his daughter's beaux was a dinner guest, was to ask the young suitor to say grace. When Rev. Talbot couldn't hear what Ken was saying, he called out, "Speak up, young man. I can't hear you!"

Ken replied, "Sir, I wasn't talking to you."

The couple honeymooned at Idlewild Michigan. Idlewild was a thriving resort community steeped in African American culture and entertainment. It was a popular getaway place for the wealthy and the up-and-coming American middle class.

Idlewild, Michigan, was one of the leading African American resorts in the era of Jim Crow segregation. White land developers marketed Idlewild as an all-Negro resort town in Lake County, Michigan, about 300 miles northeast of Chicago, Illinois, and 250 miles north of Detroit, through the Idlewild Resort Company.

Prominent African Americans, including Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, author Charles Waddell Chesnutt, millionaire businesswoman Madam C. J. Walker, and Chicago attorney Violette Nealey Anderson, purchased Idlewild property. The resort also attracted leading entertainers who made it the "Summer Apollo of Michigan" since the entertainers in turn drew audiences from Chicago, Detroit, and other Midwest cities who came solely for the popular shows.

By the 1950s and early 1960s, Idlewild reached the height of its popularity. During those years nearly 25,000 vacationers made their way to the community, temporarily overwhelming the permanent year-round population. During this era Idlewild boasted more than 300 black-owned businesses.

The Flamingo and Paradise nightclubs served as economic engines driving tourism during this period. The efforts of Phil Giles and Arthur Braggs made Idlewild the nation's foremost black resort. Detroit hotel owner Giles managed the Hotel Giles and the Flamingo Club to showcase Idlewild as being "The Resort Capital of America." Braggs, a Saginaw businessman, lured thousands to his Paradise Club by hosting entertainers such as Della Reese, The Four Tops, Jackie Wilson, Brook Benton, Dinah Washington, Etta James, Aretha Franklin, and George Kirby. Idlewild signified black economic empowerment and entertainment glamour.

While the clubs attracted black patrons, they were often examples of interracial mingling. As one Idlewild resident recalled, the clubs filled to capacity every night, and on some nights, “there were more white people in there than blacks. It wasn’t about race, it was about fun.”

Idlewild, like other all-black resorts, would not survive the civil rights movement. As formerly white-only clubs and resorts across the nation integrated in the late 1960s, Idlewild went into decline. Its clubs and hotels closed as blacks began to frequent other resorts. Today, Idlewild is a struggling retirement community with fewer than half a dozen businesses. Despite this decline, Idlewild symbolized the heyday of the combination of race, leisure, and geography to create a briefly prosperous community through niche tourism.³³



The newlyweds took pictures of each other at Idlewild. Photo from album of Gladys (TALBOT) Stanton



Social tensions had accompanied the rapid pace of growth and competition among ethnic groups; racism developed among some European immigrants and their descendants who were competing in the working class. On January 20, 1942, with a cross burning nearby (a sign of the KKK, but this organization had declined markedly since 1925), 1,200 whites tried to prevent black families from moving into a new housing development in an all-white area of the city [Detroit]. In June 1943, Packard promoted three blacks to work next to whites on its [auto] assembly lines. In response, 25,000 whites walked off the job, effectively slowing down critical war production. During the protest, a voice with a southern accent shouted in the loudspeaker, "I'd rather see Hitler and Hirohito win than work next to a nigger." The Detroit Race Riot of 1943 took place three weeks after the Packard plant protest. Over the course of three days, thirty-four people were killed, of whom twenty-five were African American, and approximately six hundred were injured.³⁴

Kenneth Joseph was a U.S. postal clerk. He was drafted and served in the U.S. Army in Italy. His job was waiting for him when he returned after the truce in 1945.

³³ Blackpast.org: Remembered & Reclaimed, <https://blackpast.org/aah/idlewild-michigan-1912>, (accessed 2 Oct 2018).

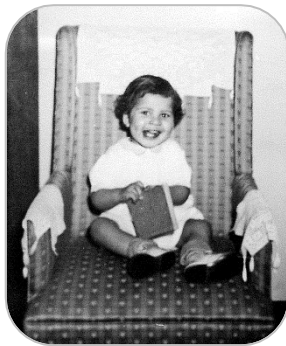
³⁴ Posted on ancestry.com on 20 Dec 2014 by garyjulian100, <http://mv.ancestry.com/viewer/44fe49fa-ba3d-4568-b23a-b1a1d85256cc/75612403/36326740605>, (accessed 10 Aug 2016).

National Post, Mark Bourrie: “The Beginning of Detroit’s End,” <https://nationalpost.com/opinion/mark-bourrie-the-beginning-of-detroits-end>, (accessed 17 Dec 2019).



Photo from album of
Gladys (TALBOT) Stanton

A son, Kenneth Richard, had been born in 1942. A second son was stillborn in 1946, the result of a mismatch between my mother's and the foetus' blood types. As firstborn, I survived, but the antibodies built up in my mother by her first pregnancy caused the failure of the second one. Today, when known, the baby's blood can be transfused to save it.



Kenny in his Grandma Stanton's chair



Gladys and Kenny visiting Talbot grandparents in Windsor
Photo from album of
Gladys (TALBOT) Stanton

Gladys and Ken divorced in 1950. Now a single parent, Gladys found work in Detroit as a clerk-typist in a small business (Union Tire), and later at Harper Hospital. In November 1951, she returned to Canada with me, but continued to commute to her hospital job in Detroit. Eventually she was hired at the Salvation Army Grace Hospital in Windsor, working first in the Major's office, then at the front desk until her retirement.



1961
At work at Grace Hospital, age 50
Photo from album of
Gladys (TALBOT) Stanton

Although she was not “passing for white,” it is thought that she had access to better jobs because she didn’t look coloured. She remained an active member of First Baptist Church on Mercer Street for the rest of her life.

Gladys had a decent soprano voice and enjoyed singing in her church choir. When I expressed some criticism of the quality of their singing, my mother scolded me, saying, “You need to learn to appreciate the mediocre.” She and her siblings performed hymns and anthems as a family choir to accompany her father’s preaching. She inspired my love of music. She gave me the joy of singing when I was a preschooler. She taught me to sing, “My pigeon house, I open wide and set all the pigeons free . . . ,” then she sang, “Now is the hour, when we must say goodbye . . . ,” while I sang the former as a counter melody. I grew to love harmony and choral singing.

Unfortunately she never pursued child support, but thought that my father should provide my clothing. She maintained her love of fashion and had her Persian lamb coat, mink stole, and beaver jacket while sending me to high school, day after day, in the same grey sweatshirt and grey corduroy pants; I resented that. However, she did buy me a nice brown suit for church when I was sixteen. Through summer jobs, I paid for my university tuition and books while living at home. When I married in 1970, Gladys got the daughter she always wanted, but she had to wait seven long years for her first grandchild. She had resorted to carrying a brag book with photos of our family dog, Dr. Watson. When finally enabled, she enjoyed her role as grandmother and chief babysitter.

In an interview in 2006, her last surviving sibling, Lyle, said quite emphatically that she and her older brother, George, didn’t get along:

Gladys and George never got along. They were too close together [in age]; they were less than two years apart, and they never got along at all. I don’t remember them ever getting along.³⁵

But some evidence contradicts Lyle’s opinion. They travelled together in a group to the Chicago World’s Fair in 1933.



Gladys, George, & unknown
Labelled photo from the album of
Gladys (TALBOT) Stanton

And in his family history, George describes how he and Margaret went on their honeymoon accompanied by his sister Gladys:

We got into the old Auburn on August 21st, early in the morning and headed for St. Catharines again, and in spite of any delays they [*sic*, meaning he and his wife]

³⁵ Interview with Lyle Emerson Talbot, Op. cit.

were married and on their way to Windsor. It took all afternoon and the early part of the evening, and when they arrived, his sister's boyfriend, Lloyd Lawson, was at the house. Upon learning that he was just married they all thought it would be a lark to go together to Chicago in Lloyd's new 1937 Chevrolet sedan. Gladys thought it would be fun too, and the newlyweds were delighted, even though they had but \$16.00 between them. They had not expected to have a honeymoon for some time yet. Lloyd had relatives in Chicago that he had not seen for ages and who would be happy to be surprised by their Canadian nephew.³⁶

About 1990, when Gladys suffered a stroke that temporarily took away her speech and control of one side of her body, George rushed to join me at the hospital and scolded me for giving my permission, as next-of-kin, for the surgeon to drill a hole through her skull to relieve the pressure from a suspected aneurism. On that occasion I saw him being the protective big brother. I felt vindicated in my decision when the treatment worked. She regained all her faculties and survived George by nine years.

Gladys died on 6 Oct 1999, a month before her eighty-ninth birthday, a victim of cancer. She was buried in Victoria Memorial Cemetery alongside several of her siblings.



Gladys Valerie Talbot and Kenneth Joseph Stanton had the following children:

10. (i) Kenneth Richard (1942),
- (ii) stillborn male (1946).

5. (iv) Dorothy Marguerite Talbot (1913 - 2004):

(Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



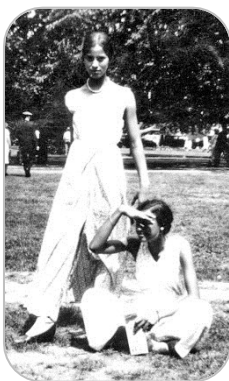
Photo courtesy of
Amos Walls III

Dorothy was born 2 May 1913 near Dresden, in Kent County, Ontario.³⁷ When she was about five years old, the family moved to Windsor, Ontario. Like her brother Lyle, two years

³⁶ George Henry Talbot, "Chapter 6 – Some Romance," Op. cit.

³⁷ *Ontario, Canada Births, 1858-1913*, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2010,
https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/8838/32915_258592-01140/2571639?backurl=

younger, she went to several elementary schools as the family moved into and out of the First Baptist Church parsonage and the house on Lillian Avenue. Lyle didn't think that she was much of a student; "I'm not sure she finished public school. In grade seven, we were in the same grade . . . I don't know that she ever graduated from public school. She might've; I'm not sure."³⁸



1931
with Luella,
at Belle Isle, Detroit, MI



1931 with Gladys,
dressed for a mock wedding
at the BME Church, Windsor



with Claudia M.

Photos from the album of
Gladys (TALBOT) Stanton

Dorothy lived most of her adult life challenged by having to function with only one complete arm. Lyle recalled how Dorothy lost her left arm:

It was after [Dorothy and Everett Ball] were married. I think they were married about two years before we [he and Marietta Wilson] were, which would be about 1935. They were living in the Ball's house on Windsor Avenue. Archie [Ball, Everett's brother] had married Annie Chatters and they were at a party at Archie's house on Saturday night on Goyeau. And when they were saying good night at the end of the party, Dot fell off the steps and broke her arm and gangrene set in. You know how families are; we always blamed the hospital because we thought they took too long getting Dr. Taylor there. She broke her arm early Sunday morning about 3 o'clock in the morning, and by Wednesday gangrene had set so bad [*sic*] they had to amputate the arm. We felt that they could've stopped that. Somebody told the family that the wound wasn't properly cleaned.

Dot was a remarkable person. She could knit.³⁹

I remember watching Aunt Dot do it. She would tuck one knitting needle under her stump and work the yarn and the other needle with her one hand. Her brother-in-law, Philip Alexander, husband of her younger sister Elsie, shared his memories of Dorothy:

<https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71322150/person/30234302577/facts/citation/161852690293/edit/record>, (accessed 1 Jul 2019).

³⁸ *Interview with Lyle Emerson Talbot*, Op. cit.

³⁹ *Interview with Lyle Emerson Talbot*, Op. cit.

She was quite active. I know she took care of Everett very well even though she had just one arm. But she did a lot of things and she really took care of Everett and, of course, her daughter Barbara. I give Dorothy a lot of credit for doing so many things she could with one arm. She did knitting and cooked. It's amazing what she could do. And her father-in-law, Mr. Ball, tried to get her an artificial arm but she didn't like it or something. That didn't work for her.⁴⁰



Dorothy 1939
Photo courtesy of
Lyle Talbot



Photo from the album of
Gladys (**TALBOT**) Stanton

Dorothy was one of the best-liked people in the City of Windsor. She used to go downtown every day, and when we lived in Windsor, (we lived on Howard Avenue), Marietta and Dot would go downtown every afternoon and window-shop; stuff like that. They spoke to everybody on the street; both of them were that kind of people. With a big smile, and Dot got the reputation of being the most cheerful person in town because that was the way she treated . . . We could make Dot laugh at anything. I'm not sure how we could make her cry, but we could make her cry too. I don't remember ever having any kind of an argument or fuss or anything with Dorothy; she was such an easygoing person as I remember her. And all her life . . .⁴¹

Dorothy was at Bartlet's [department store] too. Dorothy, Margaret, Marietta, and Bette all worked at Bartlet's.⁴²

Dorothy married Charles Everett Ball. Ev worked at Ford, along with three of his brothers-in-law. Lyle remembered, "He retired at Fords, so he worked as long as I did."⁴³

⁴⁰ Interview with Philip Valore Alexander, in Windsor, ON, 22 Mar 2007.

⁴¹ Interview with Lyle Emerson Talbot, Op. cit.

⁴² Ibid.

⁴³ Ibid.



Three Talbot sisters and three sisters-in-law with Adele:
Dorothy, Margaret (**HASTINGS**) (wife of George), Marietta
(**WILSON**) (wife of Lyle), Adele (**BROWN**) Talbot,
Kathleen (**WELLS**) (wife of Andy), Bette, and Gladys
Photo courtesy of Lyle Talbot

Dorothy died 11 Jan 2004 at age ninety in Windsor. Ev had died on 3 Dec 2002.

Dorothy Marguerite Talbot and Charles Everett Ball had the following child:

11. (i) Barbara Joan (1935).



Dot and Ev, with their family about 1979
Front: Everett, Dorothy, Harold Dolman, Barbara
(**BALL**) Dolman, Wanda Dolman, Aloysia
(**BUSUTTIL**) Dolman, (wife of Robert)
Rear: Sherri Dolman, Robert Dolman
Photo from Harold Dolman memorial video



Dorothy Talbot's descendants
at 2009 Talbot-White Reunion,
North Buxton, Ontario

(The surnames are *Dolman*, unless otherwise given.
Wives' (**MAIDEN**) names are given like this.)
0s – Harold Dolman,
widower of 1st generation Barbara (**BALL**) Dolman,
the daughter of Dorothy (**TALBOT**) Ball

2nd generation

1 – Robert, deceased, 2 – Sherri, absent,
3 – Wanda (**DOLMAN**) Lyle

3rd generation: Wanda's children

3a – Tamara Lyle, 3b – Kailey Lyle, 3c – Brynna Lyle,
3d Jordan –Lyle, 3e –Braeden Lyle

4th generation

3a1 – Dante Lyle-McCann

6. (v) Lyle Emerson Talbot (1915 - 2015):

(Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

I have given a disproportionate amount of space to this Talbot descendant. When I began this history, my Uncle Lyle was the only survivor of my grandfather's eight children. In addition to granting me a four-day interview in British Columbia in 2006, in his ninety-first year, Lyle gave me access to his extensive writings about his life, in advance of the publishing of his memoirs in 2013 and 2014.⁴⁴ (See below)

In addition to the personal events of his life, Lyle provided an interesting picture of the life of people of colour in early 20th century Ontario.

Lyle was born 27 Jun 1915 on the family farm near Dresden, Ontario.

On August 4, 1914, Great Britain declared war on Germany after the German army had invaded Austria. Canadian men from across Canada began to volunteer for service in the armed forces to fight in what was believed to be 'the war to end all wars.'

In the enthusiasm of the moment a group of men from around the town of Dresden, Ontario, drove by horse and wagon to the recruiting office in Chatham, about eighteen miles away to enlist in the army. Henry L. Talbot, a young farmer thirty years of age was one of the group. Henry said that when the recruiting officer interviewed him, he told Henry that if he was accepted into the army, he would be assigned to a labour battalion.

The conversation went like this:

Henry: What does a labour battalion do?

Officer: They dig trenches, and drive mules, and do other types of physical work. That's what coloured soldiers do.

Henry: Sir, I'm volunteering for service in the army to fight a war, not to dig ditches and drive mules. I can do that on the farm at home.

With that, Henry left the recruiting office and returned home, and exactly nine months later, in June 1915, I was born in what our family called 'the old brown house' on the eleventh concession in Chatham Township, just outside the town of Dresden.

Racial discrimination had thus played a significant role in my being born. It was to play a significant role in just about every situation and event throughout my lifetime.⁴⁵

⁴⁴ Lyle Talbot, with Carol Talbot, *Memoir of a Black Canadian Activist*, Carol Talbot, Publisher, 2013.
Lyle Talbot, *Shaking the Foundations: A Christian Challenge*, Lulu.com, 2014.

⁴⁵ Lyle E. Talbot, *A Journey to Faith: The Autobiography of an Ordinary Layman*, 1995. (unpublished)

According to Lyle, birthdays were not usually celebrated in this Talbot family.

I turned five years old on June 27, 1920. That day was imprinted indelibly on my memory when my Dad returned home from work, took me up in his arms, gave me five whacks on the behind, and placed five big, brand new, shiny pennies, the size of today's loonies in my hand, one for each year, wishing me a happy birthday. I can't recall any other birthdays in my childhood, but I still recall that one today, eighty-six years later. I always felt a special bond with my Dad, cemented by little things like the five whacks and the five pennies . . .

My formal education began at Tuscarora Street School, even though we lived just one short block from Mercer Street School, the reason being that the Grade 1 class at Mercer Street was full. Incidentally, I never had the experience of being in Kindergarten; I can't recall why. Tuscarora was an almost all-white school, but the biggest problem there wasn't racial; it was religious. A large vacant lot separated Tuscarora Street School from St. Francis Roman Catholic School and there were frequent fights and skirmishes between the Protestant and the Catholic children. The Catholic kids were called 'cat lickers' and I don't recall what the Protestants were called. But the Jewish kids got it from both sides, being called 'kikes' or worse still 'Christ killers.' Apart from one boy who became my friend, I was never included in the playground activities unless a teacher was in charge . . .

The next year I transferred to Mercer Street, which had about 95% black student body and an all-white teaching staff. We, the black kids, ruled the school grounds and whenever a white boy would be transferred to our school, usually because his parents had come upon hard times and had to move into a poorer neighbourhood like ours, that boy would become our 'property.' One of us who was his size would pick a fight with him on some pretext. If the white boy won that fight, the next day a bigger, better fighter would engage him in combat; whereupon, after winning the fight the black boy would welcome the white kid to our school and to the Mercer Street gang, and there would be no further confrontation with that boy . . .

Mercer Street [School] was one of the oldest buildings in the city. It had nine rooms on two floors, a small library on the 'attic' floor, and a basement divided so that in bad weather the boys could gather on one side and the girls on the other. The basement ceiling was too low for any activity like basketball or volleyball, so there were no regular physical education activities, unless the weather outside was favourable. Outside, where the school grounds were about fifty yards square on either side of the building, the boys and girls were required to stay on their own side at all times. There was really not enough room for a softball game on the boys' side and the bigger boys often hit the ball across the street, occasionally striking a window in the corner store there or one of the houses.

Nevertheless, the boys and girls from Mercer Street always came back with several ribbons and trophies from the annual Windsor public school track and field meet. Many of them continued to excel in high school and beyond . . .

In contrast with Mercer Street School, going to Prince Edward was like entering a different world. The school had been built around 1920 [1921] and was officially opened by Edward, Prince of Wales, later King Edward VIII, on his visit to Canada after World War I. The school served over eight hundred pupils and was one of the first schools anywhere to institute the 'Rotary System,' with special classrooms for various subjects like literature, history, geography, science, drama, music, art, etc., and 'home room' for the three R's: readin', 'ritin', and 'rithmetic.

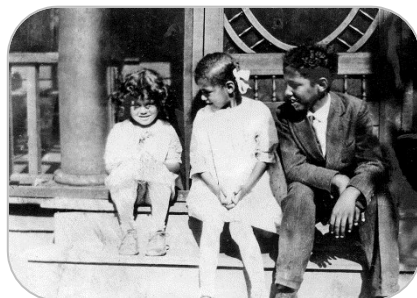
There was a large auditorium for special events, two gymnasias: a large one for inter-school events and a smaller one where the girls played basketball, volleyball, and gymnastics, a playground large enough for four official softball games or two soccer games, and a two hundred yard cinder track around the perimeter. In addition to all this space, there was the city's Lanspeary Park across the street with a couple of baseball diamonds and soccer fields and well-equipped playgrounds for children.

Besides these physical attributes, I had to adapt to the change from Mercer Street, where I was a member of the 'powerful' majority, to Prince Edward, where there were less than a half dozen non-white children, from two families. I had to learn how to deal with racial name calling, abuse from the bigger boys, and even the psychological abuse from teachers whose concept of Blacks was derived from the prevalent stereotypes . . .

At Mercer Street I had managed to remain at or near the top of the 'Honour Roll' every year, but when I went to Prince Edward I had to 'live down' these stereotypes, even though I had no idea what a 'stereotype' was. Imagine being virtually ignored by the teacher in lesson after lesson, subject after subject, whenever you held up your hand to answer a question. This was my experience and the experience generally of Black children all through Grades V to VIII in Prince Edward and on through high school, except for a very few teachers like Mr. E. M. Gibson who made a sincere effort to be fair and impartial.

I learned some unique ploys to attract the attention of the teacher. One of them was to feign sleep (which fit the stereotype, by the way) or to appear to be distracted by something out the window or the back of the head of the pupil in front of me. Thinking that I wasn't paying attention, they would 'surprise' me by calling my name to answer the question or spell the word. When I responded with the correct answer, which was more often than not, since I had intended to attract the teacher's attention, both teacher and class would display obvious astonishment that I really wasn't asleep or daydreaming. No teacher ever 'caught on' to my 'system.'⁴⁶

⁴⁶ Ibid.



1927
Bette (4), Elsie (7), and Lyle (12)
Photo courtesy of
Lyle Emerson Talbot

Lyle was a strong student.

Under the old system, you could skip. I skipped. I never went to kindergarten . . . primer or kindergarten. I started in grade one. And I skipped from grade one to grade three. From grade three to grade five. And from grade five to grade seven. Everybody had to take grade seven and eight. You couldn't skip those two . . . I was twelve years old when I graduated from grade eight . . . When I graduated from grade eight, I got the silver medal . . . I wasn't the best student; I was the Best Boy. The girl who got the Best Student was two percentage points ahead of me in her average.⁴⁷

His daughter, Marilyn remembers that her dad was really good with math:

"I remember him helping me especially with math, because I was terrible in math. He was really smart when it came to math. One time I had a question in chemistry that I couldn't do, and it turned out even the teacher couldn't do it, but my dad did it. So that's how clever he was."⁴⁸



Lyle (14) as an army cadet in 1929
"Now that guy, he won first prize for being
the best-dressed cadet in the Windsor
Collegiate Institute cadet corps." - Lyle
Photo courtesy of
Lyle Emerson Talbot

Lyle's experience with racial discrimination after graduation from high school propelled him into activism:

I was in the top five students from all five high schools when I graduated in 1933. So, in 1933 I got a letter from the Ford Motor Company inviting me for an interview with the prospect of being trained as either a factory supervisor or some type of office job. So, man, what a break for a high school graduate! I dressed up in

⁴⁷ *Interview with Lyle Emerson Talbot*, Op. cit.

⁴⁸ *Interview with Marilyn Jean (TALBOT) Hamilton*, by telephone, 6 Jan 2017.

my Sunday clothes. I was the first one to arrive at the plant at the personnel office and so the guys started coming and it turned out that altogether seventeen guys showed up. We all had got the same letter. We were waiting and they called out our names alphabetically. There was Anderson and so on. My name Talbot meant I was near the end. Each one of these guys was called up to the reception desk. They would stop at the reception desk and the guy would check whatever information and then they were told to go into an inner office. So, when my name was called, I went to the reception desk and the fellow gets my name, address, telephone number, all this stuff, and says, "Well, Lyle. We don't have anything for you right now, but if we have -- don't call us; we'll call you." So, I thought that was funny. How come all the other guys went into the other room. So, I waited. All seventeen guys were offered some kind of job; I wasn't even interviewed.⁴⁹



Wed on 23 Oct 1937
 "We couldn't afford to have anybody take pictures
 of our wedding.
 I took pictures . . . after we were married, I had Marietta put her
 wedding clothes on and I put on my wedding suit
 and I took our wedding pictures
 about two weeks after we were married." - Lyle
 Photos courtesy of Lyle Emerson Talbot



1937

Lyle told me a story about his wedding day:

Ethel Johnson had volunteered to make our wedding cake . . . three days [before], I think it was on Tuesday or Wednesday, before the twenty-third, Ethel Johnson dropped dead of a heart attack. The cake wasn't finished. So, some other ladies from the church volunteered to finish making the cake.

But Ethel Johnson's funeral was in Dresden at one o'clock on the Saturday, the twenty-third. My wedding was in Amherstburg at five o'clock and Dad was supposed to officiate. We had already arranged, long ago, for Dad to be [the officiant, but] because Ethel was one of his strong, staunch members, he couldn't deny them the service of having him officiate at her funeral. So, he had the funeral in Dresden at one o'clock, then you have to go to the interment in the graveyard and it was after three o'clock when he was finished in Dresden. And he had already told the undertaker that he was supposed to officiate at my wedding and the undertaker said, "Don't worry. We'll get you there."

⁴⁹ *Interview with Lyle Emerson Talbot, Op. cit.*

So, after he finished everything in Dresden they got in the hearse and they drove . . . it took them eighty-five minutes to drive from Dresden to Amherstburg and there was no 401 [divided freeway]. They'd go through Chatham, Tilbury, Belle River, and all those little towns. But what the undertaker did was turn on his siren when he went through the towns. They went through Chatham, Belle River and all the rest of them with the siren blasting. They arrived at the church at seven minutes to five. Dad got out of it. He was a nervous wreck when he got [there] (*Lyle laughed*) In fact he was so nervous that whenever he was supposed to say "Marietta" in the wedding ceremony he said "Margaret." So, to this day, when we have a discussion Marietta is liable to say to me, "You're not even married to me. You're married to my sister." (*We both laughed*) and I tell her, "Whose name is on the wedding certificate?"⁵⁰



Bellhops at Norton Palmer Hotel,
Windsor
Lyle (24) in back, second from the right
Photo courtesy of
Lyle Emerson Talbot

I worked at the Norton Palmer, to start with, as an elevator operator. That was another racial thing, you know. I learned to be a good bellhop. I was the only bellhop in the Prince Edward Hotel that had a self-contained residence, a house on Mercer Street. I was the only bellhop that didn't live with family or just had a room in somebody's house, because Marietta was an excellent manager of money.⁵¹



Daughters Marilyn (1939) and Carol (1940)
Photo from the album of Gladys (**TALBOT**) Stanton



Photo courtesy of
Lyle Emerson Talbot

⁵⁰ Ibid.

⁵¹ Ibid.

Lyle's brother-in-law, Philip V. Alexander, Elsie's husband, remembered being closest to Lyle in age and association, and told of Marietta's money management skill:

[Lyle] had his own way and I have to give him a lot of credit for getting the Credit Union going. In fact, he was telling me that when they had that strike at Fords, ninety-day strike, before I got back from the war, that he was active in that. And they closed down Riverside Drive and things like that, wasn't that the headquarters and going to the plant and things like that. He was a very strong union man . . . He had a lot on the ball. He let people know that he knew what he knew . . . I think his wife, Marietta, wears the pants. I think she's had a very strong influence on Lyle. (*chuckling*) I'm sure everybody says that too . . . And she knew how to manage money too, you know. She's a good manager. You got to give Marietta a lot of credit for managing. In fact, when they sold the piano to us, she had bought it for \$200 and I don't know how many years they'd had it, and she sold it to us for \$200. And they had the use of that piano for a number of years. (*laughing*) And they got a smaller piano for the apartment they were living in . . .

[Lyle] was a little closer to my age [than the other Talbot children]. And in fact, he was my ideal at one time. He knew so much, apparently. And I think he was one of my favourites, probably.⁵²

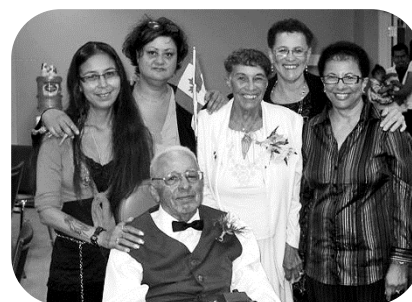
Marietta presented Lyle with two daughters, Marilyn Jean in April 1939 and Carol Anne in December 1940. The couple adopted three more children: Gerald Wilson born in 1949, Cheryl Bernice 1962, and Sandra Anne 1965.



Marilyn, Marietta, and Carol,
with Gerry



Gerry, Marilyn, Carol, Lyle, and Marietta
Photos courtesy of Lyle Emerson Talbot



70th Wedding Anniversary, 23 Oct 2007
Bernice, Sandi, Marietta, Carol, and Marilyn
with Lyle.

When Lyle was employed by the Ford Motor Company, he had the support of his union in combating racial discrimination:

In 1943, three years into World War II, I applied for a position of Stock Expeditor in the Parts and Accessories Department. I possessed all the requisite qualifications and I was the senior applicant for the job. But the manager of the division was not prepared to give me the job, stating this reason: "I would have to work in close contact with female clerical workers in the office, and the company was

⁵² Interview with Philip Valore Alexander, Op. cit.

not prepared to permit this." A meeting was called between the Union representatives and management and I was allowed to attend.

After about a half hour of arguing back and forth, the Plant Committeeman stood up and said. "We've heard enough. You've made it quite clear that the company doesn't want Talbot working in the office with white women. We don't agree with you. Talbot is the person who is entitled to that position, and we'll give you just fifteen minutes to decide how you're going to do it. Fifteen minutes, or we pull the men off the job."

At that point in labour relations the Plant Chairmen had the power to call a 'wildcat strike' on any issue in which they felt that management was being unreasonable. After fifteen minutes, we returned to the Plant Manager's office. The superintendent's proposal was that the company would erect a small cubicle just outside the office in the shipping craneway. I could function quite well in that location. It was left up to me to accept or reject the proposal. I accepted. The difference in pay that I would receive was more important than the location of my desk.⁵³

In 1965, while employed at Ford, he took advantage of a company program that subsidized tuition for higher education. He enrolled at the University of Windsor and in 1969 completed a B.A. in Theology and Sociology. In 1974 he completed his M.A. thesis on the subject, *The Distinctive Character of Racism in Canada*. There was controversy such that his degree was not awarded until 1982, "due to difficulties with a professor from another discipline, who was finally removed from his examining committee in 1982."



Lyle got his B.A in 1969 at age 54
Photo courtesy of
Lyle Emerson Talbot

A description of Lyle's activism was published in 1974 in an article in a book of the National Black Coalition of Canada about the recipients of awards given to Blacks in Canada who had contributed to the well-being of Black Canadians in the twentieth century; here are some excerpts from that list:

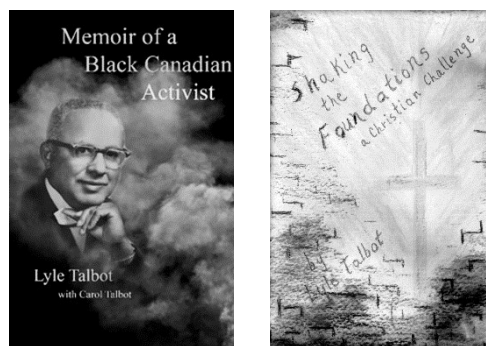
- Member, Fair Practices Committee, Local 200, United Auto Workers; wrote a Fair Practices column in the Local 200 Newsletter, entitled 'Ford Facts', 1944 - 1960
- Organizer and Treasurer-Manager, East Side, Windsor, Credit Union, Ltd, 1944 - 1970

⁵³ Lyle E. Talbot, *A Journey to Faith: The Autobiography of an Ordinary Layman*, 1995. (unpublished)

- Organizer, President, then Executive Secretary of The Windsor Council on Group Relations, 1947 - 1959
- Prepared and published the first Community Audit on Race Relations in Canada, entitled 'Race Relations: How Does Our Town Add Up' in 1947, and a follow-up audit in 1957
- Organized, directed, and participated in the first 'sit-ins' in North America, protesting against racial discrimination in public places, such as hotels, restaurants and taverns, 1949 - 1951, almost ten years before the famous Sit-ins in the Southern United States
- Testified before the Senate Committee on the need for a Bill of Rights, May 1951 in Ottawa
- Campaigned successfully along with other similar groups in Toronto and London for a Fair Employment Practices Act, enacted in Ontario in 1951 and federally in 1953
- As Organizer and President, Negro Community Council, he:
 - Conducted an Employment Potential Survey among Negroes in Windsor, Ontario, 1953 – 55
 - Prepared and published a Study on Social Patterns in Housing, Church Affiliation, Employment and Social Relations among Negroes in Windsor
- Campaigned with groups in Toronto, London and Dresden for a Fair Accommodations Act, enacted in Ontario in 1955
- Member, Board of Directors, Windsor and District Chapter of Credit Unions, 1959 - 1965
- Used the media to expose the need for non-discriminatory policies and practices by governments, industry, business, churches and schools in Windsor. As part of this endeavour, he appeared on a local radio station on Sundays for several months in a program called 'Labour Speaks'
- He worked with many groups in Canada while employed by the federal government as Human Rights Administrator: the Union of Ontario Indians, the Jamaica Canadian Association of Windsor, Ontario, the Black United Front of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the Cross Cultural Centre at the University of Western Ontario, London, and other groups from a variety of racial, ethnic, cultural and religious backgrounds across Canada.⁵⁴

Lyle has been active in church work since 1935, serving in many ministries as teacher, leader, and lay preacher in Baptist, United, Presbyterian, and Missionary Alliance churches. Lyle retired from a federal government position in 1982, having worked for Labour Canada and the Canadian Human Rights Commission. He has since had two of his books published by his daughter, Carol: *Memoir of a Black Canadian Activist*, 2013, and *Shaking the Foundations: A Christian Challenge*, 2014.

⁵⁴ *The Diplomat*, National Black Coalition of Canada, 1974.



I told Philip H. Alexander, one of Lyle's nephews, a story that Lyle had shared with me about how Phil's father, Philip V. Alexander, a self-employed carpenter, after he had completed a job for a customer, wouldn't dispose of the left-over lumber, feeling that it belonged to the customer who had paid for it, not him. Instead, he stored it, filling a basement, a garage, and the cab of his discarded pickup truck. Philip then shared a similar but contrasting story that illustrated Lyle's attitude about ownership of construction materials:

Uncle Lyle was the one who went around, when the masons were bricking his house, and picked up all the half-bricks, that they break in half and put at the end of a row of bricks, and put them back up on the scaffold, so that they would use them instead of breaking one the next time. So, he was laying claim to all those discards, making sure they got used.⁵⁵

Marietta died in December 2010. Lyle lived in Kelowna, British Columbia, until his death on 16 Jan 2015.



Photo courtesy of
Lyle Emerson Talbot

Lyle Emerson Talbot and Marietta Winnifred Wilson had the following children:

- (i) Marilyn (1939),
 - (ii) Carol Anne (1940),
 - (iii) Gerald Wilson (1949), *
 - (iv) Cheryl Bernice (1962), *
 - (v) Sandra Anne (1965). *
- * adopted

Their stories can be found in Chapter 21: Lyle Emerson Talbot's Descendants.

⁵⁵ Interview with Philip H. Alexander, Windsor, Ontario, 23 Jul 2015.

7. (vi) Earl Andrew Talbot (1918 - 2006):

(Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

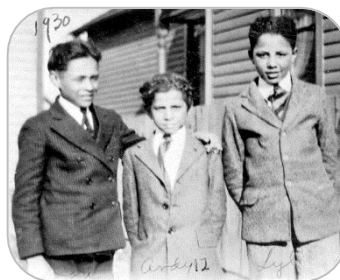


1939
Earl Andrew Talbot,
on the occasion of his ordination
Source unknown

I am indebted to Andy's second son, Theodore Regis Talbot, for sharing a copy of the eulogy he delivered at his father's funeral. Most of this section is drawn from Ted's eloquent and detailed address.



About 1927
Back row: Gladys 16 & Dorothy 14
Middle row: Lyle 12, Elsie 7, & Andrew 9
Bette 4 on Adele's lap
Photo courtesy of
Theodore Regis Talbot



1930
Cousin Earl Freeman 14,
Andy 12, and Lyle 15



Andy with puppy

Photos from the album of Gladys (TALBOT) Stanton

Andy, as he was known all his life, was born 6 Jun 1918 in Dresden, Ontario. His family was living in Windsor at the time, albeit as newcomers, so his mother returned home to be in familiar surroundings for the birth of her sixth child.

Andy's second son, Theodore Regis, in eulogizing his father told of his education.

My dad started school just down the road at Prince Edward Elementary School. In fact, all his sons attended this school as well. Eventually, Emerson [Andy's firstborn son] became a school teacher at Prince Edward, and as the Lord would have it, Mark and Martin [Emerson's half-brothers, Andy's youngest sons, his second family] at some point were his pupils. A number of years ago, when Prince Edward hosted a re-union to celebrate its seventy-fifth anniversary, my dad was asked to be the keynote speaker. His address that day was very eloquent, I couldn't have been more proud of him. After Prince Edward, [Andy] attended Patterson Collegiate, and at the age of twenty-one he graduated from the Baptist Seminary and was ordained.⁵⁶

⁵⁶ Theodore Regis Talbot, "Eulogy to Earl Andrew Talbot," unpublished, 2006.



1934
Andy at age 16
Photo from the album of
Gladys (**TALBOT**) Stanton

Lyle remembered Andy as being “different:”

Andy, he’s three years younger than I was . . . [he] was a different kind of person; he was more of a loner as a young kid. So, he never was a part of our group, ever, not up to the time we were married. He never was a part of a little [social] group. Our group was George [Talbot], Ernie Boyd, Amos Sims, Hank Allen; that was our gang as teenagers and young adults. Andy belonged to a next group and Andy wasn’t very much of a social person. In a family dispute, Andy would insist on having a trial. “We should have a trial.” Well, we never did have a trial . . .

Andy always had a relationship problem with the rest of us. Even though we lived together for sixteen years in the same building [a duplex], there was always a problem coming up.

He was a lot like my dad in some ways, and [grandpa] Simon. And I am accused of being the same way, gruff and, what’s the word? ‘Frank’ and all those negative things that people say . . . He could be very congenial in a group of people, you know, shaking hands with everybody, holding conversations and that kind of thing, getting into discussions, but [not] on a personal, one-to-one level . . . I don’t think Andy had that many friends that I know about, either as a young person or an adult.⁵⁷



Passport photo
From the Facebook
page of
Martin Talbot

His brother-in-law, Philip V. Alexander, husband of his sister Elsie, shared some memories of Andy’s personality and sense of social justice:

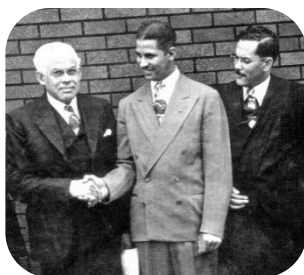
[Andy] was opinionated. He had his little quirks. (*laughing*) . . . If he had something he felt strongly about, he would really stick to what he thought. He would be kind of outspoken; if he didn’t like something that someone was doing, or something that went against the grain; he didn’t mind speaking out. (*chuckling*) I

⁵⁷ Interview with Lyle Emerson Talbot, Op. cit.

remember visiting him in the nursing home [Villa Maria] down near the [Ambassador] bridge. He used to assist the people, more handicapped than him in a wheelchair, to go and get their meals and things like that. In fact, a number of times I would see him push them to the elevator to get their meals. And then he spoke to some of the help there for serving the other people who could get around quicker than the ones sitting there in their wheelchairs. He got a little flack from that: for just trying to have pity on the ones sitting, waiting in their wheelchairs. The nurses would be taking care of the ones who were able to take care of themselves . . . “Pay more attention to them!”

He could be very opinionated too. My sister [Gloria (**ALEXANDER**) Roby] and I went to visit him, and I wanted to take a picture of my sister and him in his bed that day. He didn't get up for his meal; he was feeling so bad; everything went wrong. “The food's not worth it for a dog. You wouldn't feed the food at this place to a dog.” (*laughing*) So he stayed in bed all that day. Wouldn't even let me take his picture with Gloria. (*laughing*) One of the fellows from the church used to go and visit him and take him corned beef sandwiches once in a while, 'cause the food would be kinda bland.

Andy's the one that told me that Margo [his wife] was driving a brand-new Ford Focus or something, I forget what it was, a leased car. And he was the one that told me that Margot wouldn't let Andy go for a ride in the car. And so, Margot used to come out for cheques, come out from Fords, you know, and he'd have to sign the cheques so she could get his paycheque. So he told me he made up his mind, “If she comes out here the next time, I'm not going to sign the cheque until I get a ride in this Ford Focus”, and sure enough, (*laughing*) she took him around the block or something like that. She was afraid of getting in an accident with this brand-new car if she did too much extra driving or something. That was her excuse. But he put his foot down and said, “Well, I'm not going to sign this cheque until I get a ride in this leased Ford Focus,” or whatever it was.⁵⁸



1939

The Rev. Henry L. Talbot and Rev. Mack Brown
welcome Earl Andrew Talbot into the ministry
Photo courtesy of
Rose Anne (**WHITE**) Richardson



1939
From the album of
Gladys (**TALBOT**) Stanton

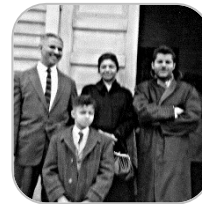
⁵⁸ Interview with Philip Valore Alexander, Op. cit.

Andy was ordained minister in 1939. Lyle recalled hearing him preach:

I only heard Andy preach two or three times, in all the years that he was preaching. I don't really know what kind of preacher he was but, I know that when he first entered the ministry, I tried to talk him into going to seminary or McMaster University or something and getting a degree and he never did. The most he did was take a few correspondence courses as far as I know. I think he audited a couple of courses. That's about it.⁵⁹



Photos courtesy of Theodore Regis Talbot



There are few photos of Kathleen (**WELLS**) Talbot. This is the best I've found.



At a Talbot family dinner at
1135 Lillian
Photo courtesy of
Rose Anne (**WHITE**) Richardson

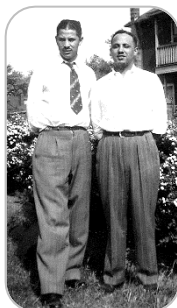


Seated facing the camera: Kenny Stanton and his mother, Gladys
Standing: Jimmy Talbot, Kathleen, and Rev. H. L. Talbot, at right

By 1945, Andy and wife Kathleen (**WELLS**) Talbot were living in the first floor of an upper-lower duplex on Howard Avenue in Windsor, Ontario. On the upper floor lived his brother Lyle and wife Marietta (**WILSON**) Talbot. Both men were employed by the Ford Motor Company.⁶⁰

⁵⁹ Interview with Lyle Emerson Talbot, Op. cit.

⁶⁰ Canada, Voters Lists, 1935-1980, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, http://interactive.ancestry.com/2983/33022_302422-00786/38817283?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302575/facts/citation/162209242623/edit/record, (accessed 17 Jan 2017).



1950
Andy 32 & Lyle 35
Photo courtesy of
Lyle Emerson Talbot

[Andy] went on to be a Moderator of the Amherstburg [Regular] Missionary Baptist Association, a pastor for over twenty years at Queen St. Baptist Church in Dresden, and for several years, a pastor at Amherstburg Baptist Church. During that time, he enjoyed being a member of the Windsor Male Chorus. He concluded his ministerial duties, after attending and assisting at East Lake Baptist Church, in Detroit, for many years.⁶¹



Andy with three of his grandchildren:
Jeffery Emerson, Laura Kathleen and Julia Lillian,
children of Ted and Mary (**DEGREGORIO**) Talbot
Photo courtesy of
Theodore Regis Talbot

In addition to his career in the ministry for the Lord, he worked at Ford for thirty-five years, and was also the treasurer for the Ford Motor Company Employee Credit Union. For several years, after his retirement from Ford's he owned and operated the Paradise Wedding Chapel.⁶²



Margot (**RICKMAN**) and the Rev. Andrew Talbot
From the Facebook page of
Mark Andrew Talbot

Kathleen died on 15 Jan 1968. Andy married Margot Rickman of Dresden, Ontario, and fathered two more sons: Mark (1969) and Martin (1971).

⁶¹ Theodore Regis Talbot, Op. cit.

⁶² Ibid.

Ted summarized his father's contribution to his family.

If I had to make a defining statement about my dad, I would say “he was a great provider” of both material things and more importantly, of spiritual things. As a child I remember we lived comfortably. But we also had a home rich with love; lots of family functions, lots of church functions, all based in Christian fellowship. For that, I thank him and I salute him.⁶³

Earl Andrew Talbot died on 27 Mar 2006 in Mississauga, Ontario.

TALBOT, Rev. Earl Andrew Passed suddenly March 27, 2006 at Credit Valley Hospital Mississauga at the age of 87 years. Beloved husband of Carolyn Margo for 38 years and predeceased by first wife Kathleen (1968). Loving father of Ted and wife Mary, Mark and wife Natalie, Martin and predeceased by Emerson Andrew.	Proud grandfather of Ted Jr., Derrek, Jeffrey, Julia, Laura, Benita, Krista, Nathaniel, Mathias, Javian and of a great grandchild and a great great grandchild. Dear brother of Lyle and predeceased by 1 brother and 5 sisters. Survived by several nieces and nephews.	Family will receive friends at the Morris Sutton Funeral Home & Cremation Centre, 68 Giles Blvd. E. on Thursday, March 30 from 2-4 and 7-9 p.m. Funeral service from the Chapel Friday, March 31 at 11 a.m. Rev. Thomas Walker officiating. Interment to follow at <u>Greenlawn Memorial Gardens.</u>
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Earl Andrew Talbot and Kathleen Wells had the following children:

- (i) Emerson Andrew (1940),
- (ii) Theodore Regis (1949).



Rev. Earl Andrew, Kathleen (**WELLS**) Talbot,
Emerson Andrew, Theodore Regis in front.
Photo courtesy of
Theodore Regis Talbot

Earl Andrew Talbot and Margo Rickman had the following children:

- (iii) Mark Andrew (1969),
- (iv) Martin E. (1971).



From the Facebook
page of
Mark Andrew Talbot

Their stories can be found in Chapter 22: Earl Andrew Talbot's Descendants

⁶³ Ibid.

8. (vii) Elsie Adele Talbot (1920-1989):

(Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Elsie Adele Talbot; Photo courtesy of Lyle Talbot

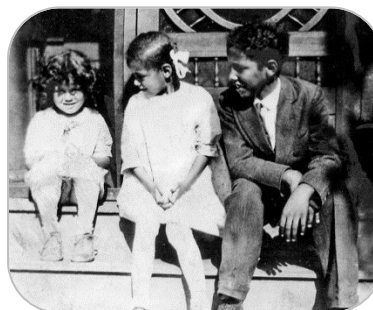
Elsie was born 2 Oct 1920 in Windsor, Ontario.⁶⁴



Barbara (Babe) Talbot (cousin),
Elsie, and her mother, Adele



Elsie, sister Bette, and Adele



Bette,
Elsie,
and
Lyle

Photos courtesy of Rose Anne (WHITE) Richardson

Her brother, Lyle, remembers her as a child with problems:

Elsie was a child that had problems. She cried a lot and she sucked her thumb. And when Bette was a baby and Elsie was only two years old, she had the feeling, I'm pretty sure she had the feeling, that she was being neglected because everyone was making a fuss over the baby. In my memory, Elsie was never a happy child. She was weaker in every sense of the word. She was like Dot; she was a slow learner, but she had a hard life, Elsie did.⁶⁵

Son David shared some memories of his mom:

She loved to cook. She would come to see my football games; well, this was after she was ill of course, but not so affected by the medication. I remember her when she was working; she was an elevator person at Smith's and Bartlet's [Windsor's two largest, downtown, department stores].

⁶⁴ *Canada Obituary Collection*, Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2006, <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=8961&h=203397416&ssrc=pt&tid=71322150&pid=30234302574&usePUB=true>, (accessed 26 Oct 2019).

⁶⁵ *Interview with Lyle Emerson Talbot*, Op. cit.

She loved people. She always loved visiting. I remember around Christmas time, or on every Sunday, they'd either entertain or invite somebody home from church or go visiting other people. They got to travel a little bit when there was an empty nest; of course, that was after she got sick. But they worked so hard together and had this dream of living in the new house that Dad built, and then she got sick. It sort of spoiled the picture for her. And the house never got finished.

I know she enjoyed singing with, and reminisced about being part of, a family that was closely involved with the church. I remember that there was always this feeling of ownership of First Baptist among the sisters, almost as if they were unwilling to relinquish their ties with it. They identified with it [that] way because of their father, and even though they accepted Mack Brown, surely he didn't do things in the same way as their dad did. I think they found an identity as being a minister's kids, and the fact that they used to have a singing group together . . .⁶⁶

On 2 Oct 1940, Elsie married Philip Valore Alexander of North Buxton, Ontario. Philip laughingly described how the match with Elsie came about:

[I knew Elsie] through Rev. Talbot coming up to Buxton, for one, and I think after a certain length of time your Grandma Talbot [Adele] said, "I have a girl for you." But I didn't think anything more about it for a while, you know . . . She was a nice-looking girl . . . I was in my twenties by that time and I think, when we got married, she was twenty and I was twenty-four. So that was quite a number of years later. It wasn't right away, no. But I do remember Grandma Talbot saying, "I have a girl for you" . . . I wasn't thinking about girls at that time.

[We were] married on [Elsie's] twentieth birthday [2 Oct]. And I think I was twenty-four at that time. My brother, Arthur, and I think Bette stood up with Elsie. There was no big reception because of the fact that Grandma Talbot [Sarah Ann (DAVIS) Talbot] had passed away just a few days before [24 Sep 1940]. The funeral was over, but they didn't have a big reception. It was just quiet, mostly family. And we moved into the parsonage next door to the Baptist church in [North] Buxton and lived there for a while.⁶⁷

Phil said they didn't have a honeymoon trip:

"My Uncle Cal, he drove my car back to Buxton. I think Uncle Cal was down [to Windsor] for the wedding and he chauffeured us back to Buxton." Phil's Buxton friends gave the newlyweds a country welcome. "I heard some shotguns (*Phil laughed*). What they call a shivaree in Buxton. (*Phil laughed a good long while*) They were just celebrating. I remember that. One or two had shotguns; they shot them off in the air. [We] didn't look out. [We just] stayed in bed."⁶⁸

⁶⁶ Interview with David V. Alexander, in Windsor, Ontario, 17 Feb 2008.

⁶⁷ Interview with Philip Valore Alexander, Op. cit.

⁶⁸ Ibid.

The young couple did not stay long in North Buxton:

Elsie, she got kinda lonely, and the darkness [bothered her] . . . no lights at that time in Buxton. No street lights. It's dark. And she used to have all these people come over and keep her company if I'd be working nights or something late like that. But she didn't like the darkness up there in Buxton and so, after the construction fell off in the wintertime, we came to Windsor and lived with them [Elsie's parents] for a while. My father-in-law [Henry Lorenzo Talbot] got me a job working at the Ford Motor Company. And I stayed there until I got called up to go into the army the second time. But in the meantime, I was moonlighting doing some extra carpenter work for different people in Windsor.⁶⁹



Elsie and Philip V. with baby Philip H.
Photo courtesy of
Rose Anne (**WHITE**) Richardson



With Gladys
Philip, above,
and Kenny, below.
Photo from the album of
Gladys (**TALBOT**) Stanton



With Philip, and
Florence White (niece)



With
Philip and Kenny



With Jimmy, and
Sharron
(George's children)



Photos courtesy of Rose Anne (**WHITE**) Richardson

In 1955, Philip, a carpenter by trade, built a house for his family on Sandwich Street in the west end of Windsor, on a lot he had purchased with WWII veterans' benefits:

I got enough funds and help from the Veteran's affairs to build a house there in Sandwich . . . one of the benefits of serving in the service . . . The reason I lived out in Sandwich in the first place: when Elsie and I moved from Buxton and were staying at your grandma Talbot's, the only [other] place I could find at that time to rent was in Sandwich on Lot Street, called Watkins Street now, and we stayed in a two-story home there. An elderly couple lived upstairs and we lived downstairs. There used to

⁶⁹ Ibid.

be a vacant lot next door and [the old man] used to work that whole lot by hand with his hoe and rake and dig it up with spade and one day he says, “Phil, would you like to buy a lot?” A fellow had an extra. He just bought a house and he had an extra lot and he didn’t want to take care of it; he wanted to get rid of it. He wanted \$50 for it. So, I thought that was a pretty good bargain. So that’s how I happened to buy that lot. It cost me more for the lawyer than the deal did for the lot (*laughing*). But this was before I went to war. I had it a long time. I paid taxes on it a long time. So that’s how it happened to be that lot.

I went to a barber’s out in Sandwich there for a while and then, when he moved away, I went to another barber on Wyandotte Street near the university.

“Adolpho!” I exclaimed, having used the same barber.

And I wasn’t there very long [before he told me] he knew all about what I paid for that lot. (*laughing*) ’Cause the owner’s son, he used to drive for the flower shop next door, and he used to come into Adolpho’s, and he said, “It burned me up. My father sold that lot for \$50.” (*laughing*) So Adolpho, every time I’d go there [he’d announce], “You know how much he paid for this lot?” (*laughing*) All his customers, students and all, know what I paid for that lot. (*laughing*) Yeah. I got some flack from it of course, but I guess everybody in the city knows, whoever goes there.⁷⁰

[Elsie] was a good cook. I think she went in for beans, ’cause on Saturdays she used to have soup beans and so sometimes the grandchildren would come out and stay on the weekend, Philip’s [Jr’s] children, maybe two at a time. And so, I think the two older ones, they came out. She’d cook soup beans on Saturday and have baked beans on Sunday. And it was always Saturday, soup beans. And I think Philip A. [Arthur] and Danny came out and they wanted to play around and maybe pound [with hammers] and build something in the basement, you know, like a board or something like that. And when it was supptime, we’d sit down at the table and she’d have these soup beans and they turned up their nose at these soup beans. She had to go across [the street] to Schwabs and get some hamburgs and some hot dogs for them because they didn’t like soup beans. And then when it was time for Patti to come out, [their sister], they said, “Patti! Do you like soup beans? If you don’t like soup beans, Grandma will try to make you eat them.” (*Laughing.*) But I think that was her specialty. Soup beans on Saturday and baked beans on Sunday. (*chuckling*)⁷¹

Phil remembers the kindness of some of Elsie’s family, when they were struggling to make ends meet out in Sandwich:

They used to come out once in a while and I remember your mother [Gladys] and Bette [both sisters of Elsie] and others sending some of their good baked foods every once in a while. I remember that very well. Or invite us up there to their place. I gotta [give credit to] your mother and Aunt Margaret [wife of Elsie’s brother

⁷⁰ Ibid.

⁷¹ Ibid.

George]; she used to send some of her baked things out once in a while. But I distinctly remember your mother. She was very generous about that. She was a very good cook; baker too.⁷²



1952
Philip and Elsie (**TALBOT**) Alexander
Photo courtesy of
Alma (**LUCAS**) Carter Churchill



Four of the five Talbot sisters:
Dorothy (**TALBOT**) Ball,
Luella (**TALBOT**) White,
Elsie (**TALBOT**) Alexander,
& Gladys (**TALBOT**) Stanton
Photo courtesy of
Rose Anne (**WHITE**) Richardson



With Luella and mom, Adele
Photo from the album of
Gladys (**TALBOT**) Stanton

Son David described what he knew of the relationship between his mother and the rest of her family:

She was always having a fight with one sister or another. I remember Aunt Dot was the most aloof one. She would keep to herself. My mom and your mom were off again on again along with Aunt Bette, used to again be on again, off again. And Aunt Lu . . . [my mother] was very close with Grandma Talbot of course. We lived there so long. But then again, Grandma Talbot use to give her a lot of grief about her behaviour. Everybody judged her as being erratic . . . before she was diagnosed [with Parkinson's], and before medication, when she knew there was something wrong with her. I think grandma, having raised eight children, kinda resented having to look after me when Mom was at work.⁷³

⁷² Interview with Philip Valore Alexander, Op. cit.

⁷³ Interview with David V. Alexander, at Windsor, Ontario, 17 Feb 2008.

I think the ignorance of Parkinson's Disease at the time, and the drugs used to control it, led to a misunderstanding of Elsie's behaviour, both within the family and in the community. Her husband Philip shared the story of how she came to be diagnosed, and told of a dangerous incident that she survived:

She was working on the elevator at Smith's and after a while she had trouble moving one arm, pushing the door or something like that. And she went to the doctor's to see what was wrong, and Dr. Taylor couldn't find anything wrong. I don't know how many others. They couldn't find anything wrong, and she knew something was wrong. And so, she's the one that decided that maybe she should go to a mental hospital to find out if it was her [mind], you know? And she wasn't there [but] a few days [until] some doctor came out and found out that she had Parkinson's Disease, and that was her trouble, the shakes. The doctors here, they didn't have much knowledge about it at the time. She was there for a little while and this doctor found it right away. And so, she came back to Windsor and then shortly after that they got this here, *L-dopamine* drug, and [it] helped stop the shaking and things like that.

Well, in the meantime, she kept her drivers' licence. So long as you paid your drivers' licence fee, you kept your driver's licence. But she never drove while she had that, until after she got this *L-dopamine* and she was able to move around. And she used to drive the car around here in the city pretty good, you know?

One Sunday afternoon, she had knitted a poncho for one of her favourite nephews in Buxton. She wanted to deliver it on Sunday. I was feeling a little bit tired, so I said I wanted to have a rest before. She said, "Well, I can drive." And she'd been driving around the city. So, she persuaded me to let her drive and I'd sit back and relax. I filled the car with gas and got on the highway and, of course, highway driving is different than city driving. And you don't react like you do [in the city], different eh?

At that time the speed limit was seventy mph and I think we were going about seventy mph, and some car came passing her and she moved over to let it pass. Well she moved a little too far and went off [onto] the shoulder and then she turned it back and she turned it too far and went off [onto] the left shoulder and we were going back and forth off the highway. [It was a] four lane highway at that time and when we went off the highway and faced oncoming traffic, I reached over to try and help steer, you know, but you can't do much with the steering thing in the driver's seat with a seat belt and you know that car went down the median and was heading up toward the oncoming traffic. I knew right then it was all over because we were going at such a speed we couldn't stop right away. And we were going to either hit the oncoming traffic or hit the overpass bridge ahead, so I knew it was all over. So, I closed my eyes. I knew it was all over. You know, when I opened my eyes we were back on the right side of the highway on the shoulder of the road, just like parking and [the engine] was idling just like we parked there normally. And I couldn't believe it. And some people came up behind me and said, "What happened?"

I said, "Well, my wife lost control; that's all I can say." [The car had] hit the embankment so hard it bent the wheel. And I think that's what really saved us. But it was just like an angel. Four of our hands couldn't control that car at that time. And I just closed my eyes and waited for it to all be over. And sure enough, when I did open my eyes we were sitting just as quiet and peaceful on the side of the road; we changed drivers and came on back. And the wheel was bent so bad that people thought it was going to fall off; going by they pointed at our wheel. It was bent so bad that it was just wobbling and so I had to get a front-end alignment. But we were very lucky. We had seat belts and she complained about having a sore stomach, but I'd rather have a sore stomach than the alternative. That was really something.⁷⁴

DEATHS
ALEXANDER—Elsie Adele. (nee Talbot), 68 years on March 17th, 1989 at Grace Hospital. Elsie was a lifetime member of First Baptist Church, Windsor. Beloved wife of Philip V. Alexander. Beloved mother of Philip H. and his wife Patricia and David V. and his wife Aruna.

Dear sister of Luella White, Gladys Stanton, Dorothy Ball, Betty Talbot, George Talbot and Rev. Andrew Talbot all of Windsor and Lyle Talbot, Kelowna, B.C. Sister-in-law of Gloria Roby, Windsor and also survived by brothers-in-laws Arthur Alexander, North Buxton and Ronald Alexander of Menlo Park, California. She is also survived by grandchild-

ren Philip A., Patricia L., Daniel, Delbert and Paula and great-granddaughter Carmen also a number of nieces and nephews. Friends may call at The Morris-Sutton Funeral Home, 68 Giles Blvd. East from 2-5 & 7-9 p.m. Sunday March 19th. Mrs. Alexander will rest at The First Baptist Church, 710 Mercer Street from 11 a.m. Monday March

20th, until the time of service at 1 p.m. Rev. James Carren-ton officiating with Rev. Donald Wright delivering the Eulogy. Interment Memorial Cemetery, North Buxton, Ontario. As an expression of sympathy, memorial donations may be made to The Parkinson Foundation or The Charity of your choice. Family hour Sunday 7-8 p.m.

Elsie died 17 Mar 1989 at age sixty-eight and was buried in the little cemetery beside the Baptist Church in North Buxton, Ontario. Philip died on 6 Jun 2011 at age ninety-four and was buried in the North Buxton Community Church Cemetery.



Elsie Adele Talbot and Philip Valore Alexander had the following children:

- (i) Philip Henry (1941),
- (ii) David Valore (1946).



David, Philip V., Philip H.
 and Elsie (TALBOT) Alexander
 Photo courtesy of
 Rose Anne (WHITE) Richardson

⁷⁴ Interview with Philip Valore Alexander, Op. cit.

Their stories can be found in Chapter 23: Elsie Adele Talbot's Descendants.

9. (viii) Mary Elizabeth Talbot (1923 - 1994):

(Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Photo courtesy of
Rose Anne (**WHITE**)
Richardson

Mary Elizabeth Talbot, a.k.a. Bette, was born 15 Sep 1923 in Windsor, ON. Her brother, Lyle, remembered the day she was born in the First Baptist church parsonage on Tuscarora Street:

I remember the day Bette was born, too. That stands out in my memory because we were living in the parsonage and Medea Milburn, that name doesn't mean much to you I guess, her husband's name was John . . . they lived next door. And she called me over one Saturday morning and wanted me to go to the market for her . . . farmers' market to pick up some stuff? So she gave me this list of stuff to buy and I went down to the market on my wagon and when I came home . . . she gave me a long enough list that I would be gone a couple of hours . . . and when I came home I came up in front of the house and Dr. Taylor was just leaving our house. I would only be about eight or nine years old. What year was Bette born?

In '23? Well I was eight years old. So I wasn't supposed to know anything. Anyhow, I took stuff in . . . we called her Aunt Medea cause she lived next door . . . took the stuff in that she had ordered and she said to me, when I was all finished, she said, "Now you can go home and see your new baby sister."

I said, "How'd she get there?"

I remember she said, "Well, you just saw the doctor leaving."

And I said, "The doctor. What's the doctor got to do with it?" I had long before that given up the myth about the stork, but then she told me the doctor, so I must have . . . I connected the doctor must have something to do with the baby being born. And I guess it didn't take me long to figure out something . . . parents never told you anything about the whole . . . anything to do with reproduction or anything. Babies were just born, that's it. But I went in the house and went upstairs and there was my

baby sister in bed with my mother. So, I put two and two together. The doctor must've had something to do with it. Maybe I could blame him. (*laughing*)⁷⁵



Elsie and Bette Talbot
Photo courtesy of
Rose Anne (**WHITE**) Richardson



1933
Bette (back row, 2nd from right)
in Gladys' Sunday School Class
Photo from the album of
Gladys (**TALBOT**) Stanton



Repaired photo
from the album of
Gladys (**TALBOT**) Stanton



About 1945
at Jackson Park, Windsor
Bette 22, Elsie 25, Gladys 34
with Philip 4 and Kenny 3
Photo from the album of
Gladys (**TALBOT**) Stanton

⁷⁵ Interview with Lyle Emerson Talbot, Op. cit.

Her brother, Lyle, shared his memories of Bette growing up:

Bette was the only child ever born in the parsonage [First Baptist Church, Windsor, Ontario]. Bette was just like you know, bubbly, and that's such a contrast between Bette and Elsie. You can see why people would take to Bette and not to Elsie, and Elsie felt it. You could tell. She always felt that Bette was the favourite. And it was natural, because Bette was easy to get along with. Elsie was always crying and having problems and so even us kids, probably, well we would favour the baby. It's a natural thing. So, Bette grew up, as I remember, having a pretty happy childhood . . . until she met Myron [Talbot]. Well, there was a little story before that.

My dad used to worry about Bette because of the friends she hung around with. And he warned her. And when she started going with Myron, he tried to talk her out of it. She was determined she was going to have her own way, naturally. Bette and your mother pretty near broke my dad's heart, because your dad [Kenneth] was divorced. And that was another thing that bothered Dad: that your mother [Gladys] was going to marry a divorced man.

Bette then started having problems in her marriage, and she was living with Sam [Harris] . . . She was living on Niagara Street, just around the corner from us [on Howard Avenue] and Dad was still alive, living on Lillian Street, and that bothered him. I think he died a happy man because Bette finally gave up that lifestyle . . .

My dad . . . always said, and he said it from the pulpit even, he prayed every day that all of his children would accept Christ and live a Christian life, in other words, dedicate their lives to the Lord before he passed away. And he lived to see that day. And I remember him saying so, before he died, that one prayer of his was answered when Bette straightened up her life, after the kind of life she lived.

I'm not sure how far Bette went in school. I think she finished vocational school. She never did any secretarial that I can remember. I remember Bette working at Bartlet's, but I don't remember much else. I don't know where else she might have worked.⁷⁶

I remember that Bette worked her way up from elevator operator to become a designer of display advertising for Bartlet, Macdonald & Gow, a Windsor, Ontario, department store. Her brother-in-law, Elsie's husband Philip V. Alexander recalled:

[Bette] had a mind of her own. And, I think she was spoiled: Baby in the family. And I think dad Talbot really favoured her more than any of them. That's my own opinion. (*chuckling*) He seemed to favour her more than any of them.⁷⁷

⁷⁶ *Interview with Lyle Emerson Talbot, Op. cit.*

⁷⁷ *Interview with Philip Valore Alexander, Op. cit.*



At back: Luella, Andy
At front: Lyle, Bette, Dorothy
Middle:
Lyle's wife - Marietta (**WILSON**) Talbot, Elsie,
George's wife - Margaret (**HASTINGS**) Talbot
Photo courtesy of Rose Anne (**WHITE**) Richardson



Luella and Bette
Photo courtesy of
Rose Anne (**WHITE**) Richardson

1974

Wedding of Lisbeth Talbot to Lyle Taylor
Timothy, Bette, Lisbeth, Lyle, Steven

Photos from the album of Gladys (**TALBOT**) Stanton



1993

Standing: Renay Taylor (Lisbeth's daughter);
Lyle Taylor,
Lisbeth (**TALBOT**) Taylor, Bette, Timothy,
Cora (**BAYLIS**) Talbot, Tim's wife;
Janay (Tim's daughter); Steven
Kneeling: Justin (Tim's son); Stephanie and
Steven Jr. (Steven's children)
Photo courtesy of Rose Anne (**WHITE**)
Richardson



Mary Elizabeth Talbot died on 15 Jun 1994. She was buried in Victoria Memorial Gardens in the grave that her sister, Gladys, had originally bought for her son's eventual burial.

Mary Elizabeth and Myron Talbot had the following children:

- (i) Lisbeth (?),
- (ii) Timothy Lyle (?).

Mary Elizabeth Talbot had the following child:

- (iii) Steven (1951).

Their stories can be found in Chapter 24: Mary Elizabeth Talbot's Descendants.

10. (i) Kenneth Richard Stanton (1942 -):

(Gladys Valerie, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

This is the author's own section, written in the third person.



At fifteen months

Kenneth was born at 3:03 AM, in 1942 at Harper Hospital, Detroit, Michigan. His early childhood was spent in the home of his grandparents, Joseph and Anna (**LIGHTFOOT**) Stanton, at 617 Owen, Detroit.



In Grandma Stanton's chair,
where he was normally
not allowed to sit



On the steps at
the Stantons,
617 Owen, Detroit



With Alice,
his dad's sister



Studying
a flower



A few months after his birth, his father, Kenneth Joseph, was drafted into the U.S. Army and served in non-combat roles in Italy.



Photo from the album of
Gladys (TALBOT) Stanton

Born eleven months apart, Kenny and Cousin Philip (Elsie's son) spent a lot of their childhood together. Most recently, when Kenn was working at the Black Historical Museum, Phil was a member of the board of directors.



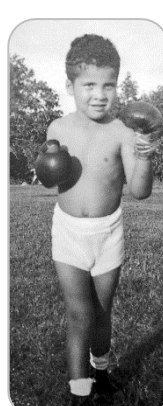
Amherstburg Freedom
Museum banquet, Aug 2017



Photos from the album of Gladys (TALBOT) Stanton



1945
age 3
With mom,
Windsor, ON



Photos from the album of
Gladys (TALBOT) Stanton

1946
age 4
Tuskegee, AL

When he was a toddler, while she was drying him after his bath, his mother taught him to sing the children's lullaby:

My pigeon house I open wide and set all my pigeons free,
They fly over hill and valley wide and light on the tallest tree,
And when they return from their weary, weary flight
I shut the door and I say goodnight,
Coo-coo, coo-coo, coo-coo, coo-coo,
Coo-coo, coo-coo, coo-coo.

. . . while she sang, at the same time, the popular song:

Now is the hour, when we must say goodbye,
Soon you'll be sailing far across the sea,
While you're away, Oh please remember me,
When you return you'll find me waiting here.

The singing of these two songs at the same time was counterpoint: an introduction to singing in harmony. It was significant that his mother taught him to do this, because it was a precursor to the choral singing that became an integral part of Kenneth's life. In elementary school, he sang in the boys' choir of the school principal, Earl M. Gibson, and in the three-part, mixed choir of music teacher, Thelma Morden, where he preferred singing second soprano, rather than the melody. In his Baptist church, harmonies were improvised; as a teen, he sang in his Aunt Luella's youth choir, alongside his Talbot cousins. As an adult, he sang bass in the All Saints' (Anglican) Church choir (Windsor, Ontario), the Windsor Classic Chorale, the Windsor Sympony Chorus, the Essex Singers, the Philomusica choir of Detroit's Tom Kuras (who became the voice instructor who raised his range to that of a tenor); St. Joseph Church Capella, Detroit (Roman Catholic) as tenor soloist; and has been one of four, paid tenors in the choir of Christ Church Detroit (Episcopalian).



Essex Singers, 2007 (front, centre)



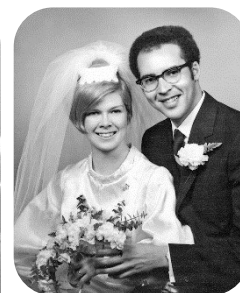
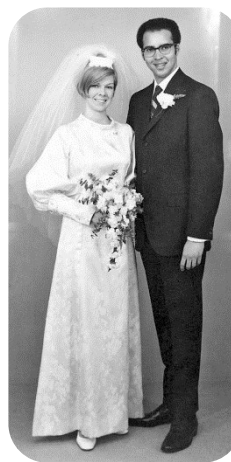
Christ Church Detroit, 2016 (back row, 2nd left)

After his parents divorced, his mother returned to Windsor, Ontario, in 1951, where he spent the rest of his life.

He was raised as a Baptist, attending First Baptist Church along with his many cousins, grandchildren of the Rev. Henry L. Talbot. His Sundays were among his family in the coloured community of Windsor, but the rest of the week and his schooling was in an overwhelmingly white, British-dominated environment. There were fewer than a dozen Black children at Prince Edward Elementary School, and only one other in his graduating class from Patterson Collegiate Institute in 1961. He attended Assumption University (later named the University of Windsor) until 1964, without graduating. After completing Windsor Teachers' College on the Dean's List, and gaining employment as an elementary school teacher and becoming a Canadian citizen, Kenn earned a Bachelor of Arts degree in Math and Drama in 1978, followed by a Bachelor of Computer Science in 1984, both from the University of Windsor.



Kenn, Joan, Doug Quick (best man),
Phyllis Lewis (matron of honour), Dave White,
Rose Anne (**WHITE**) Richardson, David Pepper,
Kathy Pepper.



On 21 Mar 1970, Kenneth married Joan Kerby Pepper at All Saints' Church, Windsor, where they had met. She was also an elementary school teacher. In 1977, they had a son, and a daughter was born in 1980. They divorced in 1992.

Kenn left teaching and worked as a computer programmer for Diffracto Limited, a company that provided turn-key, laser measurement equipment, especially to General Motors, to gauge "body-in-white," to ensure the assembled skeleton met specifications before it continued down the assembly line. He moved to Kadem Technology, a mold design company, to supervise a group of programmers who maintained and improved CAD/CAM (Computer-Aided Design/Computer-Aided Manufacture) software. When that company overextended itself financially and collapsed, Kenn took a position as Safer Sex Educator for the AIDS Committee of Windsor, creating and administering programs aimed at men-who-have-sex-with-men, where he worked for eleven years. His position was eliminated when the client base was shifted to address HIV prevention among injection-drug users. He then took a position as editor of *This Week: Harrow and Colchester South*, a community newspaper. This job lasted a bare six months because the publisher failed to obtain enough advertising revenue to support expenses.

In 2005, because his mother's Talbot family had known very little about their origins, he began researching his Talbot genealogy, traveling to Ohio, New York, British Columbia, and California, interviewing newly-discovered relatives, gathering information, and copying family documents and photographs.

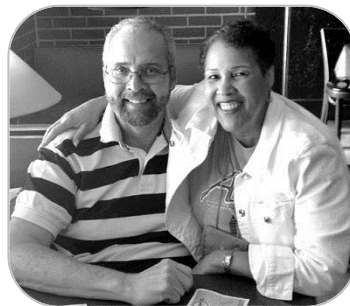


Time Traveller
composite
by Kenn Stanton

Kenn's last employment was as Curator/Administrator of the North American Black Historical Museum and Cultural Centre at Amherstburg, Ontario, (now the Amherstburg Freedom Museum). The museum had been closed for a year-and-a-half, and in 2008 he was given the task of restoring operations and rebuilding its credibility in the community. He did. He used Black culture to bring history to the community by establishing an annual Freedom Landing Festival, (providing a choral concert and a history conference), that celebrated Amherstburg's position as the primary entry point for freedom-seekers, fleeing U.S. enslavement. Amherstburg is located at the place where Lake Erie narrows to become the Detroit River, becoming the first place where refugees could see that they could cross into Canada, safely. Kenn retired from that position in 2013, after serving five years.



2012



2013
With half-sister,
Marilyn (**STANTON**) White,
from his father's next marriage

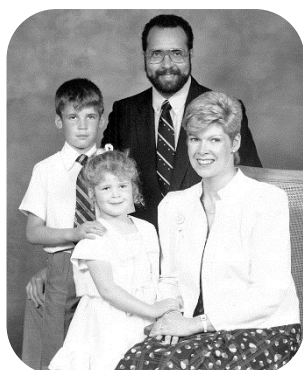
Since then, he has continued researching and putting his discoveries about his Talbot ancestors and descendants into this book, to share with his mother's family. In Apr 2015, Kenn was joined by a group of his cousins, when he gave a presentation about the Talbot Family at a meeting of the London/Middlesex branch of the Ontario Genealogical Society.



Cousins
From the left:
Leslie Ray,
Cathy (**RAY**) Cameron,
Michelle (**LUCAS**) Matchett,
Michael Ray, Norman
Cazzola, Shelley (**LUCAS**)
Cazzola,
Blaine White, Carol Talbot,
Ruth Stanton, Kenn Stanton,
Joan Pepper, Bill Richardson.

Kenneth Richard Stanton and Joan Kerby Pepper had the following children:

12. (i) Aaron Michael (1977),
13. (ii) Ruth Elizabeth (1980).



Seated:
Aaron, Jennifer (**DRAGICH**)
Stanton,
Nayda (Aaron's daughter)
Standing:
Kenn, Ruth,
Simone (Aaron's daughter),
Joan Pepper

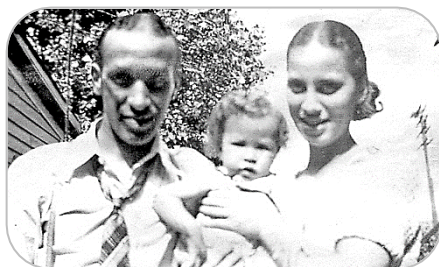
11. (i) Barbara Joan Ball (1935 - 2004):

(Dorothy Marguerite, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

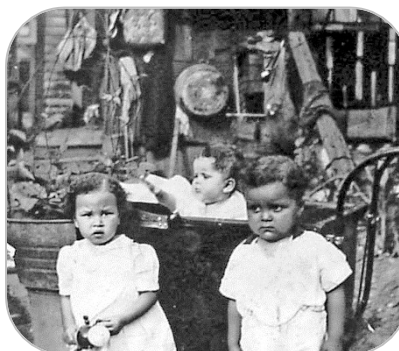
Barbara Joan was born 1 Oct 1935 in Windsor, Ontario. The family lived at 978 Windsor Avenue, just one block down the street from Luella White's family at 764. Barbara attended Patterson Collegiate Institute, across the street, along with her cousins.



Sarah (**DAVIS**) Talbot,
Florence White,
Luella (**TALBOT**) White,
Barbara, Dorothy (**TALBOT**) Ball,
Adele (**BROWN**) Talbot
Photo courtesy of
Rose Anne (**WHITE**) Richardson



Everett, Barbara Joan, and Dorothy
Photo courtesy of
Rose Anne (**WHITE**) Richardson



From the left:
Barbara Joan Ball,
with cousins
Florence and Paul White

On 24 Jul 1954, Barbara married Harold Ernest Dolman, a member of the Royal Canadian Navy, and began her married life in Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, across from Halifax, where Harold was stationed.



Photos from
Harold Dolman memorial video



Harold (left) with naval buddy

On 26 Nov 1955, Robert Charles Dolman was born in Dartmouth. Sherri Lynn joined the family in 1958, followed by Wanda Jo in 1959.



Proud grandparents Ev and Dot,
with daughter Barbara and grandson Robbie



Wanda, Robbie, and Sherri Dolman

Photos courtesy of
Rose Anne (WHITE) Richardson

In 1965 the family was living in Windsor, in the home of Grandma Dorothy (TALBOT) Ball.⁷⁸ By 1968, Barbara's family of five was living in Riverside and both she and Harold were listed in the Windsor City Directory of that year as "office workers."⁷⁹

Barbara died in Windsor on 18 Aug 2004 at age sixty-eight.⁸⁰ Harold died in Windsor on 14 Sep 2014 at age eighty-five.⁸¹

⁷⁸ *Canada, Voters Lists, 1935-1980*, Library and Archives Canada, Reel: M-5148, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, http://interactive.ancestry.com/2983/33022_302309-00946/74148518?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302606/facts/citation/162187238526/edit/record, (accessed 17 Jan 2017).

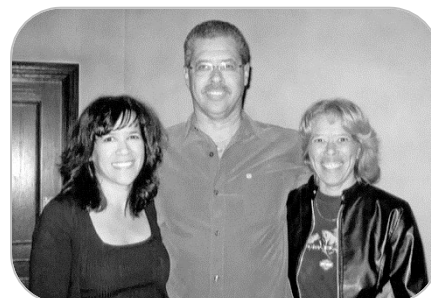
⁷⁹ *Canada, Voters Lists, 1935-1980*, Library and Archives Canada, Reel: M-6106, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012, http://interactive.ancestry.com/2983/33022_302714-01109/37844606?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/71322150/person/30234302606/facts/citation/162187240931/edit/record, (accessed 17 Jan 2017).

Barbara Joan Ball and Harold Dolman had three children:

14. (i) Robert Charles (1955),
15. (ii) Sherri Lynn (1958),
16. (iii) Wando Jo (1959).



Wanda,
Robert,
and Sherri



Photos from Harold Dolman memorial video

Aloysia (Rob's wife), Harold, Barbara, Sherri, Wanda,
Donald Lyle (Wanda's husband), and Robert



12. (i) Aaron Michael Stanton (1977 -):

(Kenneth Richard Stanton, Gladys Valerie, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Newborn photo
taken in the delivery room

Aaron was born in 1977 at Hotel Dieu Hospital, Windsor, Ontario at 2:25 PM.

⁸⁰ "Barbara Dolman Obituary," Windsor Star, 20 Aug 2004, <http://www.legacy.com/obituaries/windsorstar/obituary.aspx?n=barbara-dolman&pid=2535301>, (accessed 9 Oct 2018).

⁸¹ The Windsor Star, "Harold Ernest Dolman," <http://www.legacy.com/obituaries/windsorstar/obituary.aspx?n=harold-ernest-dolman&pid=172489015#sthash.S8jNSvIF.dpuf>, (accessed 30 Sep 2014).

Sons of Zebedee – Daughters Too!



10 months



1st birthday



19 months

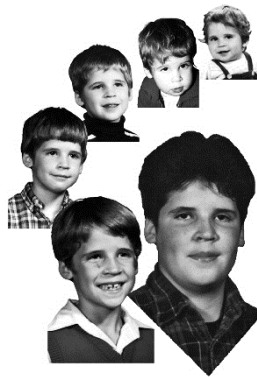


20 months



Aaron, age 3, meets his newborn sister

He attended Lucien Beaudoin (French) Separate School, graduated from Assumption High School, and began studies at the University of Windsor. As a teenager he studied guitar and became a self-taught drummer; he attributed his great sense of rhythm to his African heritage.

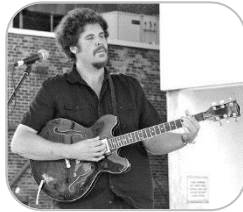


Composite
by Kenn Stanton

On 17 Dec 2005, Aaron married Jennifer Dragich.



Aaron works in the automotive supply industry, applying texture to injection molds. But he lives for the weekends when he can perform music. He has worked as drummer with Kenneth MacLeod & The Windsor Salt Band, and is vocalist with the group, Soul Delegation, performing in taverns and at special events in the area.



Aaron Michael Stanton and Jennifer Dragich had the following children:

- (i) Nayda Elena (2008),
- (ii) Simone Ellington (2009).



(i) Nayda Elena Stanton (2008 -):

(Aaron Michael, Kenneth Richard Stanton, Gladys Valerie, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Nayda was born in 2008 in Toronto, Ontario. She is a student in French immersion at Bellewood Public School.



2012



2016

(ii) Simone Ellington Stanton (2009 -):

(Aaron Michael, Kenneth Richard Stanton, Gladys Valerie, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



2010

Simone was born in 2009 in Windsor, Ontario. She is a student in French immersion at Bellewood Public School.



2013



2012

13. (ii) Ruth Elizabeth Stanton (1980 -):

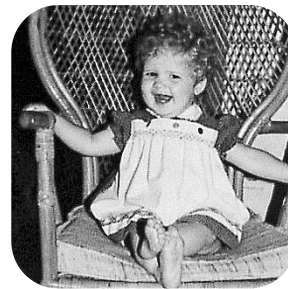
(Kenneth Richard Stanton, Gladys Valerie, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



6 months



20 months



1 year

Ruth was born in 1980 at Grace Hospital, Windsor, Ontario at 10:01 PM.



1981
Winnipeg, Manitoba
After three days
confinement in her car seat,
Ruth was eager to take
her first unsupported steps.

She attended Lucien Beaudoin (French) Separate School, Bellewood Public School (French immersion), and graduated from Assumption High School. As a pre-adolescent, Ruth studied piano, reluctantly, but nevertheless won first prize in the Recital: Grade 1 Piano class, in Windsor's Kiwanis Music Festival in 1990.



Age 1



Almost 10

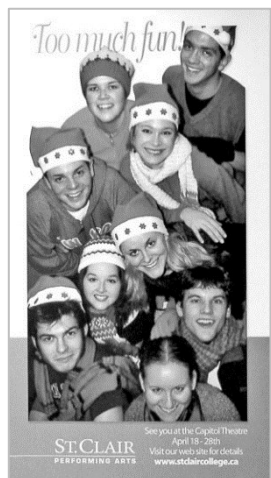
[Of fourteen competitors] Ruth was the sixth to play (The Sewing Machine - Bonis). She played steadily and with attention to dynamics and kept the driving rhythm of the sewing machine going. But several other players had flashier, more dramatic pieces. After all had played, the adjudicator asked the girl to Ruth's right to play again. Then the one to Ruth's left. Then two more!! Then he came to the front and announced a tie for third place and several second-place finishes. He had used up

all the people that he had asked to play again. I thought that there were now only two possible winners: Ruth and #3.

The adjudicator then described how he had chosen the first-place winner. He talked about the types of pieces that had been played, and the difficulty of the winner's piece despite its lack of attention-getting effects. The more he talked, the more it appeared that Ruth was the winner. When he at last announced her number (#6), she didn't realize it was her. Johnny [Richards, a family friend] and I both felt very proud. Johnny took the picture (above) of the winner at the piano.⁸²



After a semester at Seneca College in Toronto, Ruth came back to Windsor and enrolled in the new Music Theatre program at St. Clair College, and became a member of its first graduating class in 2007.



Poster: Christmas showcase
Ruth at top left



⁸² Kenn Stanton, entry in *Ruth's Baby Book*

She immediately auditioned and was hired by Gairbraid Theatre, a repertory company producing summer theatre in Goderich, Ontario.



Among her roles was Juliet's Nurse in *Romeo and Juliet*, and in the Walkabout presentation (where the audience walked to various outdoor spots in the town centre, to see historic scenes performed), she had the role of Mrs. Donnelly, matriarch of the infamous Donnellys, known as the Black Donnellys, an Irish pioneer family that was massacred by their neighbours in Lucan, Huron County, Ontario in 1880.



Lady Capulet, Nurse (Ruth), & Juliet

Photos by the author



Theatre-in-the-round:
Audience member,
Juliet, & Nurse



Capulet & Lady Capulet discovering
Juliet's "dead" body, while Nurse looks on



Gairbraid Theatre
Walkabout Roles

Johanna Donnelly,
appearing before
the court at Goderich,
pleading that her husband
not be hanged

Photos by the author

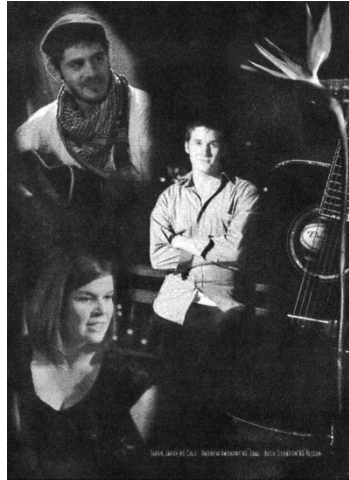


Rehearsing "Three Little Maids from School,"
The Mikado

In Windsor, she had the female lead as the bride in *The Best Man*, an original play mounted by the Kordazone theatre company and played Meridith Parker, the female lead in the rock musical, *Bat Boy: the Musical*, both in Windsor, Ontario; was a member of the chorus in *Joseph and the Technicolour Dream Coat* in Toronto; and had a supporting role in *Whatever It Was*, a Windsor-produced film that premiered in 2009.



The bride in *The Best Man*, Kordazone Theatre

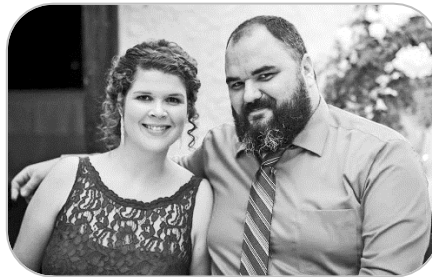


Whatever It Was cast members include Tarek Jafa, top left, Andrew Anthony and Ruth Stanton.



Alisha in *Whatever It Was*
12-13 Productions
Rocky Mountain Picture Company
2009

After working at Bank of Nova Scotia in Windsor, Ruth moved to London, Ontario, where she managed benefits accounts for assorted businesses insured by London Life Insurance Company, then was promoted to become an employee trainer.



Ruth Elizabeth Stanton and Ryan Kipp had the following children:

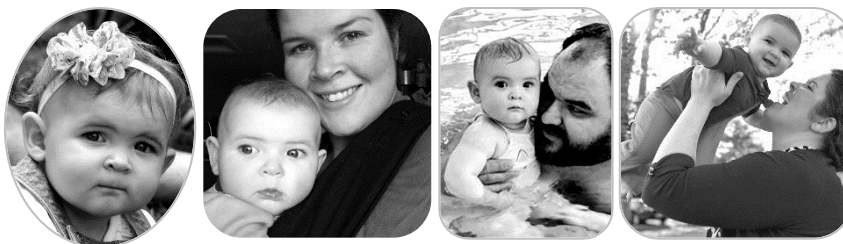
- (i) Amelia Morgan (2017).
- (ii) Malcolm Harrison (2019).

(i) Amelia Morgan Kipp (2017 -):

(Ruth Elizabeth, Kenneth Richard Stanton, Gladys Valerie, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Amelia was born in London, Ontario, in 2017.





(ii) Malcolm Harrison Kipp (2019 -):

(Ruth Elizabeth, Kenneth Richard Stanton, Gladys Valerie, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Malcolm was born in London, Ontario, in 2019.



From the Facebook page of
Ryan C. Kipp

14. (i) Robert Charles Dolman (1955 - 2010):

(Barbara Joan Ball, Dorothy Marguerite, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Robert was born 26 Nov 1955 in Dartmouth, Nova Scotia.

On 11 Nov 1978, Robert Charles Dolman married Aloysia Rita Benvenuta Busuttill. They adopted three children: Joel Charles, born 22 Jan 1983; Alyce Catherine Chantal, born 02 Dec 1985; and Alyce's biological brother, Aaron Robert Christopher, born 17 May 1987.



Obituary photo

At age fifty-four, Robert succumbed to cancer on 30 Jan 2010. His obituary stated: "Rob was a long time employee of Ford Motor Company, having served over thirty years. He

was also an avid bowler with the Little River Bowling League, was a dedicated sports fan, was Momma's gardening partner, but most of all he was a devoted family man.”⁸³

Robert Charles Dolman and Aloysia Rita Benvenuta Busuttil adopted the following children:

17. (i) Joel Charles (1983),
18. (ii) Alyce Catherine Chantal (1985),
(iii) Aaron Robert Christopher (1987).

(iii) Aaron Robert Christopher (1987 -):
(Unknown)

15. (ii) Sherri Lynn Dolman (1958 -):

(Barbara Joan Ball, Dorothy Marguerite, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Sherri was born in 1958.

On 9 Apr 1988, Sherri married Thomas Joseph Lauzon.

Sherri Lynn Dolman and Thomas Joseph Lauzon had the following child:

- (i) Jason Thomas (1989).

(i) Jason Thomas Lauzon (1989 -):

(Sherri Lynn Dolman, Barbara Joan Ball, Dorothy Marguerite, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

16. (iii) Wanda Jo Dolman (1959 -):

(Barbara Joan Ball, Dorothy Marguerite, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Wanda was born in 1959.



Photo from the Facebook page of
Tamara Lenarduzzi

On 12 May 1984, Wanda married Donald William Lyle.

⁸³ *Obituary*, “Robert Dolman,” Windsor Star, 1 Feb 2010.

Wanda Jo Dolman and Donald William Lyle had the following children:⁸⁴

19. (i) Tamara Nicole (1985),
20. (ii) Kailey Renee (1987),
- (iii) Brynna Elizabeth (1995),
- (iv) Braeden Ernest (1997),
- (v) Jordan Timothy (1997).



Wanda Dolman's descendants in 2016
 ((**MAIDEN**) names are given like this.)
 0 – Wanda (**DOLMAN**) Lyle, 0s – Donald Lyle

1st generation:

1 – Tamara (**LYLE**) Lenarduzzi, 1s – Luke Lenarduzzi; 2 – Kailey (**LYLE**) McLearnie, 2s – Matt McLearnie
 3 – Brynna (**LYLE**) Datillo, 3s – Justin Datillo; 4 – Braeden Lyle, 4+ – Danielle DiMenna; 5 – Jordan Lyle

2nd generation: Kailey's children

2a – Dante Kyle-McCann, 2b – ?, 2c – Matt McLearnie Jr., 2d ?

⁸⁴ Alyce Dolman, Untitled data sheet, Greenlawn Memorial Gardens, Windsor, ON, 18 Sep 2014.

(iii) Brynna Elizabeth Lyle (1995 -):

(Wanda Jo Dolman, Barbara Joan Ball, Dorothy Marguerite, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



2015
Brynna's graduation from St. Clair College
Clockwise from bottom left:
Kailey, Matt McLearn Jr., Brynna, Wanda,
Braeden, Jordan, & Tamara
Photo from the Facebook page of
Brynna Lyle

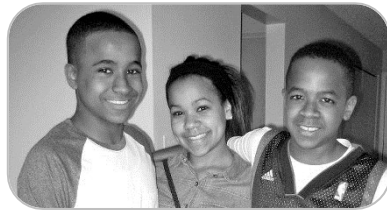


2016
Brynna with her mom
Photo from the Facebook page of
Brynna Lyle

(iv) Braeden Ernest Lyle (1997 -):

(Wanda Jo Dolman, Barbara Joan Ball, Dorothy Marguerite, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

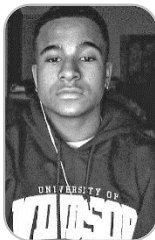
Braeden was born in Windsor, Ontario, in 1997.



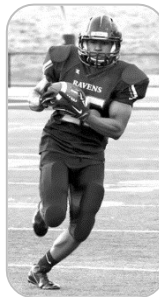
2012
Braeden, Brynna, & Jordan
Photo from the Facebook page of
Braeden Lyle



2013



2015



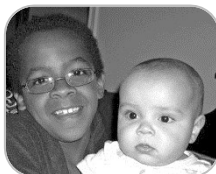
2016

Photos from the Facebook page of
Braeden Lyle

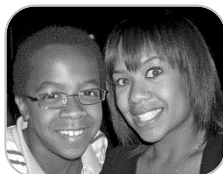
(v) Jordan Timothy Lyle (1997 -):

(Wanda Jo Dolman, Barbara Joan Ball, Dorothy Marguerite, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Jordan was born in Windsor, Ontario, in 1997.



2007
With Dante



2008
with Tamara



2009



2013

Photos from the Facebook
page of Jordan Lyle



2017
modelling

17. (i) Joel Charles Dolman (1983 -):

(Unknown)

Joel Charles Dolman had the following child:⁸⁵

(i) Linden Luc Robert (2012).

(i) Linden Luc Robert Dolman (2012 -):

(Joel Charles Dolman, Unknown))

18. (ii) Alyce Catherine Chantal Dolman (1985 -):

(Unknown)

Alyce was born in 1985.



2014
Cousins: Kailey Lyle & Alyce Dolman
Photo from the Facebook page of
Alyce Catherine

⁸⁵ Alyce Dolman, Op. cit.

Alyce married Christopher Roman on 23 Apr 2018.



Photo from the Facebook page
of Christopher Roman

Alyce Catherine Chantal Dolman and Christopher Roman had the following child:⁸⁶
(i) Kingston Robert (2014).

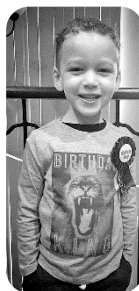


Photos from the Facebook page
of Christopher Roman

(i) Kingston Robert Roman (2014 -):
(Alyce Dolman, Unknown))



2016



2018



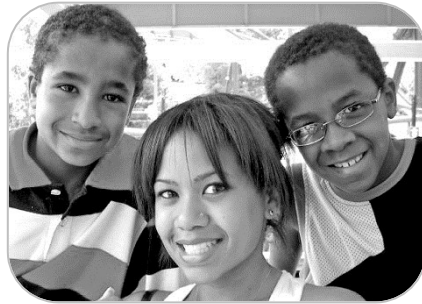
Photos from the Facebook page
of Christopher Roman

19. (i) Tamara Nicole Lyle (1985 -):

(Wanda Jo Dolman, Barbara Joan Ball, Dorothy Marguerite, Henry Lorenzo,
Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Tamara was born in Windsor, Ontario in 1985.

⁸⁶ Alyce Dolman, Op. cit.



Braeden, Tamara, & Jordan
Photo from the Facebook page of
Tamara Lenarduzzi



Tamara with Luke and Kailey
Photo from the Facebook page of
Tamara Lenarduzzi

Tamara married Lucas David Lenarduzzi on 08 Sep 2012.



Photos from the Facebook page of
Tamara Lenarduzzi



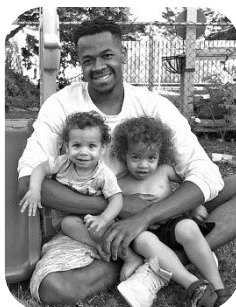
Tamara Nicole Lyle and Lucas David Lenarduzzi had the following children:⁸⁷

- (i) Lennox (2015),
- (ii) Rippy? (?),
- (iii) Judah (?).

⁸⁷ From the Facebook page of Tamara Lenarduzzi, <https://www.facebook.com/tamara.lyle.1>, (accessed 17 Dec 2019).



Lennox & Rippy
Photo from the Facebook page of
Tamara Lenarduzzi



Uncle Jordan with Tamara's boys
Rippy & Lennox
Photo from the Facebook page of
Tamara Lenarduzzi

(i) Lennox Lenarduzzi (2015 -):

(Tamara Nicole Lyle, Wanda Jo Dolman, Barbara Joan Ball, Dorothy Marguerite, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(ii) Rippy Lenarduzzi (?):

(Tamara Nicole Lyle, Wanda Jo Dolman, Barbara Joan Ball, Dorothy Marguerite, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(iii) Judah Lenarduzzi (?):

(Tamara Nicole Lyle, Wanda Jo Dolman, Barbara Joan Ball, Dorothy Marguerite, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

20. (ii) Kailey Renee Lyle (1987 -):

(Wanda Jo Dolman, Barbara Joan Ball, Dorothy Marguerite, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Kailey was born in Windsor, Ontario, in 1987. She attended Sandwich Secondary School then studied to become a Child and Youth Worker at St. Clair College, Windsor. She has worked for the Children's Aid Society of Windsor, the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, and the Canadian Addiction Treatment Centre.

Kailey married Matthew George McLearn on 12 Apr 2014. They each brought a child into their union.



Brynna, Dante (front), Jordan,
Matt, Kailey,
Audriana (front), Wanda,
Donald, Tamara, Luke, Braeden.

Kailey feels her greatest achievement so far is being a mom. A life lesson for her is “to pick a different career path in college. I think I would have picked something different, now being older, seeing what’s out there. I probably would have gone to school for something else. Not sure what. Maybe a lawyer. I would have tried much harder in school.”⁸⁸

Kailey Renee Lyle had the following child:⁸⁹

- (i) Dante William James Lyle-McCann (2007).

Matthew George McLearie had the following child:⁹⁰

- (ii) Audriana (2011).

Kailey Renee Lyle and Matthew George McLearie had the following children:⁹¹

- (iii) Matthew Alexander (2015),
- (iv) August James (2018).



Audriana, August, Dante, & Matt Jr.
Photo from the Facebook page of
Kailey McLearie

⁸⁸ Interview with Kailey (**LYLE**) McLearie, by telephone, Windsor, Ontario, 26 Nov 2018.

⁸⁹ Alyce Dolman, Op. cit.

⁹⁰ Alyce Dolman, Op. cit.

⁹¹ Alyce Dolman, Op. cit.

(i) Dante William James Lyle-McCann (2007 -):

(Kailey Lyle, Wanda Jo Dolman, Barbara Joan Ball, Dorothy Marguerite, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

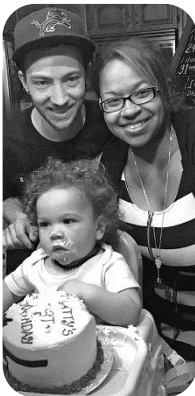
Dante was born in Windsor, Ontario, in 2007.

(ii) Audriana McLearie (2011 -):

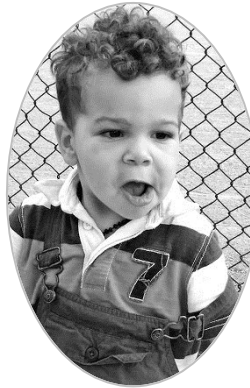
(Matthew George McLearie)



Audriana, Matt Jr., & Dante
Photo from the Facebook page of
Kailey McLearie



1st birthday
Matt, Kailey and Matt Jr.
Photo from the Facebook page of
Kailey McLearie



Matt Jr.
Photo from the Facebook page of
Kailey McLearie

(iii) Matthew Alexander McLearie Jr. (2015 -):

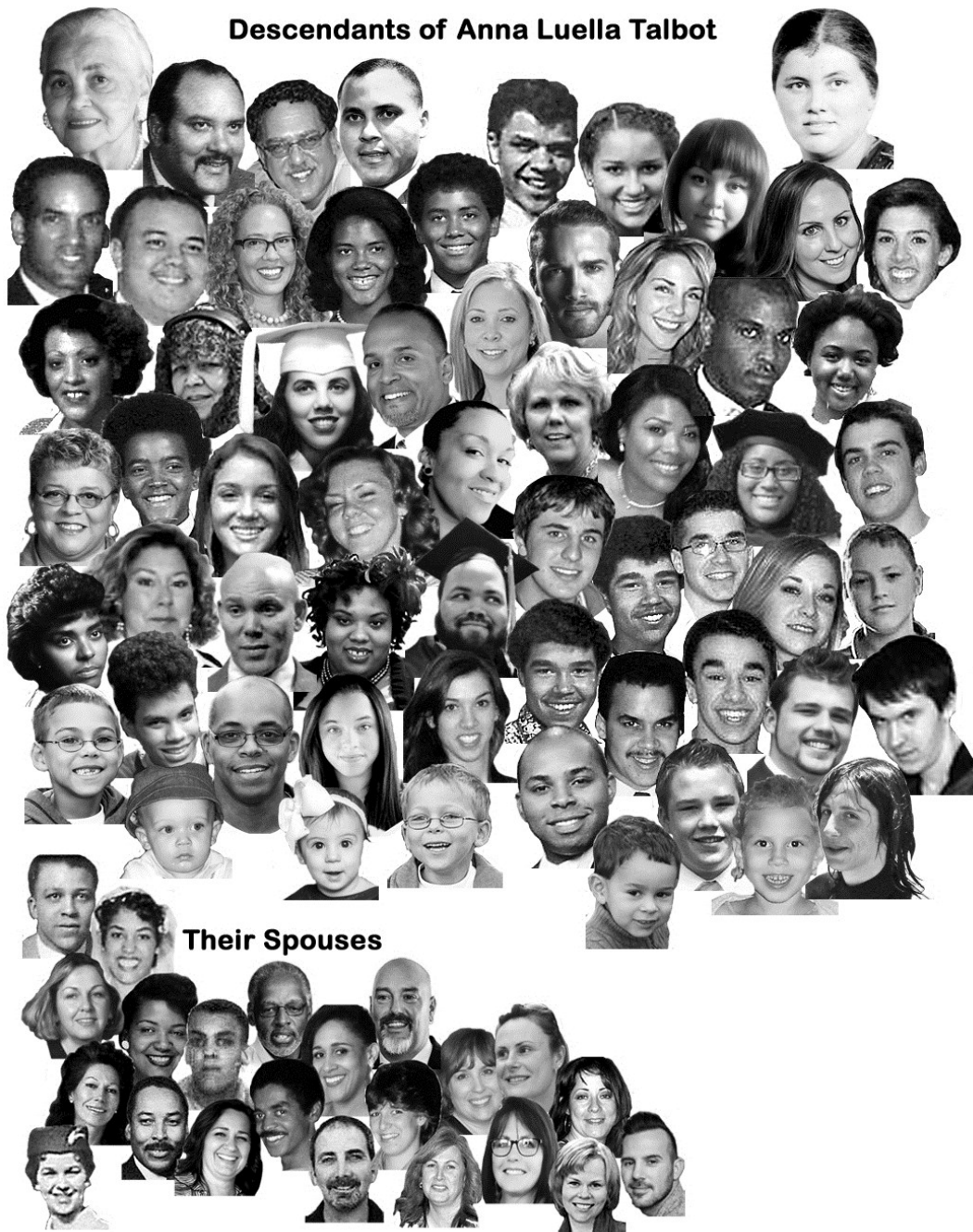
(Kailey Lyle, Wanda Jo Dolman, Barbara Joan Ball, Dorothy Marguerite, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Matthew was born in Windsor, Ontario, in 2015.

(iv) August James McLearie (2018 -):

(Kailey Lyle, Wanda Jo Dolman, Barbara Joan Ball, Dorothy Marguerite, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

August was born in Windsor, Ontario, in 2018.



Chapter 19: Anna Luella Talbot's Descendants

In this section you will find that I do not devote an equal amount of space to each of Luella's six children. By the time I began researching my Talbot family in 2005, Henry and Paul had already died. Gary granted me an opportunity to interview him about his life; that's why there is an extended section about him. Florence and Rose Anne also granted me interviews, sharing information about themselves, their siblings, and their children. Donald declined to be interviewed.

1. Anna Luella Talbot and George White had the following children:

2. (i) Henry Wilbur (1929),
3. (ii) Donald Edward (1931),
4. (iii) Gary Leon (1932),
5. (iv) Paul Emerson (1935),
6. (v) Florence Adele (1936),
7. (vi) Rose Anne (1945).

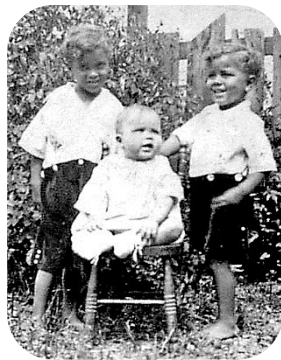
2. (i) Henry Wilbur White (1929 - 1998):

(Anna Luella, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Photo courtesy of
Rose Anne (**WHITE**) Richardson

Henry was born 9 May 1929 in Detroit, MI, the first of Luella's six children. He was raised in Windsor, ON, attending Dougall Avenue public school and Hon. J. C. Patterson Collegiate Institute, where he played hockey.



Henry 4, Gary 8 mon., and Donald 2



Clockwise from the top:
Luella 33, Donald 10, Gary 9,
Florence 5, Paul 6, Henry 12

Photos courtesy of
Rose Anne (**WHITE**) Richardson

After high school Henry held a variety of jobs: construction company office clerk and positions in two of Windsor's auto plants. In 1958, he was hired by the Windsor office of the Canada Employment Commission as an audit clerk, and promoted to the position of

Employment Counsellor before leaving in 1969 to become Director of Placement for St. Clair College; here he counselled students about occupational goals and informed them of job vacancies, maintaining his connection with the Canada Employment Commission. He was responsible for organizing on-campus recruitment by national employers, and preparing statistical reports to the Commission, and College Board of Directors.¹



Donald White, Shirley (**NEEDHAM**) Handsor,
Doris Shadd, Henry White,
Waynard Shreve, Thomas Shadd
Photo courtesy of
Rose Anne (**WHITE**) Richardson

Henry married Doris Shadd of North Buxton, ON, a nurse.



Henry & Doris (**SHADD**) White
Photo courtesy of Amos Walls III

Henry's volunteer involvement included:

- Twelve years as President of the Board of Directors of the North American Black Historical Museum, where he led the building fund that saw the completion, in 1981, of the museum and cultural centre in Amherstburg, Ontario,
- President of Family Service Bureau, Essex County Children's Aid Society, Customs Bowling League, and Civic Fastball League,
- Service on the board of directors of Windsor Western Hospital and United Way of Windsor-Essex County,
- Executive Secretary of the Windsor Council on Group Relations.²

Henry died 20 Sep 1998 in Windsor, ON. Doris outlived him by almost ten years, passing on 17 Apr 2008.

Henry Wilbur White and Doris Shadd had the following children:

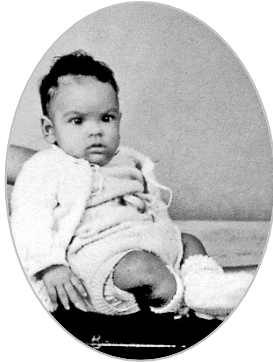
- (i) Blaine Andrew (1955),
8. (ii) Patrick Henry (1965).

¹ *Resumé of Henry White*, courtesy of his son, Blaine Andrew White

² Ibid.

(i) Blaine Andrew White (1955 -):

(Henry White, Anna Luella, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

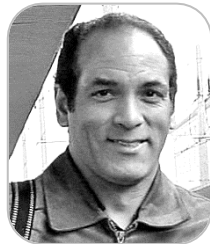


Cousins Robin (Donald's)
& Blaine (Henry's) White



Photos courtesy of
Rose Anne (WHITE) Richardson

Blaine was born in Windsor, ON in 1955. As a child he was raised in LaSalle, ON, a suburb southwest of Windsor. He attended Colonel Bishop Public School. When the family moved to South Windsor, he attended Ivor Chandler Public School, and graduated from Vincent Massey Secondary School. In 1975, after high school, Blaine had the opportunity to go to Indonesia as a member of Canada World Youth, a program not unlike the U.S. Peace Corps. There he was exposed to their cultural arts, including painting and [rod and shadow] puppetry.



Photos from
the Facebook page of
Blaine White



With
nephew
James White
and niece
Emily White

Back in Canada, Blaine earned a Bachelor of Fine Arts from the University of Guelph in 1980, and studied Graphic Design at the International Academy of Design and Technology in Toronto in 1999. As an artist, he has had a variety of jobs to support himself while working at his craft. To increase his employability, he earned a Certificate in Business Administration from the Academy of Learning in Toronto, 2015.

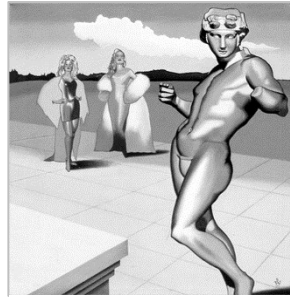
When asked about his greatest achievement, Blaine said:

I'm most proud of my art and what I've accomplished in that area. At one point in Toronto, I took lessons with a classically trained painter who studied in Italy, because I wanted to learn how to paint realistically. This had a big effect on the

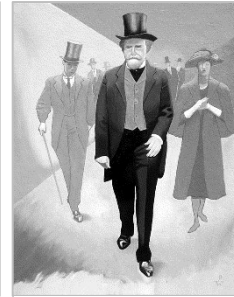
quality of my work. I hope after I'm gone, my work will survive, because I've spent a lot of time honing it. Also, my accomplishments as a (guitarist) musician.³



The Argument



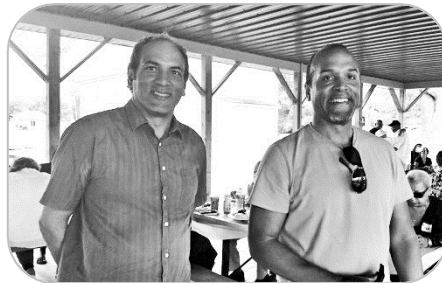
Icon-esque



The Outing

A life lesson that he wants to share:

Get good career advice early, either before, during, or after your post-secondary years - and keep learning.⁴

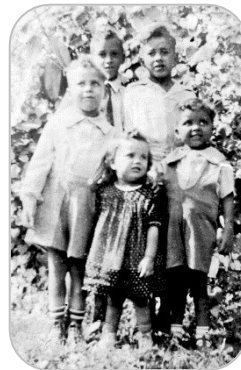


Blaine with brother, Patrick
From the Facebook page of
Blaine White

3. (ii) Donald Edward White (1931 - 2008):

(Anna Luella, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Donald 2
Photo courtesy of
Rose Anne (**WHITE**) Richardson



Clockwise from the bottom:
Florence, Gary, Henry, Donald, Paul
Photo courtesy of
Alma (**LUCAS**) Carter Churchill

³ *Interview with Blaine White*, by telephone, 21 Oct 2018.

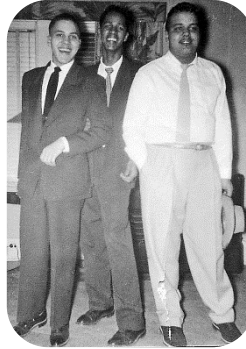
⁴ *Ibid.*

Donald was born on 20 May 1931 in Windsor, ON. Like his siblings he attended Dougall Avenue Public School and Patterson Collegiate Institute, where he played football.

In the house there were always boys. My mother would be kicking their butts, like Donald. Donald would find a way to beat -- the rule was you had to be in by nine o'clock at night. Donald would stand on the corner till 9:05 and my mother would be in bed. She'd make him lay across the bed; she'd take the strap to him while he was lying across the bed and beat his butt. But he did it on purpose; for years, he'd do stuff like that.⁵



U.S. Army



Gary, Donald Milburn, and Donald

Photos courtesy of
Rose Anne (WHITE) Richardson

Donald's younger brother, Gary, shared some memories of him:

My brother Donald and I went out and redid the back end of her house [their mom's, on Parent Avenue] so she had a decent living quarters. She had had a scare where she had had a heart attack and couldn't get any help; they couldn't get in to her. So, we remodeled the house, the back end: gave her a bigger bathroom and gave her a big-size window that somebody could open and a phone next to her bed and that kind of stuff. Rebuilt the back end . . .

Donald tested her all the time. And so, he caught so much hell there wasn't any room for the rest of us. And he irritated her to the point where she would spank him a lot. But the rest of us, when I think about it, I think we kinda felt sorry for my mom and didn't mess with her . . .

After I was separated and divorced from Inge, I had many girlfriends in show business, but when they'd come to town I had to balance. So, when [a girl] would come to town I'd take her over to Donald and Rosemary's and they'd babysit her while I was out doing something else.⁶

⁵ Interview with Gary Leon White, Farmington, MI, 26 Sep 2006

⁶ Ibid.



Gary, Rodney Richardson,
Kenn Stanton, Henry, and Donald
Photo courtesy of
Rose Anne (**WHITE**) Richardson

Donald married Rosemary Deacey. They had four children, all born in Windsor, ON.



Todd, Donald, Dawn,
Robin, Patti, & Rosemary
Photo courtesy of
Christopher White

In 1980 he moved his family to Toronto where he had operated Columbia Building Maintenance, a building site cleaning business since 1968.⁷

Donald's uncle, Lyle Talbot, told about the interaction of his son, Jerry, with Donald:

Jerry was out of work for a while. He got fired. Jerry never gave his boss the chance to fire him; he always quit when he saw it comin'. Don had a construction clean-up business. Jerry at that point was looking for a job, so he went to Don and asked him to give him a job.

Don said, "I don't hire relatives." But Jerry is a salesman too. Finally, Don said, "The only reason I'm going to give you this job, Jerry, is because you're Marietta's son." Cause one time when we were at Luella's house, when Don was doing something, it was Marietta who straightened Don out. And he never forgot it! So, he gave Jerry this job in his construction cleanup.

Jerry was doing all right; Jerry was a salesman. He was getting contracts for cleaning. He was the one that cleaned the Ramada Inn on the highway at the 401 in

⁷ Windsor Star, "Remembering Donald White," 12 Apr 2008,
<https://windsorstar.remembering.ca/obituary/donald-white-1066496346>, (accessed 19 Dec 2019).

Toronto after the construction. Don liked the way Jerry operated, 'cause of what Jerry would do: Jerry wouldn't hire guys on a permanent basis. He would go down to the wine store or liquor store, where the winos hung out, and he would promise these guys that if they came and worked for him on this cleanup, when they were finished, they wouldn't get paid until the job was done. But he gave them such a good promise of pay that these guys would come and stay sober for three or four days, while they cleaned out the building, and then Jerry would pay them and they'd go back to the wine store. That's what Jerry was doing, and he was doing quite well.

Jerry and Don were cousins, so they were always arguing about everything, naturally. We, Talbots, never did do anything but argue. Anyhow, Jerry came into the office one day and he had been gone too long to suit Don. And Don wanted to know where he had been all day.

And Jerry said, "What do you mean, 'Where have I been all day'? I've been out getting business for you."

"You spend too much time away from here. I want to know what you're doing." So, he said, "You're fired." Now, for about the tenth time, you know.

Jerry said, "You mean it?"

Don said, "Yeah, I mean it."

"OK, if you mean it, then I quit."

Then Don said, "OK, you quit, you're fired, whatever. You're out of here."

Jerry said, "Fine. Then this contract I've got in my pocket belongs to me, then."

Don thought he was joking. He said, "Yeah, you can have it." Jerry got started in the construction cleanup business with that contract he had in his pocket.⁸

In 1985, Donald opened a Honey Glazed Ham franchise. In 1990, the family moved to Collingwood, ON.⁹



Seated: Rose Anne, Luella, Gary
Standing: Paul, Donald, Henry
Photo courtesy of
Rose Anne (WHITE) Richardson

⁸ Interview with Lyle Emerson Talbot, Kelowna, B.C., 24 Aug 2006.

⁹ Windsor Star, "Remembering Donald White," 12 Apr 2008, <https://windsorstar.remembering.ca/obituary/donald-white-1066496346>, (accessed 19 Dec 2019).

Sons of Zebedee – Daughters Too!

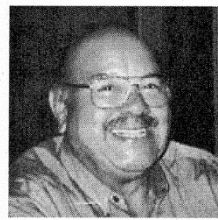


Rosemary & Donald
Photo courtesy of
Christopher White



Gary's son Christopher,
Gary, and Donald
Photo courtesy of
Rose Anne (WHITE) Richardson

Donald died 8 Mar 2008 in Orillia, ON.



WHITE, Donald E.
In loving memory of Donald E. White who passed away March 8, 2008 at Orillia's Soldiers Memorial Hospital. Donald "Big Daddy" was born in Windsor, May 20, 1931 where he spent many happy years golfing with friends and running his business.

The family moved to Toronto in 1980 and on to Collingwood in 1990. He is survived by his wife Rosemary, children Robin and husband Leonard Kirby of Toronto, Todd White of Toronto, Dawn and husband Yvon LeBlanc of Caledon and Patti of Smithers, B.C. Donald was the owner of Columbia Building Maintenance, Toronto since 1968; also the owner of Honey Glazed Hams since 1985.

He leaves his loving grandchildren Brooke Stone, Cele Kirby, Kirsten, Danielle, Jessi and Jordan LeBlanc. A Memorial Service is planned to celebrate his life on May 20, 2008 in Toronto at the Honey Glaz Ham Shop. Friends are welcome to come to remember Donald.

Donald Edward White and Rosemary Deacey had the following children:

9. (i) Robin Verna (1954),
- (ii) Todd Anthony (1956?),
10. (iii) Dawn Eileen (1959),
11. (iv) Patti Joi (?).



Dawn, Robin, Todd, Patti
Photo courtesy of
Rose Anne (WHITE) Richardson



Michelle & Todd, Donald & Rosemary, Yvon & Dawn (**WHITE**) Leblanc, Danielle LeBlanc, Robin (**WHITE**) Kirby
Below: Jordan & Jessica LeBlanc
Photo courtesy of Christopher White



2008
Robin, Dawn, Patti, and Todd
Photo from the Facebook page of
Jessica LeBlanc

(ii) Todd Anthony White (1956 -):

(Donald Edward White, Anna Luella, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew,
Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Photo courtesy of
Rose Anne (**WHITE**) Richardson

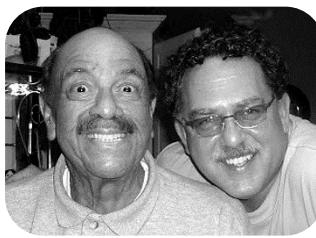
Todd was born in Windsor, ON in 1956 and attended Prince Edward Public School,
then high school.

Sons of Zebedee – Daughters Too!



1962
Grade 1 Prince Edward Public School
Photo from the Facebook page of
Todd White

Todd took over the Honey Glazed Ham franchise and the Columbia Building Maintenance Company that his father Donald had operated in the Toronto area.



With father, 2007

2015

Photos from the Facebook page of Honey Glazed Ham White

4. (iii) Gary Leon White (1932 -):

(Anna Luella, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Photo courtesy of
Rose Anne (**WHITE**) Richardson



Paul, Gary, Donald, and Henry White
Photo courtesy of
Margaret (**HASTINGS**) Talbot

Gary was born in Windsor, Ontario, in 1932, the third son of four. Gary recalled his elementary school years:

I went to Dougall Avenue School. Even though Mercer [Street School] was only two blocks behind me, we lived in the Dougall Avenue School district . . . I was

the favourite for a teacher, who just treated me like a gem because I'd come and she'd keep me after school, and I'd wash the boards after school.

I remember my mother worked by then. Somebody had to stop at the A & P on Elliot and pick up a pound of bologna for lunch on the way home. And there'd always be fights over who [would stop and buy it] . . . we'd always have lunches at home . . . making our own sandwiches . . . My big brother, Donald, would steal my . . . we had sugar rationing for us back in those days, for example, and you hid your sugar. He'd find your sugar and use it up. We didn't know it, you know. Or you'd put your stuff on a sandwich and he'd decide to snitch. One day I took a fork and ran it through his fist for grabbing a piece of my bologna.¹⁰

Gary recalled the racial makeup of his childhood neighbourhood:

There weren't any Black kids. I mean, the black people were the Milburn family; I probably knew three or four Black families in the whole city. Back in those days everybody lived in what's called New Detroit, Tin Can City. They were a bunch of, what I'd call American Blacks, but we were Italian on one side and French on the other. There really weren't Black people around . . . the ones I did know, I fought with. There were a couple of kids that lived over on Mercer that I had trouble with because the girls liked me, among other things; that created a lot of conflict with some guys. There really weren't that many Black kids around. And Glenna Olbey was the only Black girl I ever kissed when I was a kid. But it wasn't that intermingling. The kids I played with, there weren't any in the neighbourhood . . . Yugoslavians across the street . . . pretty girl. One day we were under her house, kissing. Next to us was French, on the right side. And on the left side, there was an Italian family with . . . and on the corner was another Italian family, where the father made wine. I still see the brothers in that family when I go to funerals and whatnot. But that was the only kids we knew.¹¹

Life was challenging for the third youngest in a house with four other boys [three brothers and Bobby Starr] and a working mother.

I was a loner, I think. I remember hitchhiking up to Grandpa Talbot's up in Dresden on weekends. I was more of a go-do-my-own-thing person. And I didn't take Paul along with me, and Donald didn't take me along with him. Donald was a downtown kid; he was down there; he got caught drinking wine in the alley and doing this and doing that.

I don't remember anything about my youth other than, quote, "They resented me." That I do remember. My brothers, basically my brothers resented me, 'cause every summer, for that teen years, those young years, I was going with my father with the gypsies and having a good time. And when the money didn't show, they blamed me. My mother found a way to [ask], "Did your father send me money?"

¹⁰ *Interview with Gary Leon White*, Farmington, MI, 26 Sep 2006.

¹¹ *Ibid.*

“No, I don’t know anything.” So, there was some animosity when I was anywhere from twelve to thirteen years of age. Before that, I didn’t hang out with my brothers.¹²

Even as a child Gary was interested in earning money. He recalled some of his early jobs:

I used to go put coal in the -- whatever you call those things that feed the coal into furnaces, in apartment buildings. I’d get up at four and five o’clock in the morning and go shovel coal into those feeders that fed the coal into the furnace before people got up. I did that for two or three apartments. I had a newspaper route for the Detroit Free Press. I got up and had to have everybody’s Free Press before eight o’clock in the morning, before I went to school. I used to stand on the corner and sell that stupid Communist Daily. I stood on the corner of Ouellette, kitty-corner from Hotel Dieu [hospital], selling that communist newspaper. People didn’t have big lawns, so we never cut grass; we just shoveled snow, but uh, what else did I do? A couple of summers we went out and picked stuff on the farm, but most of the stuff was when I was in school, early school, grade school, selling newspapers and putting coal out there for the night, but actually it was in the morning . . .

[My father] had a little place over on Wyandotte Street at Mercer . . . I had a little shoeshine stand on the corner, and on Friday and Saturday nights, he would be there. The shoeshine stand was in the store front and the back half, back seven-eighths, were three tables for playing poker. And he was the dealer, ‘cause my father never gambled, never drank. He did smoke, but he was the dealer for the policemen and firemen [who’d] come and play poker on Friday and Saturday nights. One time a policeman left a tear gas shell in the house, in the back, and I remember this old pot-bellied stove I’ve talked about. I threw it in there. (*laughing*) Couldn’t go in the place for two weeks! Down the street was a Jewish delicatessen and a single lady there used to give me my corned beef sandwiches free. Looking back, I said that didn’t come easy. I knew how I got all that stuff. It wasn’t because I was a cute little kid. They knew my daddy.

But for some reason or other, Henry and Donald weren’t over there. I don’t recall. They may have been, but I don’t recall Henry and Donald being involved with that shoeshine thing. It was my thing. Not even Paul. Back in those days I used to shine shoes; I shined shoes in several places: on Ouellette. The Zakoors had a food market there. It was a food market and we were next door to the food market. I shined shoes there for a long time. On Saturdays, made a lot of money shining shoes on Ouellette. I used to shine shoes for a foreign guy on Erie past Parent; he had a shoemaker shop and I used to shine shoes someplace else. Anyways, I did that as a kid . . . ten, twelve, fourteen years old. I always had money. I always gave my mother money; when I made some, you know, I kept a little when I made it. I always felt happy; I had no reason to be unhappy. I wasn’t miserable or anything; I was confused about my father-mother thing. Sorry for my mother more than anything else: she just

¹² Ibid.

seemed to have a heavy burden. Just one of those things: shit happens; you don't know what to do about it.

I think the pressure from my brothers over the years is why I ultimately went to the States. I hit sixteen and I went to the States with my father, because I was miserable at home, with my brothers and sisters at that age.¹³

Gary credits his father for his entrepreneurial spirit and desire for movement and change:

My father was a vagabond. I'd say gypsy except that will come out later, 'cause he ran off with a gypsy. But he was always into something. One year, they used to have Emancipation celebrations, and one year he decided to sell French fries. So, he went out and rented this machine that peels, skins the potatoes, and something else that cuts them, and we're upstairs in that house for about a week before Emancipation Day pre-frying French fries. The smell of French fries to this day makes me sick, you know, the grease from French fries. But . . . he was that way. He was a hustler . . . I've traveled with him on the carnival [circuit] when I was between ten and twelve. Twelve years old, I think, [when] I started the first time. And he would go up to these county fairs or city, little town fairs up in Ontario, all through Ontario, with the gypsies he had run off with. And I was his favourite. And he'd take me with him . . .

But the gypsy in my father made my mother miserable. And I was the go-between, between the two of them. So that created, I ultimately found out later in life, that created psychological problems for me, you know, being in the middle. More importantly, not challenging my father for leaving my mother with five kids. Went to therapy and found that out.¹⁴

When I went to high school with my brothers over at Patterson Collegiate, they were sports figures. Donald played football, Henry played hockey, and I played in the band. Well, I couldn't do anything right; I had to come behind Donald. Donald was a jokester; he got away with murder. And they [teachers] give me a hard time. I got tired and frustrated . . . So, I got out of there. I quit school when I was sixteen.

I was one day riding in a car over in Detroit, when I was seventeen or eighteen, and saw these Black kids at Northern High School and I thought it would be interesting to go back to school with Black people. I'd never really had an association with Black people in Canada. It was the first time I really saw and intermingled with Black kids. So, I went back to school at Northern High School for a year. The English teacher took a liking to me. The principal was concerned that I was disrupting the school; I decided to join the Air Force.

[In 1952] I joined the Air Force to fly! They waited till after I signed up to tell me that my eyes were too bad, so I ended up going down to Lockland Air Force Base,

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Ibid.

and out of 375 [recruits], two of us stayed stateside. I joined to travel the world and fly, but I ended up [stuck in the U.S.]. They wanted to send me to dental school, and the other guy went to Military Police. Because the [dental] schools were closed over the Christmas holidays, they sent me to Washington to what they call “the pipeline”: you go to Washington for a couple of weeks and then school opens up, January in Chicago; the Naval Dental School was outside of Chicago, but they sent me to Washington.

You’ve got no job, so they make you do KP and stuff like that. Well, there was a guy, a sergeant, a personnel officer, and he was a Canadian. And he didn’t like the idea of me being put in there with all those other Black people, washing dishes, ’cause Washington was still segregated back in those days. So, he set me up for an interview, and I went to an interview with some general or colonel in the Pentagon, and that’s where I stayed for four-and-a-half years.¹⁵



Josephine (**NICKPEAY**) and Gary White
Photo courtesy of
Rose Anne (**WHITE**) Richardson

On 5 Sep 1953, Gary married Josephine Nickpeay.

One of the reasons I got married was . . . I came back home, and nobody seemed like they missed me. I felt like I’d been gone to the Air Force for a year, and nobody . . .

I went back to Washington after the leave; I met Josephine in the courtyard at the Pentagon, dated her two or three weeks and married her. Biggest mistake of my life! It was terrible. Scared of diseases. The military gets your head all screwed up. In Washington you had to be careful who you talked to ’cause you weren’t supposed to talk to white girls and so I married a Black girl. Plus, my father was anti-Black girls and I think that was in there somewhere.

I wanted to get off base. That was one of the big things about being in the military: every day you have inspection, make your bed and all that shit. Get married and you get off base and you don’t have to go through that shit. So that’s why I basically got married, and the first month after I was married, I tried to get out of it. And we were married in the Catholic church; there was a Catholic chapel on the base, and the captain of my squadron told me, “You come back here we’ll make your life so miserable you’ll wish you were dead.” So, they scared me about getting a divorce. So, I stayed married long enough to have more babies and get sicker . . .

¹⁵ Ibid.

Washington was a segregated city in those days, and I didn't know what I was. When I was in Texas, they wouldn't let me hang out with the Black guys. And they didn't serve me in Mexican restaurants, and I had to eat in white restaurants when I was in Texas. So, I had a whole lot of confusion in my life. I had light skin; nobody knew what the hell I was. The confusion was: I wasn't black enough to be Black, and I didn't talk Spanish to be Spanish. I'm like a white person. We had KP duty. I'd get the storage room or setting the tables and the Black guys get peeling potatoes and washing dishes . . .

I was the first Black in a housing project in Washington, DC. All my life I had benefits because of my light skin. That's why I always changed jobs. Once they decide you're a nigger, you don't go any further where you're at. So, I changed companies or changed jobs to get to a higher level. But really, I don't have a pension, per se, because I never stayed in one place very long. So, to get better, to improve myself, I always quit and went someplace else.¹⁶



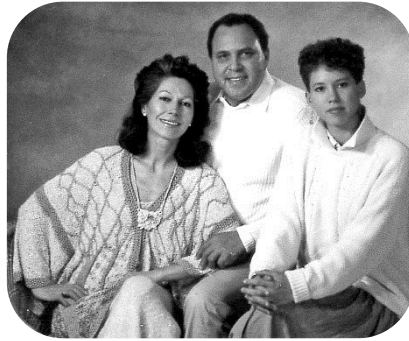
Photo courtesy of
Rose Anne (**WHITE**) Richardson

After leaving the Air Force in 1957, Gary came back to Detroit and found a job:

I went to work for the city of Detroit and got a job in the Water Board. I worked at the Water Board for a long time. For a while I was secretary of the labor union there; I was a dispatcher, a payroll clerk, and then they opened Cobo Hall. It was 1960. I was the first person they hired to go to Cobo Hall. And so, I worked at Cobo Hall for a couple of years. Then Jam Handy hired me. It was a company that made motion pictures and did shows and whatnot. [I was hired] because of my experience with the labor unions at Cobo Hall. And so, I did shows, movies for Jam Handy and then when I was working, doing tractor shows, this guy discovered me, who was a movie maker, and he brought me on because I was a financial type. I managed the money more than all the creativity. So, I became a producer for the group, the Tom Thomas organization.¹⁷

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Ibid.



Inge (**TOPPER**), Gary, and Steffanie White
Photo courtesy of
Rose Anne (**WHITE**) Richardson

On 7 Jun 1969, Gary married Inge Topper.

In 1970, [I] formed my own company, called White Enterprises. And we did new cars slide shows back in those days, before video tape. We did training films. We did annual reports. I toured [with] the Radio City Rockettes around the country for a while . . . we were doing pretty good, except I got hit by that gas crisis in 1972-73, somewhere in there, the first gas crisis. So, my business dried up. In 1976, I went to work for Coleman Young. I got to know Kathryn Ford. Kathryn Ford worked for me for a while in the movie business. My wife, Inge, was a model with Kathryn Ford. So, I got to know Henry [Ford II] personally. So, we partied with Henry.

So, when I went to work for Coleman Young, Henry Ford was trying to start Minority Business. So, we had a talk one day and he said, “Why don’t you come and work for me?” So, I went to work for him. Worked for Ford for ten years.”¹⁸

Gary was the Director of Minority Business Development from 1977 to 1988, responsible for creating programs and establishing strategies to develop a viable minority supplier basis at Ford, companies owned by Blacks to supply parts for Ford’s assembly. Gary feels what he accomplished at Ford would stand as his greatest achievement.

It was bragged [at Ford that they were] spending about \$900,000 a year on minority companies. And today they spend over a billion a year in minority companies. And I was responsible to put [in] the procedures and processes at Ford Motor Company to make that happen. And I think the number between the big three is ten billion dollars. I was the first, and I basically set the standard.¹⁹



Photo from the Facebook page of
Gary White

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ Ibid.

From Ford sprang the opportunity in 1988 to get into the trucking business.

I put together a deal where I bought this trucking company [Trans Jones, Inc.]. A funny story. An eighty million dollar trucking company with twenty locations around the United States: Twelve hundred employees, 4,000 trailers, 800 tractors. I don't know how many. A big, big deal. I didn't spend a penny of my own money buying it. Ford went to the bank [and] loaned me the money.²⁰



Surname is WHITE unless otherwise given. Maiden names are in brackets.

Back row: Leonard Kirby, Paul, Donald, Gary Jr., Blaine, Patrick, Dennis Perry

Middle row: Rochelle Richardson, Barbara (**FLEMING**), Kim, Robin (**WHITE**) Kirby, Patti (**WHITE**) Baldassi, Doris (**SHADD**) White, Henry, Steffanie.

Seated: Ryan Richardson, Regan Richardson, Rodney Richardson, Rose Anne (**WHITE**) Richardson, Luella (**TALBOT**) White, Gary, Inge (**TOPPER**) White, Karen (**WHITE**) Perry.

On grass: Kirsten Kirby, Celeste Kirby, Brooke Baldassi, Kevin Perry, Monique Perry

Photo courtesy of Rose Anne (**WHITE**) Richardson

Gary enjoyed hosting family celebrations, such as his mother's eightieth birthday, at his Detroit home at 51 W. Boston Blvd. It had been one of the mansions of the Siegel family that owned B. Siegel Co., one of downtown Detroit's department stores. Gary restored it after it had been used as a fraternity house, with blacked out windows and stacks of beer cans in the living room.

²⁰ Ibid.



A realtor had described it in 2011 as:

Five bedrooms, 2.5 baths. A gracious masterpiece by Albert Kahn – a three-story Georgian Revival colonial on 1.42 gated acres, with over 7,400 square feet of palatial living areas, historically restored and maintained, with cast plaster ceilings, carved woodwork, limestone fireplaces, leaded glass windows, custom timepiece sconces and chandeliers, herringbone [parquet] wood floors, paneled wood walls, grand staircase, two apartments over a five car garage and more.²¹

A lawsuit against him by the Teamsters led him to protect his assets and divest himself of his businesses, making one of his sons the principal owner. He has since retired.



Gary and Leticia (**SERRANO**) White



Lety's two daughters, Lety and Gary White,
Connor and Steffanie (**WHITE**) Votta,
with the priest, behind

Photos courtesy of Gary L White

In 2008, Gary married Leticia Serrano.

²¹ Zillow website, http://www.zillow.com/homedetails/51-W-Boston-Blvd-Detroit-MI-48202/88262673_zpid/, (accessed 11 Dec 2014)



Photo from the Facebook
page of Gary White

Gary shared what he saw as his approach to any job he held:

I really believe, down deep, deep, deep, my father used to say, “I want you to be a veterinarian. You’ll never be any good if you do this; you’ll never be any good if you do that.” And I think I was always proving to myself that I could. I was never satisfied in a job once they put a cap on what I could do in it. The other interesting thing about my life and my work, no matter what the job I interviewed for and got, I always made the job what I wanted it to be. Very seldom did I ever follow . . . I ended up rewriting the job description after I got there, because I brought more to the party than they expected. I was always able to do it my way. That’s just the way I am.²²

Gary summed up his life’s work experience:

I recognized early on in life that I was too stupid to go to school and get the degrees necessary to make my life simple, that I was going to have to work for everything that I got, and that nobody's going to let you win, meaning when you find you are going to be blocked, get out of the way and go do something else. So, when you look at my resume, I changed jobs every two or three years to just get a pay raise. And it worked. I'm happy I did it that way because people can't believe I've done all the things that I've done.²³

Gary Leon White and Josephine Nickpeay had the following children:

12. (i) Karen Diane (1954),
13. (ii) Janet Luana (1956),
14. (iii) Gary Loren (1958),
- (iv) Christopher Walter Baer (19??).



Gary, Janet, Christopher,
Grandma Luella, and Karen
Photo courtesy of
Rose Anne (**WHITE**) Richardson

²² Ibid.

²³ Ibid.

Gary Leon White and Inge Topper had the following children:

15. (v) Steffanie (1970).



Photo courtesy of
Rose Anne (**WHITE**) Richardson

(iv) Christopher Walter Baer White (1969 -):

(Gary White, Anna Luella, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



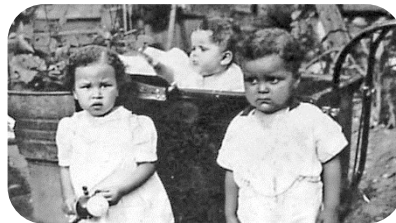
Christopher,
Janet,
and Gary
Photo courtesy of
Rose Anne (**WHITE**) Richardson

5. (iv) Paul Emerson White (1935 - 1999):

(Anna Luella, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Paul



Barbara Ball, Florence and Paul White



Photos courtesy of
Rose Anne (**WHITE**) Richardson

Paul was born 17 May 1935 in Windsor, ON.



Paul with Gary (bottom),
and Cousin Ralph Talbot (beside)

Photos courtesy of
Rose Anne (**WHITE**) Richardson



Large group photo
Front: Henry White, Paul, Barbra (**FLEMING**),
Florence, Mrs. Fleming
Back: Rev. Andy Talbot (officiant),
Luella, Mr. Fleming
Photos courtesy of
Rose Anne (**WHITE**) Richardson



On 14 April, Paul married Barbara Fleming.

Carol (**LUCAS**) Lalonde remembered that Paul was a salesman:

Carol: Well, he had a band and he used to play at Riverside High School. And he sold me a set of pots and pans that I have still got. They were Belcraft and I couldn't pay for them. I bought 'em when I was about seventeen and I couldn't keep up the payments on them. They were three hundred and some dollars and that was a long time ago. My dad took over the payments. When my dad passed away, we got all the kids together and we sold everything in his apartment to each other and then we put the money in the estate. So, I wanted those pots and pans, and I'm still using them to this day. (*laughing*) And they're in good shape; they don't make them like that anymore.

Shelley: When you die, you better leave them to me then.

Carol: (laughing) Yeah, for sure. You burn something on, it washes right off.

Paul died 8 Jan 1999 in Windsor, ON.

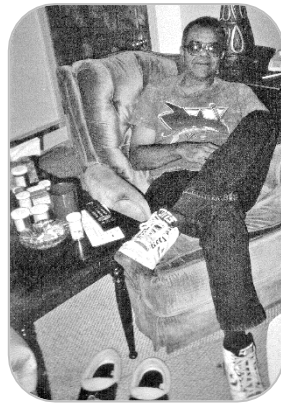


Photo courtesy of
Rose Anne (**WHITE**) Richardson

Paul Emerson White and Barbara Fleming had the following children:

16. (i) Richard Emerson (?),
17. (ii) Randall Paul (?),
(iii) Kim Pauline (?),
18. (iv) Bradley Mitchell (?).



Randall, Kim, Ricky, Bradley (toddler)



Standing tall: Ricky, Randy, Paul
Front: Barbara, Kim, Bradley

Photos courtesy of Rose
Anne (**WHITE**) Richardson

(iii) Kim Pauline White (?):

(Paul White, Anna Luella, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



1965
Barbara and Kim



Photos courtesy of
Rose Anne (**WHITE**) Richardson



Bradley and Kim 2012
Photo from the Facebook page of
Kim White

6. (v) Florence Adele White (1936 -):

(Anna Luella, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Photo courtesy of
Florence (**WHITE**) Mason Parker



Florence with
Uncle George Talbot
Photo from the album of
Gladys (**TALBOT**) Stanton



1939
Florence (3) & Paul (4)
Photo courtesy of
Rose Anne (**WHITE**)
Richardson



Paul & Florence
Photo from the album of
Gladys (**TALBOT**) Stanton



Rose Anne & Florence
Photo courtesy of Rose Anne (**WHITE**) Richardson



Florence with
Aunt Bette Talbot



Photos courtesy of Florence (**WHITE**) Mason Parker

Florence was born in Windsor in 1936. She attended Douglass Avenue School and Patterson Collegiate Institute, where she played basketball.



High School Graduation
Photo courtesy of
Florence (**WHITE**) Mason Parker

Florence continued to play basketball on a touring, women's team.
On 22 Jun 1957, Florence married James Anthony Mason.



Back: Henry White holding Blaine,
Paul, Barbara (**FLEMING**) White
holding Kim,
James Anthony Mason,
Florence (**WHITE**) Mason
Seated: Doris (**SHADD**) White, Luella
(**TALBOT**) White
On floor: Rose Anne White,
Lyle Talbot
Photo courtesy of Lyle Emerson

After a long drive from Montreal with pain in his leg, James Sr. died in June 1967, when a blood clot travelled to his brain. In 1969, Florence married Frederick Amerriment Parker.

Florence Adele White and James Anthony Mason had the following child:

19. (i) James Anthony (1961).

Florence Adele White and Frederick Amerriment Parker had the following child:

- (ii) Alison Adele (1972).



James, Alison, Florence, and Fred
Photo courtesy of
Rose Anne (**WHITE**) Richardson

(ii) Allison Adele Parker (1972 -):

(Florence Adele White, Anna Luella, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Photos courtesy of
Rose Anne (**WHITE**) Richardson



Allison was born in Windsor in 1972.

Allison completed a M. Ed. from Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona in 2004 and in 2010 she received her Ph. D. in English there. She is currently teaching English and Women's/Gender Studies at the South Mountain Community College, Phoenix Arizona.



Photo from South Mountain Community College Faculty Directory,
<http://www.southmountaincc.edu/directory/faculty-staff/allison-parker/>
(accessed 7 Dec 2014)

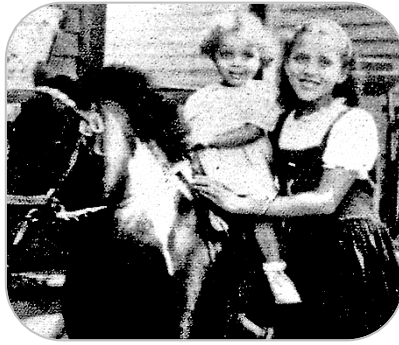
7. (vi) Rose Anne White (1945 -):

(Anna Luella, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Photos courtesy of
Rose Anne (**WHITE**) Richardson

Rose Anne was born in Windsor in 1945.



Rose Anne and Florence



With cousin David Alexander



Photos courtesy of Rose Anne (**WHITE**) Richardson

She attended Dougall Avenue School and Patterson Collegiate Institute. After completing Windsor Teachers' College she taught elementary school in the suburban Windsor area, Sandwich South, and, for seven years, at Bethesda (a private church school) in Detroit. In 1985, Rose Anne completed her Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Windsor.



Photo courtesy of
Rose Anne (**WHITE**) Richardson

On 27 Dec 1965, Rose Anne married Rodney Thomas Evelyn Richardson of St. George, Bermuda.



Photo courtesy of
Rose Anne (**WHITE**) Richardson

Rose Anne White and Rodney Thomas Evelyn Richardson had the following children:

20. (i) Ryan Thomas Craig (1969),
21. (ii) Sylvia Rochelle (1972),
22. (iii) Regan Thomas James (1974).



Luella, Rose Anne, Rodney with
Rochelle, Regan, and Ryan
Photo courtesy of
Rose Anne (**WHITE**) Richardson

Rodney died on 14 Sep 2016 in Windsor, Ontario.

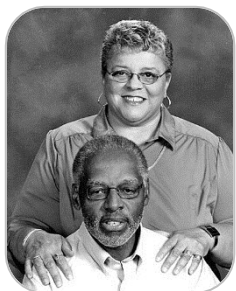


Photo from the Facebook page of
Rose Anne Richardson



2010 Richardson Family Photo
Back row: Roger & Rochelle McLaren, Rose Anne & Rodney, Ryan and Joseph
Front: Regan, Grady, Michelle & Logan; Jessica & Janice Richardson, Noah Burrows
Photo courtesy of Rose Anne (**WHITE**) Richardson

8. (ii) Patrick Henry White (1965 -):

(Henry White, Anna Luella, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Patrick and Blaine
Photos courtesy of
Rose Anne (**WHITE**) Richardson

Patrick was born in Windsor, ON in 1965.

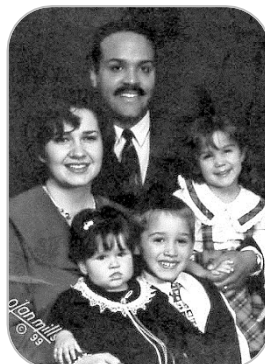


Photos courtesy of
Rose Anne (**WHITE**) Richardson

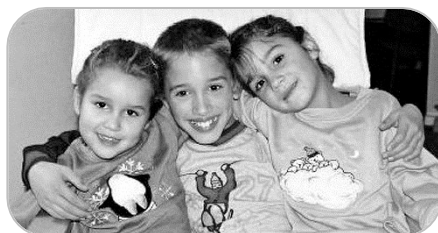
Patrick married Jillian Duncalfe.

Patrick Henry White and Jillian Duncalfe had the following children:

- (i) James (1993),
- (ii) Emily (1996),
- (iii) Rachel (1998).



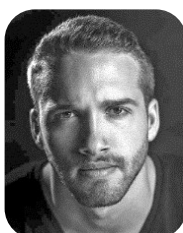
Jillian and Patrick
Rachel, James, and Emily
Photo courtesy of
Rose Anne (**WHITE**) Richardson



Rachel, James, Emily
Photo from the Facebook page of
James White

(i) James White (1993 -):

(Patrick Henry, Henry White, Anna Luella, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew,
Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



James at 20
Photo from the Facebook page
of James White

(ii) Emily White (1996 -):

(Patrick Henry, Henry White, Anna Luella, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew,
Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



2012
Photo from the Facebook page
of Jillian (**DUNCALFE**) White

(iii) Rachel White (1998 -):

(Patrick Henry, Henry White, Anna Luella, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew,
Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



2012
Photo from the Facebook page
of Jillian (**DUNCALFE**) White

9. (i) Robin Verna White (1954 -):

(Donald Edward White, Anna Luella, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Photo courtesy of
Rose Anne (**WHITE**) Richardson

Robin was born in Windsor, ON in 1954 and attended Prince Edward Public School and then a Secondary School. She acquired her real estate and mutual funds licences and worked for a variety of financial compaies before starting her own business in 1992: Robin White Sales Inc.

Cousins Robin & Blaine

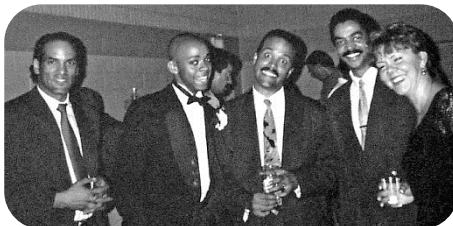


Photos courtesy of
Rose Anne (**WHITE**) Richardson

On 2 May 1981, Robin married Leonard Duval Kirby.



Photo from the Facebook
page of Robin Kirby



Cousins
Blaine White, Regan Richardson,
Patrick White,
Leonard Kirby, Robin (**WHITE**) Kirby
Photo courtesy of
Rose Anne (**WHITE**) Richardson

Robin expressed her best achievement as, “Choosing a partner that has allowed me to expand who I am, and the best is yet to come!” A life lesson that she wants to share is: “One cannot take oneself so seriously. A sense of HUMOR is imperative, and most importantly, the belief that God/Jesus and MAGIC abounds, staying open to allow Miracles to manifest in your LIFE. We are here to serve.” ²⁴



Photo from the Facebook page
of Robin Kirby

Coming from an Interracial Family in the 50s, in a small-minded border city, Windsor/Detroit, is the most telling. The grace I was given in my formative years was being raised by my Grandmother Luella, Great Grandma Adele, Aunt Rose Anne, Aunt Florence [and] Uncle James, Aunt Barbara and Uncle Paul, and in the end Aunt Doris and Uncle Henry. Those days have a memory that has shaped my life in a profound and special way. They all supported the [maxims] that LOVE is unconditional, and it takes a village to raise a child.

They shaped my view of acceptance, tolerance, forgiveness and compassion. I feel very honored to have had their support. ²⁵



Cousins

1. Kevin Perry (Son of Robin's cousin, Karen White, Gary White's oldest
2. Robin Verna (**WHITE**) Kirby
3. Leonard Kirby
4. Tamira Perry, wife of Kevin
5. Monique, daughter of Karen White
6. Child of Kevin & Tamira Perry
7. Joshua Younker, significant other of Celeste Kirby
8. Child of Kevin & Tamira
9. Celeste Rebecca Kirby, Robin's daughter

Leonard died on 2 Aug 2019. His obituary read as follows (capital letters are in the original text):

Devoted husband to Robin V White-Kirby, proud father to Celeste Rebecca Kirby & Kirsten Lindsey Kirby. Grandfather to Logan Charles Dorian-Kirby, Godfather to Curtis Randolph & Thalia Randolph, uncle to many nieces and nephews.

²⁴ Email from Robin (**WHITE**) Kirby, 30 Mar 2019.

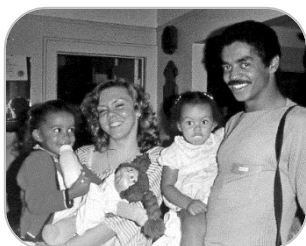
²⁵ Ibid.

Leonard was a Spiritual man who helped where he could, taught what he could, and guided many to their full potential. Self- Employed as Kirby's Konstruction, Leonard was a talented contractor multi-faceted builder In Greater Toronto Area for over 20+ years. Prior to venturing out on his own, Leonard enjoyed his JOB as the construction set designer manager for TDF Artists in Toronto.

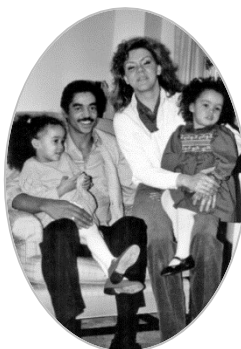
As President of the Trustee board of Randolph College of Performing Arts in Toronto, he was passionate about supporting his dear Friend and what the SCHOOL represented. HE loved seeing TALENT expressed. A Dive Master, and a well-travelled HOG Pilot. He LOVED riding with his BRO Friend EARL! He laughed with his whole body, loved with his whole heart and had a penchant for knowledge. He was proud of the people that surrounded him and was greatly loved & respected. Nearing the end of his life the Chase family went above & beyond to help with his comfort and care. His legacy will live on with his surviving blood brother Kimberley Kirby currently residing in New Orleans and his many chosen heart brothers & sisters . . . you know who you are!²⁶

Robin Verna White and Leonard Kirby had the following children:

23. (i) Celeste Rebecca (1981),
- (ii) Kirsten Lindsey (1982).



Celeste, Robin (**WHITE**), Kirsten, Leonard Kirby
Photo courtesy of
Rose Anne (**WHITE**) Richardson



Celeste, Leonard Kirby,
Robin (**WHITE**) Kirby, and
Kirsten
Photo courtesy of
Rose Anne (**WHITE**) Richardson

²⁶ Life Transitions, "Leonard Kirby," <https://lifetransitions.ca/leonard-kirby/>, (accessed 7 Apr 2020).

(ii) Kirsten Lindsey Kirby (1982 -):

(Robin Verna, Donald Edward White, Anna Luella, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Age 5
Photo courtesy of
Rose Anne (**WHITE**) Richardson

Her mother described her education and employment: “Kirsten is presently working part time & completing her Chinese Medicine license, supporting patients with alternative care opportunities.”²⁷



Photo from the Facebook page of
Kirsten Kirby

10. (iii) Dawn Eileen White (1959 - 2018):

(Donald Edward White, Anna Luella, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Photo courtesy of
Rose Anne (**WHITE**) Richardson

Dawn was born in Windsor, Ontario, on 14 May 1959, and attended Prince Edward Public School, then Sandwich Secondary School. She studied nursing at Conestoga College in Kitchener, Ontario, and worked at Credit Valley Hospital in Mississauga, Ontario.²⁸

Dawn married Yvon Joseph Jacques LeBlanc.

²⁷ Email from Robin (**WHITE**) Kirby, 30 Mar 2019.

²⁸ From the Facebook page of Dawn Leblanc, <https://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=100008984767935>, (accessed 19 Dec 2019).



Photo from
Dawn's obituary video

Yvon died on 15 Nov 2017 at age fifty-four, a victim of cancer. His obituary included:

Yvon was a strong, caring and passionate family man. He brought a positive light to every morning, every day and everyone he met. His list of achievements is extensive, highlighted by him being the headlining guitar player at his 50th birthday party. He was passionate about music, hockey, fishing, golf and chased perfection on the grill. His biggest accomplishment was raising his family, and they will never forget everything that he did for them.²⁹



Dawn, Danielle,
Rosemary, Jessica
Photo from
Dawn's obituary video

Dawn died on 18 Sep 2018 at age fifty-nine, also from cancer. The following is from her obituary:

Dawn was an incredibly strong and dedicated woman, a compassionate Nurse of thirty-two years. She was a spitfire, bringing her passion and caring into every moment of her life. Her home was always open with a seat always available at her table and her cooking often resembled a gourmet meal from a five-star restaurant. And anyone who had the pleasure of seeing her at a party knew that her dance moves were always the highlight of the night. Her family was her priority, including her dogs, and she was just getting started in her greatest role yet as Nana. Not a moment will pass in which she will not be remembered with fondness, love, and laughter. Knowing her other half is waiting for her on the other side is symbolic of the love she shared with her husband for thirty-three years.³⁰

Dawn Eileen White and Yvon LeBlanc had the following children:

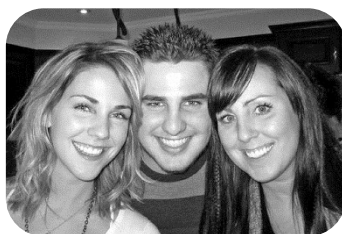
24. (i) Danielle Larissa (?),
- (ii) Jessica Rosemary (?),
- (iii) Jordan (?).

²⁹ "Yvon LeBlanc, 2017," Canada Obituaries, <https://necrocanada.com/obituaries/yvon-leblanc-2017/>, (accessed 18 Oct 2018)

³⁰ "In Loving Memory", Dawn LeBlanc 59, Arbour Memorial, <https://www.arbormemorial.ca/brampton/obituaries/dawn-leblanc/23986/>, (accessed 18 Oct 2018).



Jessica, Jordan, Dawn, Yvon, and Danielle
Photo from the Facebook page of
Jessica LeBlanc



Jessica, Jordan, and Danielle
Photo from the Facebook page of
Jessica LeBlanc

(ii) Jessica Rosemary LeBlanc (? -):

(Dawn Eileen, Donald Edward White, Anna Luella, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Photo from the Facebook page of
Jessica LeBlanc

Jessica graduated from Robert F. Hall Catholic Secondary School, Caledon, Ontario, studied Autism and Behavioural Science at George Brown College, Toronto, then earned a Bachelor of Social Science at the University of Western Ontario, London. She worked as an Instructor/Therapist for Hamilton Health Sciences, Hamilton, Ontario.³¹

On 27 Jun 2016, Jessica Rosemary LeBlanc married Ryan Chard.

³¹ Facebook page of Jessica Chard, <https://www.facebook.com/jessica.chard.3367>, (accessed 22 Oct 2018).



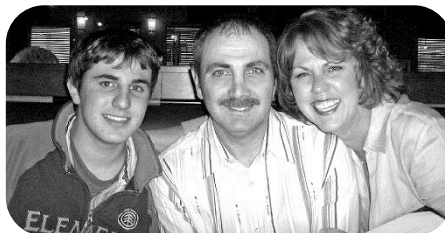
Shannon Bunton, Allure Photography



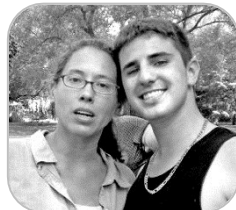
32

(iii) Jordan LeBlanc (? -):

(Dawn Eileen, Donald Edward White, Anna Luella, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Jordan, Yvon, and Dawn
Photo from the Facebook page of
Jessica LeBlanc



Cousins Steffanie (**WHITE**) Votta and Jordan LeBlanc
Photo from the Facebook page of
Jessica LeBlanc

³² Shannon Bunton Photography, https://shannonbunton.com/hessenland-country-inn-wedding-jessica-ryan/?fbclid=IwAR3YK0Kw12DvIXhNiIIRcoUiTmYCOBFIVzBUd7i7MHzdDGC4iqaV_OT_1Zw, (accessed 22 Oct 2018)

11. (iv) Patti Joi White (?):

(Donald Edward White, Anna Luella, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Photo courtesy of
Rose Anne (**WHITE**) Richardson

Patti married ?? Baldassi.



Grandparents Rosemary (**DEACY**) and Donald White,
with daughter, Patti, and Brooke
Photo courtesy of
Rose Anne (**WHITE**) Richardson

Patti Joi White and ?? Baldassi had the following child:

(i) Brooke ().

(i) Brooke Baldassi (?):

(Patti Joi, Donald Edward White, Anna Luella, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

12. (i) Karen Diane White (1954 -):

(Gary Leon White, Anna Luella, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Photos courtesy of
Rose Anne (**WHITE**) Richardson

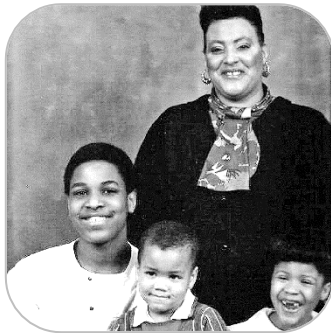
Sons of Zebedee – Daughters Too!



Photo courtesy of
Rose Anne (**WHITE**) Richardson



Photo from the Facebook page of
Karen White



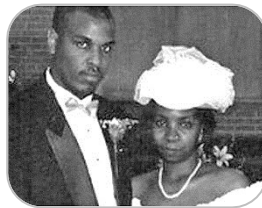
Karen White with children
Dennis Perry, Bobby Jenkins, and Chauncey-Monique Perry
Photo from the Facebook page of
Karen White

Karen Diane and ?? Perry had the following children:

- (i) Dennis H. (1974),
- (ii) Monique (1983),
- (iii) Kevin (1985).

(i) Dennis H. Perry (1974 -):

(Karen Diane, Gary Leon White, Anna Luella, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Dennis and Natasha Perry
Photo from the Facebook page of
Karen White

Dennis married Natasha. Natasha died in 2014. They had a daughter.

(ii) Chauncey-Monique Perry (1983 -):

(Karen Diane, Gary Leon White, Anna Luella, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Chauncey-Monique (**PERRY**) and Valdez Spikes
Photo from the Facebook page of
Chauncey-Monique Spikes

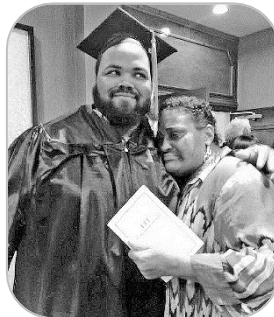
Monique married Valdez Spikes.

(iii) Kevin Perry (1985 -):

(Karen Diane, Gary Leon White, Anna Luella, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Bobby Jenkins and Tamira Perry
Photo from the Facebook page of
Karen White



2015
The grad with his mom
From the Facebook page of
Tamira Perry

Kevin Jenkins married Tamira. They had two children.

13. (ii) Janet Luana White (1956 -):

(Gary Leon White, Anna Luella, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Janet, Gary, and Karen
Photo courtesy of
Rose Anne (**WHITE**) Richardson



Photo from the Facebook page of
Janet Ferrell

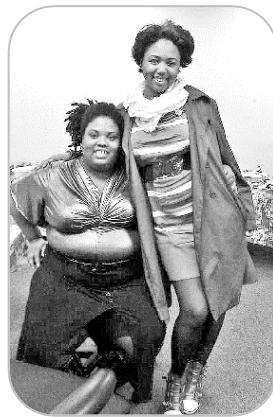
Janet married William Ferrell.

Janet Luana White and William Ferrell had the following children:

- (i) Jasmine (?),
- (ii) Tiffany (?),
- (iii) William (?).

(i) Jasmine Ferrell (?):

(Janet Luana, Gary Leon White, Anna Luella, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Tiffany and Jasmine Ferrell
Photo from the Facebook page of
Karen White

(ii) Tiffany Ferrell (?):

(Janet Luana, Gary Leon White, Anna Luella, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Photos from the Facebook page of
Tiffany Ferrell



(iii) William Ferrell Jr. (?):

(Janet Luana, Gary Leon White, Anna Luella, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

14. (iii) Gary Loren White (1958 -):

(Gary Leon White, Anna Luella, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Photos courtesy of
Rose Anne (**WHITE**) Richardson

Gary married Anne Marie?

Gary married Katrina?

Gary Loren White and Anne Marie ? had the following child:

(i) Mia Marie (?).

Gary Loren White and Katrina ? had the following children:

(ii) Mary Elizabeth (?),

(iii) Loren (?).

(i) Mia Marie White (?):

(Gary Loren, Gary Leon White, Anna Luella, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



1992
Mia with her mom
From the Facebook page of
Mia Marie

Mia earned her Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Michigan (2004) and her Doctor of Jurisprudence degree from Columbia University of Law (2010). She is currently an Associate General Counsel with McKinsey & Co., New York.³³

³³ LinkedIn, "Mia Marie White," <https://www.linkedin.com/in/miamariewhite/>, (accessed 3 Jul 2019).



2010
Dr. Mia White and mom
From the Facebook page of
Mia Marie



In back: Kevin Perry, Dennis Perry
Middle row: Cheresse Brauer, Karen White, Tamira
Perry, Mia Marie White, Anna Marie () White,
In front: unknown children
From the Facebook page of
Mia Marie

(ii) Mary Elizabeth White (?):

(Gary Loren, Gary Leon White, Anna Luella, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(iii) Loren White (?):

(Gary Loren, Gary Leon White, Anna Luella, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

15. Steffanie White (1970 -):

(Gary Leon White, Anna Luella, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Photo courtesy of
Rose Anne (**WHITE**) Richardson



Photo from the Facebook page of
Steffanie White

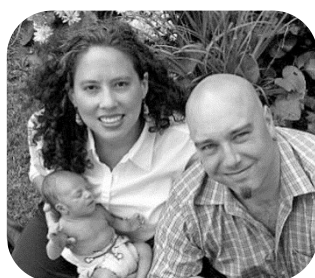
On 7 Feb 2005, Steffanie married David Votta.



Photo from the Facebook page of
Steffanie White

Steffanie White and David Votta had the following child:

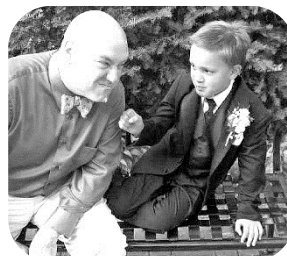
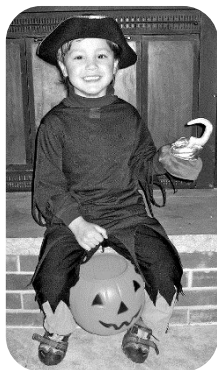
(i) Connor Atticus Votta (2007).



Steffanie and David Votta, with newborn Connor
Photo from the Facebook page of
Steffanie White

(i) Connor Atticus Votta (2007 -):

(Steffanie, Gary Leon White, Anna Luella, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew,
Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Photos from the Facebook
page of
Steffanie White

16. (i) Richard Emerson White (?):

(Paul White, Anna Luella, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Photo courtesy of
Rose Anne (**WHITE**) Richardson

Richard was born in Windsor, Ontario.

Richard Emerson White and Fiona Goudy had the following children:

- (i) Taylor (?),
- (ii) Paige (?).

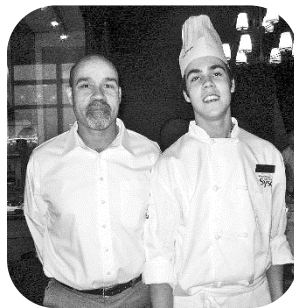


Paige and Taylor
From the Facebook page of
Fiona Goudy

Richard Emerson White next married ??

Richard Emerson White and ?? had the following children:

- (iii) Jordan (?).



Richard and Jordan
From the Facebook page of
White Emerson

(i) Taylor White (?):

(Richard Emerson, Paul White, Anna Luella, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(ii) Paige White (?):

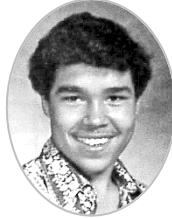
(Richard Emerson, Paul White, Anna Luella, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(iii) Jordan White (?):

(Richard Emerson, Paul White, Anna Luella, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

17. (ii) Randall Paul White (?):

(Paul White, Anna Luella, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

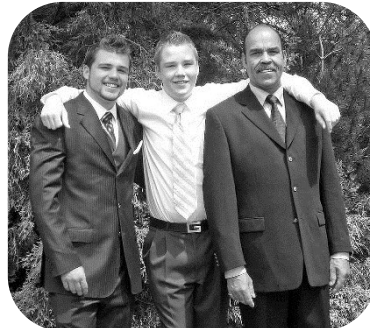


Photos courtesy of
Rose Anne (**WHITE**) Richardson



Randall Paul White and Jan Campion had the following children:

- (i) son 1 (),
- (ii) son 2 ().



Randy and his two sons
From the Facebook page of
Randy White

One son played for Algoma U basketball.

18. (iv) Bradley Mitchell White (?):

(Paul White, Anna Luella, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

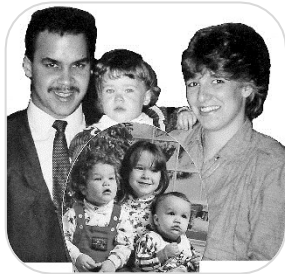


Photo courtesy of
Rose Anne (**WHITE**) Richardson

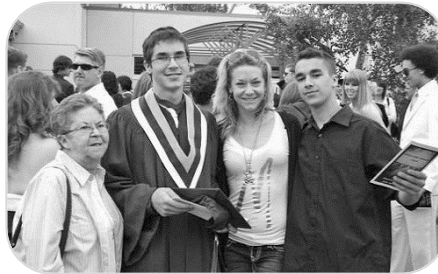
Bradley married ??

Bradley Mitchell White had the following children:

- (i) Brady (?),
- (ii) Brittany (?),
- (iii) Brody (?).



Bradley White and wife
With Brady, Brittany and Brodie
Photo courtesy of
Rose Anne (**WHITE**) Richardson



Grandmother Barbara (**FLEMING**) White, with
Bradley's children: Brady, Brittany, and Brodie White
Photo from the Facebook postings of Barbara White



From the left: Kim White, Brodie, (Bradley's wife),
Bradley, Brittany, Taylor,
Fiona Goudy (wife of Richard White, mother of Taylor & Paige),
Brady, Paige,
and Jordan White (son of Richard White).
Photo from the Facebook page of Kim White 2012

(i) Brady White (?):

(Bradley Mitchell, Paul White, Anna Luella, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(ii) Brittany White (?):

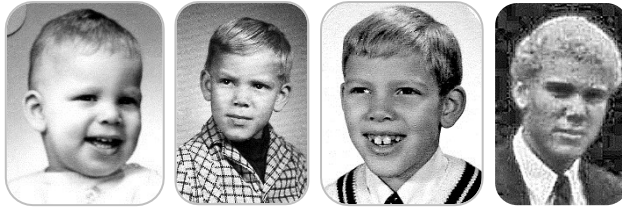
(Bradley Mitchell, Paul White, Anna Luella, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(iii) Brody White (?):

(Bradley Mitchell, Paul White, Anna Luella, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

19. (i) James Anthony Mason (1961 -):

(Florence Adele White, Anna Luella, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



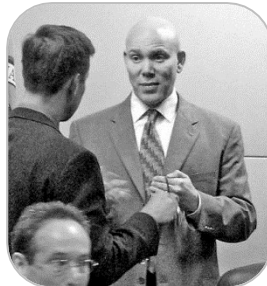
Photos courtesy of
Rose Anne (**WHITE**) Richardson

James was born in 1961 in Windsor, ON.
James married Robin Keri.



James and Robin (**KERI**) Mason
Photo courtesy of
Florence (**WHITE**) Mason Parker

James left his position as Deputy City Manager and Maintenance Director at Mercer Island, Washington, to accept the position of Assistant City Manager for the City of Ventura, California.



2012
James leaving Mercer Island, WA
Photo from Mercer Island Patch
<http://patch.com/washington/mercerisland/mason-hired-by-city-of-ventura-ca-as-assistant-city-manager>
(accessed 7 Dec 2014)

Prior to joining Mercer Island, Mason worked as the Assistant to the City Manager for the City of Peoria, Arizona, where he supervised support staff, served as liaison to the City Council and managed several policy initiatives. He worked for more than 13 years in economic development serving the Arizona cities of Peoria, Glendale, and Phoenix.

Mason emerged as the top choice for the Ventura position from a field of nearly 270 applicants identified nationwide.³⁴

³⁴ Mercer Island Patch, <http://patch.com/washington/mercerisland/mason-hired-by-city-of-ventura-ca-as-assistant-city-manager> (accessed 7 Dec 2014).

James Anthony Mason and Robin Keri had the following children:

- (i) Jacob Paul (1991),
- (ii) Olivia Adele (1999).



Jacob and Olivia Mason
Photo courtesy of
Florence (WHITE) Mason Parker

(i) Jacob Paul Mason (1991 -):

(James Anthony Mason, Florence Adele White, Anna Luella, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(ii) Olivia Adele Mason (1999 -):

(James Anthony Mason, Florence Adele White, Anna Luella, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

20. (i) Ryan Thomas Craig Richardson (1969 -):

(Rose Anne White, Anna Luella, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

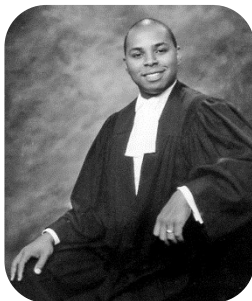


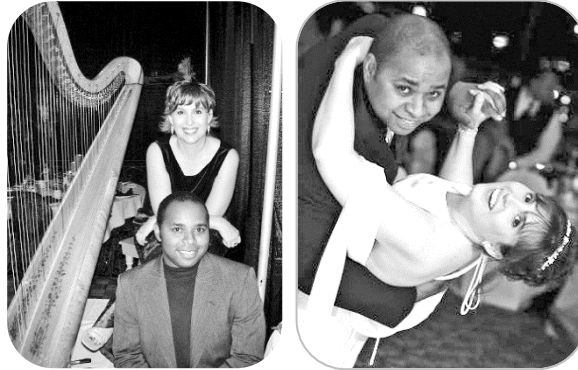
Photo courtesy of
Rose Anne (WHITE) Richardson

Ryan was born in Windsor in 1969. As a child he attended St. Clare (Separate School) in Windsor, then Bethesda Christian Church School in Detroit through to high school graduation. He played violin with the Michigan Youth Symphony.

Because he was only sixteen, his family thought he was too young to go to university. They enrolled him in grade thirteen at Kennedy Collegiate in Windsor. (High school in Ontario used to be a five year program for students preparing for university.) He studied political science at the University of Windsor, then went on to complete a law degree, and articulated with the McTague Law firm.

On 15 Aug 1995, Ryan married Angela Johnson. After encountering hurdles that were frustrating his success in practising law, and having two young children to support as a single

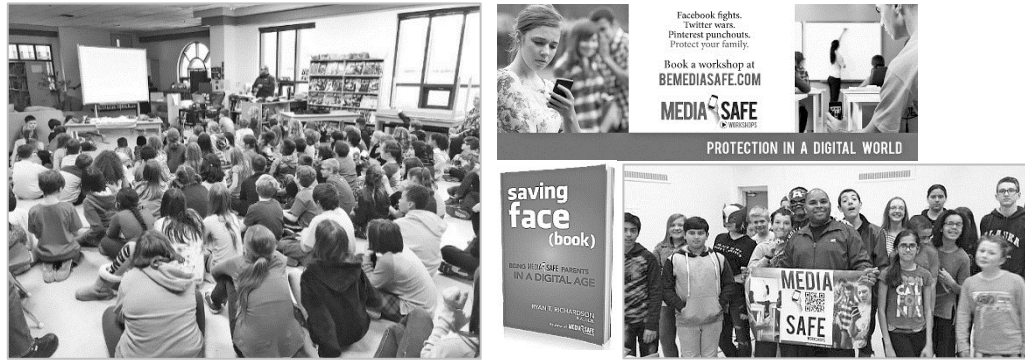
parent when his marriage dissolved, he took employment with Southland Insurance Company, and then with University of Windsor as an (enrolment) recruiter.³⁵



From the Facebook page of
Ryan T. Richardson

On 12 Mar 2006, Ryan married Janice Lyn (**DRESSER**) Burrows. She has a son Noah Burrows (1998) from a previous marriage.

Ryan now owns and operates Media Wise, a company that provides sessions for parents and children on how to be safe while using the Internet.



Ryan Thomas Craig Richardson and Angela Johnson had the following children:³⁶

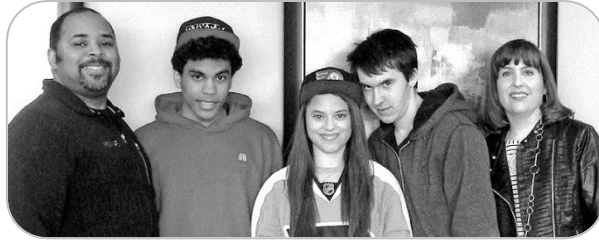
- (i) Joseph Aaron (1996),
- (ii) Jessica Lynn (1998).



Janice and Ryan have a blended family,
with
Noah Burrows, Jessica and Joseph Richardson
Photo from the Facebook page of
Ryan Richardson

³⁵ Interview with Rose Anne (**WHITE**) Richardson, in Windsor, Ontario, 1 Dec 2018).

³⁶ Ibid.



Ryan, Joseph, Jessica, Noah Burrows,
and
Janice (**DRESSER**) Burrows
Richardson
Photo from the Facebook page of
Joe The'Show [sic] Richardson

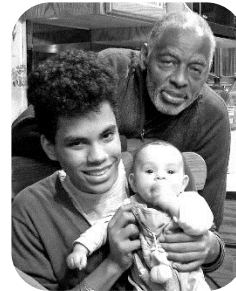
(i) Joseph Aaron Richardson (1996 -):

(Ryan Thomas Craig Richardson, Rose Anne White, Anna Luella, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Joseph and
Grandmother Rose Anne Richardson

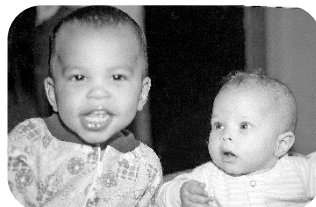
Photos from the Facebook page of
Rose Anne Richardson



Joseph, Grandfather
Rodney, and Maxwell
(Regan's son)

(ii) Jessica Lynn Richardson (1998 -):

(Ryan Thomas Craig Richardson, Rose Anne White, Anna Luella, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Joseph and Jessica
Photo from the Facebook page of
Joe The'Show [sic] Richardson



Photo from the Facebook page of
Ryan T. Richardson

21. (ii) Sylvia Rochelle Richardson (1972 -):

(Rose Anne White, Anna Luella, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Photo courtesy of
Rose Anne (**WHITE**) Richardson

Rochelle was born in Windsor in 1972. She attended St. Clare Separate School then Bethesda Christian School in Detroit till grade nine, completed high School at Kennedy Collegiate, then got an Honours Bachelor of Commerce from the University of Windsor. She became a customer service representative for the Windsor Family Credit Union for fifteen years, retiring to start a family.³⁷



Clockwise from top:
Rodney, Rochelle, Regan, Ryan, Rose Anne
Photo courtesy of
Rose Anne (**WHITE**) Richardson

On 3 Jun 1995, Rochelle married Roger McLaren.



Rochelle wed Roger McLaren in 1995
Photo courtesy of
Rose Anne (**WHITE**) Richardson

Sylvia Rochelle Richardson and Roger McLaren adopted the following child:³⁸
(i) Christian Isaiah Thomas (2013).

³⁷ Ibid.

³⁸ Ibid.

(i) Christian Isaiah Thomas McLaren (2013 -):

(Unknown)

22. (iii) Regan Thomas James Richardson (1974 -):

(Rose Anne White, Anna Luella, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Regan is at bottom right
Photo courtesy of
Rose Anne (**WHITE**) Richardson

Regan was born in Windsor in 1974. For his early elementary education he attended Bethesda Christian School in Detroit, then John Campbell Public School, followed by Kennedy Collegiate at the secondary school level. He earned a Bachelor of Commerce from the University of Windsor, part-time, while working at Chrysler. He took a year off work to become a full-time student at Wayne State University, Detroit, and completed an M.B.A. He became church business administrator for Campbell Avenue Baptist Church.³⁹

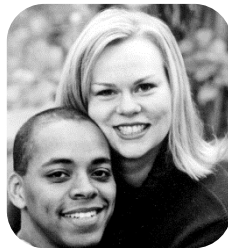


Photo from the Facebook page of
Michelle (**DOERKSEN**) Richardson

Regan married Michelle Doerksen in 2004.

Regan Thomas James Richardson and Michelle Doerksen had the following children:⁴⁰

- (i) Logan Thomas John (2007),
- (ii) Grady Thomas David (2010),
- (iii) Maxwell Thomas Henry (2012).

³⁹ Ibid.

⁴⁰ Ibid.



Logan, Maxwell, & Grady
Photo from the Facebook page of
Michelle (**DOERKSEN**) Richardson



Photo from the Facebook page of
Michelle (**DOERKSEN**) Richardson

(i) Logan Thomas John Richardson (2007 -):

(Regan Richardson, Rose Anne White, Anna Luella, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

(ii) Grady Thomas David Richardson (2010 -):

(Regan Richardson, Rose Anne White, Anna Luella, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Grady
Photo from the Facebook page of
Michelle (**DOERKSEN**) Richardson

(iii) Maxwell Thomas Henry Richardson (2012 -):

(Regan Richardson, Rose Anne White, Anna Luella, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Max
Photo from the Facebook page of
Michelle (**DOERKSEN**) Richardson

23. (i) Celeste Rebecca Kirby (1981 -):

(Robin White, Donald Edward White, Anna Luella, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Celeste Kirby
Photo from the Facebook page of
Lester Kirby

Celeste was born in 1981. Her mother described her education and occupation as “Celeste has an arts degree and is working part time, honing in on her talent and skill set with her own creative voice.”⁴¹

Celeste identified herself as “Lester” on her Facebook page.



Photos from
the Facebook page of
Lester Kirby

Celeste had the following child:

(i) Logan Charles Dorian Kirby (2007).

(i) Logan Charles Dorian Kirby (2007 -):

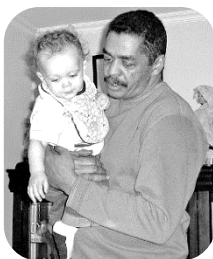
(Celeste Kirby, Robin White, Donald Edward White, Anna Luella, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



2008
Logan Dorian, son of Celeste Kirby
Photos from the Facebook pages of
Lester Kirby and Jessica LeBlanc



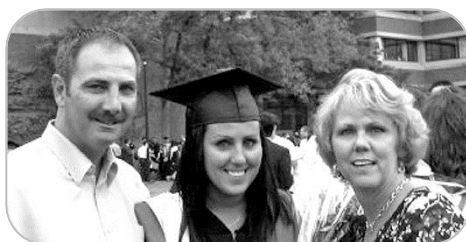
⁴¹ Email from Robin (**WHITE**) Kirby, 30 Mar 2019.



Logan with his grandpa Leonard Kirby
Photo from the Facebook page of
Jessica LeBlanc

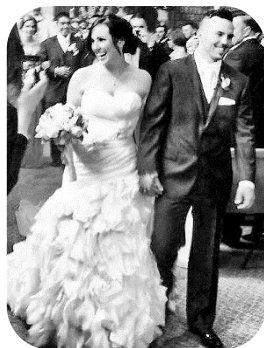
24. (i) Danielle Larissa LeBlanc (?):

(Dawn Eileen, Donald Edward White, Anna Luella, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew,
Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Yvon, Danielle, and Dawn
Photo from the Facebook page of
Jessica LeBlanc

Danielle married Fabio Alessi.



Fabio and Danielle (**LEBLANC**) Alessi
Photos from the Facebook page of
Jessica LeBlanc

Danielle Larissa LeBlanc and Fabio Alessi had the following children:⁴²

- (i) Sienna (2016),
- (ii) Isabella (2018).



Photo from the Facebook page of
Jessica LeBlanc

⁴² From the Facebook page of Danielle Alessi, <https://www.facebook.com/danielle.leblanc.165>, (accessed 20 Dec 2019).

(i) Sienna Alessi (2016 -):

(Danielle Larissa LeBlanc, Dawn Eileen, Donald Edward White, Anna Luella, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Sienna
on her mother's wedding dress
Photos from the Facebook page of
Jessica LeBlanc



(ii) Isabella Alessi (2018 -):

(Danielle Larissa LeBlanc, Dawn Eileen, Donald Edward White, Anna Luella, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Descendants of George Henry Talbot



Their Spouses



Chapter 20: George Henry Talbot's Descendants

1. George Henry Talbot and Margaret Georgina Hastings had the following children:
 2. (i) Ralph Henry (1938),
 3. (ii) Duncan James Chester (1942),
 4. (iii) Sharron Margaret Adele (1944).

2. (i) Ralph Henry Talbot (1938 -):

(George Henry, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Photo courtesy of
Margaret (**HASTINGS**) Talbot



Ralph with dad, George Henry
Photo from the album of
Gladys (**TALBOT**) Stanton

Ralph was born in 1938 in Toronto, Ontario, but spent most of his life in the Windsor area.



Sharron, Ralph & Jim
Photo courtesy of
Sharron (**TALBOT**) Jones Paulson

I remember both of my parents telling me, “You’re going to have to work a little harder because you’re carrying a little extra baggage. You’re a person of colour so you’ll work a little harder to keep up to the guy next to you.” There was never any, “They’re going to beat you down or discriminate against you.” That was the core thing that I remember them putting into both Jim [his younger brother] and me.¹

I asked Ralph what he remembered about affection in the family.

[There wasn’t] a lot. Not like I see other people. Like hugging? We never did that. It wasn’t till Jay brought Michelle home. Michelle’s a hugger. And I thought,

¹ *Interview with Ralph Henry Talbot, in Windsor, Ontario, 25 Nov 2016.*

“Holy crap! This is a new experience. I just had never experienced that. And, of course, because I never experienced it, it wasn’t passed on to my kids. They never did. We’re just not a touchy-feely -- when you bring that up, I have to think about that.”²

What it was like to be the oldest of three in his family:

You got blamed for a lot of stuff as I recall. Jim was smooth, smoother than me; he could talk his way out of different things much easier than I could. I suppose being the leader. In later life as we got to be adults, they both turned to me for guidance when necessary. I didn’t realize how much being the oldest one, how much responsibility you had until we were adults. Because there were different things that happened over the years, that I recall them asking me about. When Mum passed away, that was the biggest . . . with Dad it wasn’t so much. Mum was still here so she just passed off what she didn’t want to handle . . . When Mum passed, it all came on me, having to turn to them [Jim and Sharron] and say, “Look, this is what has to happen.”³



Ralph (right)
with cousins, Paul, and Gary White
Photo courtesy of
Rose Anne (**WHITE**) Richardson

As a teen he was closest to cousins Florence and Paul, two of Luella (**TALBOT**) White’s children. His family’s move to rural Maidstone meant he was bussed into the Town of Essex for high school.



Photo from the Facebook page
of Ralph Talbot

On the subject of racism, Ralph recalled what his grandfather Talbot had said:

H.L. [Henry Lorenzo] would say, “One day, everybody’s going to be gray. There’s not going to be this black and white.” . . . I’ve been asked before if I’d had any racial problems in high school or anything. I only had one incident, playing basketball, where Gordon Geddes, who became a relatively close friend, used the N-word during a game when he was talking to me. I don’t recall exactly the

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

circumstances, but I just said to him, “Where’d you get that?” And we went on and the next thing I’m at his house and he’s apologizing because his dad said something to him. That was back in the 50s. But I never had any real racial problems, discrimination problems, except in the early 60s: Fred Green and I got asked to leave the Beach Grove Golf and Country Club. We were there to get trophies we had won in a rally sports car thing. I didn’t pay any attention to that and Fred didn’t either because Fred said, “Fine. I’m not from here anyways.” But at work, when I started to realize there were these discrimination problems, it was when I began working with the south-east Asians. It was against them.⁴

Ralph attended night classes at University of Toronto in psychology, and became a federal government employee in 1957, starting in the mail room at the Unemployment Insurance Commission and worked his way up into middle management as a Claims Adjudicator in Toronto, then Supervisor of one of the initial key-punch centres in Hamilton; he received job related training from his employer. After a brief stint in the automotive supply business, he returned to federal government work in 1975, for Employment and Immigration Canada. During the last part of his career, he worked primarily in the Refugee Settlement Program; he was involved in settling more than 5000 Government Assisted Refugees from over fifteen different countries. He found that this new work changed him.

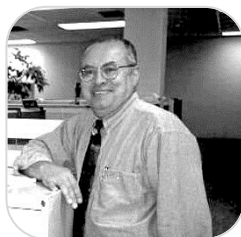


Photo from the Facebook page of
Ralph Talbot

When I got into that particular group of people, it changed me. I said, “I can’t give this up.” I was offered a post in Ottawa at one point, with Foreign Affairs. I could’ve gone out into the field, Malaysia or whatever, and I just thought, I looked around the office one day after I got this offer, it would’ve been more money and prestige and all that stuff, and I thought, “I can’t leave these people [the immigrants] with these people [his co-workers].” (*We both laughed*) And really, I didn’t tell anybody about that until after I had retired. The reason I turned that down was because a lot of the people that I worked with did not want this to go on. Two years was long enough. Five years? Six years? Twenty years later we’re still bringing in people of colour, from different regions, of course. They didn’t want that to happen . . . I could’ve gone and somebody else would have taken over and their heart would’ve opened up and they would’ve done the job, but my thinking at the time was, this was my chance to do something good.⁵

Ralph had an interest in automobiles from about age ten. He said his “love of cars got in the way” of his formal education. He got involved in auto sports at age nineteen, as soon

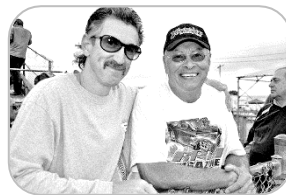
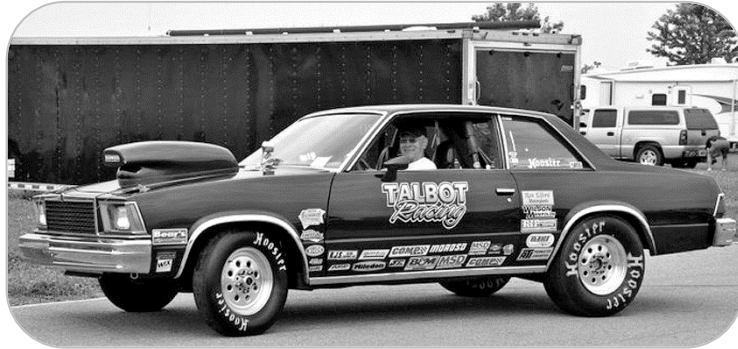
⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid.

as he had a job and could buy his first car, with the help of a \$200 loan from Windsor's Coloured Community Credit Union, co-signed by his dad. It was a 1947 Ford "hotrod." Immediately he got involved in drag racing, sports car road racing, and rally activity. Today, he, his sons, and grandsons maintain a car, and race competitively.



Photos from the Facebook page of
Ralph Talbot



Kevin and Ralph at the raceway
Photo from the Facebook page of
Ralph Talbot

Ralph said it bothered him how we first cousins, descendants of Henry Lorenzo Talbot, who were once very close, all attending the same Baptist church, have scattered and have no contact with each other.



Some Talbot cousins and friends
Back: Friend, Ralph, friend, Kenny Stanton
Front: Rose Anne White, Lisbeth Talbot,
Sharron (behind), friend, friend, Jim
Photo courtesy of
Sharron (TALBOT) Jones Paulson

I've been in here [in his current house] since '78, and you're the first cousin, other than Paul, that's been here to visit me. That's one of the things about the family

that kind of disturbed me over the years. There's been no contact. We all went in our different ways . . . separated and never made contact at all.⁶

On 26 Feb 1961, Ralph married Barbara Shipman. They divorced in 1976.

Ralph Henry Talbot and Barbara Shipman had the following children:

5. (i) Jay Scott (1961),
6. (ii) Kevin Michael (1964),
(iii) Cheryl Anne (1965).



Thu and Ralph
Photo from the Facebook page of
Ralph Talbot

On 19 Mar 1982, Ralph married Thu Dang. They met through Ralph's refugee settlement work. Thu had assisted him as a translator.

(iii) Cheryl Anne Talbot (1965 -):

(Ralph Henry, George Henry, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Cousins
Darrin (of James), Kevin & Cheryl (of Ralph)
Photo courtesy of
Margaret (HASTINGS) Talbot

Cheryl was born in 1965 in the Downsview area of North York, Ontario. She studied Advertising at St. Clair College, Windsor, and has worked as an operating room instrument technician at Windsor Regional Hospital. Today she works in a nursing home.⁷

3. (ii) Duncan James Chester Talbot (1942 -):

(George Henry, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

James was born in 1942 in Windsor, Ontario.

⁶ Ibid.

A factor in the separation was that his father was one, of two of the eight siblings, that moved out of the core of Windsor where everyone else stayed, and established a church connection in the west end, apart from the family. George had even moved his family out into the Maidstone farmland, (about 20 km from downtown Windsor) creating even more isolation.

⁷ Ibid.



Photo courtesy of
Margaret (**HASTINGS**) Talbot



Photo courtesy of
Margaret (**HASTINGS**) Talbot



Photo courtesy of
Rose Anne (**WHITE**) Richardson

Cousins
Kenny Stanton with Jimmy
in Dresden, Ontario
Photo from the album of
Gladys (**TALBOT**) Stanton



He attended Forster Collegiate Institute, completing the eleventh grade. He then trained in Tool and Die, attaining the rank of journeyman. His education continued at the Ontario Police Academy, then at the British Columbia Police Academy.

Jim worked as a loadmaster for the Royal Canadian Air Force. A loadmaster plans and supervises the loading of aircraft, ensuring that the cargo and passengers are placed, balanced, and secured in accordance with regulations, to ensure the safety of all in flight. He worked as a die maker in various tool and die shops. His police training led to work as a police constable in Toronto, ON, and Nelson, BC. He served twenty-three years as a Welfare Fraud Investigator before retiring to a five-acre hobby farm.

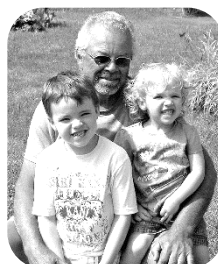


Heather (**MACKENZIE**) and James Talbot
Photo courtesy of
Margaret (**HASTINGS**) Talbot

In 1963 he married Heather Lynne Mackenzie, with whom he had two children. He next married Kathy Kerbey in 1989. His current spouse is Sharon Ferbey.



From the Facebook page of
James Talbot



Granddad Jim,
with Connor & Alexa Talbot
From the Facebook page of
Shona Talbot

Duncan James Chester Talbot and Heather Mackenzie had the following children:

7. (i) Donna Lynn (1964),
8. (ii) Darrin James (1969).

4. (iii) Sharron Margaret Adele Talbot (1944 -):

(George Henry, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Jimmy and Sharron
Photo courtesy of
Sharron (**TALBOT**) Paulton

Sharron was born in 1944 in Windsor, Ontario, the only daughter, with two older brothers. She first attended Prince Edward Public School.

I remember a little bit about walking to school with Mum because she used to have me remember any phone numbers of any of the other parents, 'cause she used to do some sewing for them, and I remember her telling me the phone numbers and I would repeat them on the way home in a different way, so that I would remember what they were. That would be on the way to kindergarten.⁸



Sharron and Jimmy at Idlewild, MI
Photo courtesy of
Margaret (**HASTINGS**) Talbot

⁸ Interview with Sharron (**TALBOT**) Paulton, near Bayfield, Ontario, 27 Sep 2014.

When the family moved to rural Maidstone, Ontario, Sharron got most of her elementary schooling in a one-room school

The school in Maidstone was one-room, two entrances. Girls lined up at one door, boys at the other. I remember because that was another injury thing. One of the kids was chasing me in the classroom and I slipped and fell and banged my head at the back and had to have stitches. There were those square desks with the flip top, bolted to the floor . . . Both Mum and Dad were working then, in town, in Windsor. Our dining room window faced the road that you come down from Highway 2. And I can remember looking out the dining room window, knowing when that car was coming. If we were supposed to be doing something or have something done, that's when we had to scurry with only two minutes [before that car would] get around that corner and into the driveway. I can remember that clearly.⁹

Along with nineteen of Rev. Henry Lorenzo's twenty-one grandchildren, Sharron attended First Baptist Church, Windsor.



Cousin, Rose Ann White and Sharron
Photo courtesy of
Rose Anne (**WHITE**) Richardson



Some First Baptist Church Talbot cousins
Back:
Kenny Stanton, Florence White, Jimmy Talbot
Middle:
Carol, Ralph, and Marilyn Talbot
Front:
Rose Anne White, Sharron Talbot
Photo from the photo album of
Gladys (**TALBOT**) Stanton

When the family moved back to Windsor, Sharron attended Marlborough Public School for grades seven and eight.



Photo courtesy of
Rose Anne (**WHITE**) Richardson

She completed her formal education at J. L. Forster Collegiate Institute, after her family returned to Windsor and lived in the west end.

⁹ Ibid.

I liked playing the sports more than I liked the schoolwork. I got through it. I was not an honour student. I did what I had to do to pass and sometimes that wasn't enough to even get that particular subject, but I never managed to fail the whole grade. Never had to go to summer school, but I missed my graduation. That was the one thing that my Mum, both my Mum and Dad . . . because I would have been the only one that actually graduated from school and would have had a graduation ceremony. I know Jim didn't because he quit and went into the Air Force. But I managed to get through high school and I managed to graduate but I didn't . . . they put it in the paper, they used to put it in the paper . . . I took 12 different subjects, but the last year, it was French or Science, one of them, that I thought was mandatory. You had to pass it in order to get your diploma, and it showed up in the paper that one subject I didn't pass it, so I didn't think I'd got it [graduation diploma], so I didn't go. And then it came in the mail. And it was so disappointing because I was the only one who could've gone.¹⁰



Photo courtesy of
Rose Anne (**WHITE**) Richardson

Sharron held a variety of clerical jobs, many of them in the health insurance industry in Windsor, and then in Detroit after her 1965 marriage to Jesse Jones III.



Sharron,
grandma Adele (**BROWN**) Talbot,
Jesse.
Photo courtesy of
Rose Anne (**WHITE**) Richardson

That marriage didn't last long. In 1972, she met and married Edwin Dudley Paulton, and in 1974, they moved to British Columbia, where Sharron earned her real estate licence and worked in that area for two years. When they returned to the Windsor area, Sharron did clerical work in real estate offices until she retired in 2008.

¹⁰ Ibid.



MR. AND MRS. EDWIN PAULTON

The Church of Ascension was the setting for the wedding of Sharron Margaret Jones, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Talbot of Granville Cres., to Edwin Dudley Paulton, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Paulton of Partington Avenue. Mary Hunt was maid of honor and David Paulton was best man. Following a trip to Pocono Mts., and Pennsylvania, the couple will reside in Windsor.

Windsor Star clipping
From the album of
Gladys (TALBOT) Stanton

Sharron Margaret Adele and Edwin Dudley Paulton adopted two children:

- (i) Kyle Alexander (1976),
9. (ii) Kelli Alexandra (1980).

(i) Kyle Alexander Paulton (1976 -):



Kyle and Sharron
From the Facebook page of
Sharron (TALBOT) Paulton

Kyle attended Riverside Secondary School in Windsor, Ontario.¹¹



From the Facebook page of
Kyle Paulton

¹¹ From the Facebook page of Kyle Paulton, <https://www.facebook.com/kpaulton>, (accessed 23 Oct 2018).



From the Facebook page of
Sharron (TALBOT) Paulton



Dudley, Sharron, Stef, Kyle, Kelli
Photo courtesy of Sharron (TALBOT) Paulton

In 2010 Kyle married Stef.

5. (i) Jay Scott Talbot (1961 -):

(Ralph Henry, George Henry, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot,
Unknown Brewster)

Jay was born in 1961 in Windsor, Ontario.¹²



Jay at 1,
with grandmother, Margaret
Photo courtesy of
Margaret (HASTINGS) Talbot

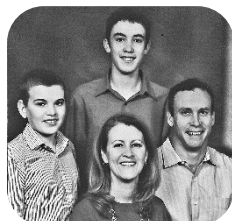


Photo from the
Facebook page of
Jay Talbot

Jay studied Computer Programming at St. Clair College, Windsor, and has worked as a
Systems Analyst at the Home Hardware head office at St. Jacobs, Ontario.¹³

Jay Scott Talbot and Michelle had two children:¹⁴

- (i) Bradley Michael (1995),
- (ii) Jeffrey Scott (1998).



Brad, Michelle, Jeff, Jay
Photo from the Facebook page of
Jay Talbot

¹² Interview with Ralph Henry Talbot, in Windsor, Ontario, 25 Nov 2016.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Ibid.



Back: Kevin, Michelle (Jay's wife), Jay
Middle: Brad (Jay's son), Brice (Kevin's),
Jeff (Jay's), Craig (Kevin's)
Ralph in front
Photo from the Facebook page of Ralph Talbot

(i) Bradley Michael Talbot (1995 -):

(Jay Scott, Ralph Henry, George Henry, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Brad is a student at Wilfred Laurier University.¹⁵



Brad with his father, Jay
Photos from the Facebook page of
Brad Talbot

(ii) Jeffrey Scott Talbot (1998 -):

(Jay Scott, Ralph Henry, George Henry, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Jeffrey attended Elmira District Secondary School, Elmira, Ontario. He is studying computer Science at University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario.¹⁶

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ From the Facebook page of Jeff Talbot, <https://www.facebook.com/jeff.talb>, (accessed 23 Oct 2018).



Jeffrey is front left.
Photo from the Facebook page of Jeff Talbot

6. (ii) Kevin Michael Talbot (1964 -):

(Ralph Henry, George Henry, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Photo from the Facebook page of
Kevin Talbot



Kevin was born in 1964 in North York, a district in the northern part of Toronto, Ontario. After completing high school, Kevin has worked in inventory control for Ingram Seating in Windsor, Ontario.

Kevin's family, led by his father, Ralph, is heavily involved in race car competition. Kevin is the driver.



Photos from the Facebook pages of Ralph and Kevin Talbot

Kevin Michael Talbot and Lee had the following child:¹⁷

(i) Tanya Joyce (1989).

Kevin Michael Talbot and Lori had the following children:¹⁸

(ii) Brice Joseph (1998),

(iii) Craig Adam (2001).

(i) Tanya Joyce Talbot (1989 -):

(Kevin Michael, Ralph Henry, George Henry, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Photo from the Facebook page of
Kevin Talbot

(ii) Brice Joseph Talbot (1998 -):

(Kevin Michael, Ralph Henry, George Henry, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Photos from the Facebook page of
Brice Palmer Talbot



(iii) Craig Adam Talbot (2001 -):

(Kevin Michael, Ralph Henry, George Henry, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

7. (i) Donna Lynn Talbot (1964 -):

(Duncan James Chester, George Henry, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Donna and her dad
From the Facebook page of
Donna (**TALBOT**) MacIver

¹⁷ Interview with Ralph Henry Talbot, in Windsor, Ontario, 25 Nov 2016.

¹⁸ Ibid.



Donna and Brad MacIver
Photos from the
Facebook page of
Donna (TALBOT) MacIver



Ryan, Brad, Donna, and Tyler
From the Facebook page of
Donna (TALBOT) MacIver



Donna and Ryan
From the Facebook page of
Donna (TALBOT) MacIver

Donna Lynn Talbot and Brad MacIver had the following children:

- (i) Ryan Philip (1995),
- (ii) Tyler James (1997).

(i) Ryan Philip MacIver (1995 -):

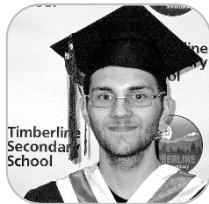
(Donna Lynn, Duncan James Chester, George Henry, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



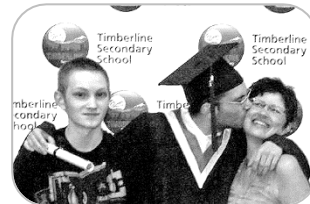
Tyler and Ryan
From the Facebook page of
Donna (TALBOT) MacIver



From the Facebook page of
Donna (TALBOT) MacIver



Ryan the high school grad
with Tyler and his mom
From the Facebook page of
Donna (TALBOT) MacIver



(ii) Tyler James MacIver (1997 -):

(Donna Lynn, Duncan James Chester, George Henry, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



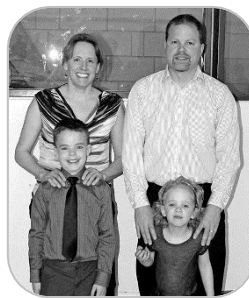
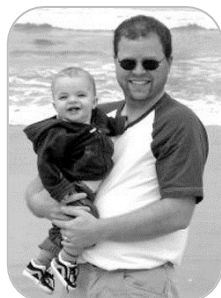
Tyler at 8
Photos from the
Facebook page of
Donna (TALBOT) MacIver



8. (ii) Darrin James Talbot (1969 -):

(Duncan James Chester, George Henry, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)

Darrin attended Prince George Secondary School in Prince George, British Columbia.
In 2002, Darrin married Shona Ames, an accomplished athlete and currently the Coordinator of Scheduling and Systems Support at the College of New Caledonia, Prince George, BC.



Shona & Darrin
With Connor & Alexa
From the Facebook page of
Shona Talbot

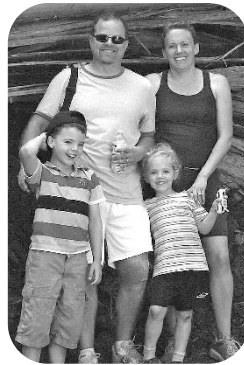
Darrin James Talbot and Shona Mary Ames had the following children:

- (i) Connor James (2005),
- (ii) Alexa Maureen (2008).



From the Facebook pages of
Shona & Darrin Talbot

2018



2013
From the Facebook page of
Shona Talbot

(i) Connor James Talbot (2005 -):

(Darrin James, Duncan James Chester, George Henry, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



2012



From the Facebook page of Shona Talbot



With dad. 2017



Connor is 2nd left, front row
From the Facebook page of
Darrin Talbot

(ii) Alexa Maureen Talbot (2008 -):

(Darrin James, Duncan James Chester, George Henry, Henry Lorenzo, Simon Andrew, Lorenzo Talbot, Unknown Brewster)



Photos from the
Facebook page of
Shona Talbot



2015

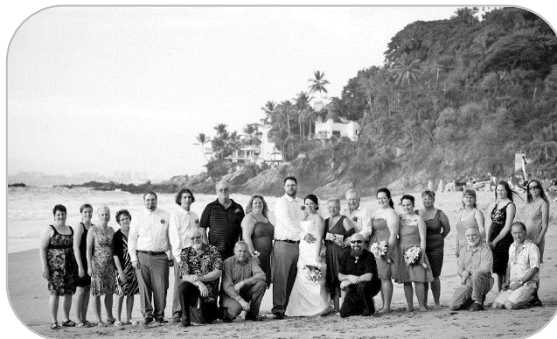
9. (ii) Kelli Alexandra Paulton (1980 -):



Kelli and her mom, Sharron
From the Facebook page of
Kelli Blane

Margaret, George, Kelli, Sharron
Photo courtesy of
Margaret (**HASTINGS**) Talbot

In 2012, Kelli married Kevin Blane in Puerto Vallarta, Mexico.



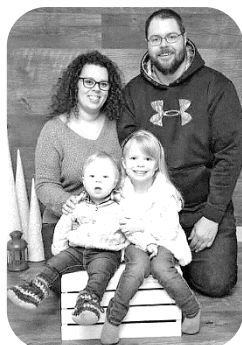
Puerto Vallarta, Mexico
From the Facebook page of
Sharron (**TALBOT**) Paulton



Sharron, Kelli, Kevin, & Dudley
From the Facebook page of
Kelli Blane.

Kelli Alexandra Paulton and Kevin Blaine had the following children:

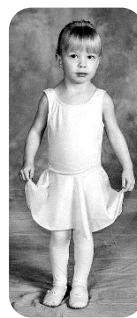
- (i) Emily (2012),
- (ii) Hunter David Edwin (2015).



From the Facebook page of
Kelli Blane

(i) Emily Blane (2012 -):

(Kelli Alexandra Paulton)



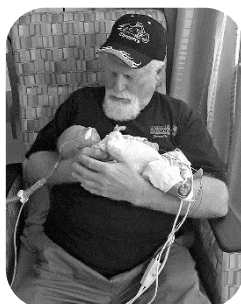
Photos courtesy of
Sharron (TALBOT) Paulton

From the Facebook page of
Kelli Blane

(i) Hunter David Edwin Blane (2015 -):

(Kelli Alexandra Paulton)

Hunter was born in 2015.



Grandad Dudley Paulton
with Hunter



Emily & Hunter
From the Facebook page of
Kelli Blane



